

XVIIth YEAR.
THREE PARTS, WITH MAGAZINE SECTION
FIVE CENTS

THEATERS—
With Dates of Events.
Circus
Los Angeles Society Vaudeville Theater.
WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, AUGUST 8.

GILBERT & GOLDIE
A brilliant collection of vaudeville talent.
THE ONLY CHARLEY CASE
A GREAT CAPTURE IN VAUDEVILLE, THE POPULAR COMEDIAN, MR. JOSEPH HART
SIDNEY GRANT AND MISS NORTON
CARRIE DE MAR
FLEU-RETTE
LORENZ & ALLEN
THE BIOGRAPH
MATINEE TODAY

Buckbank
JOHN C. FISHER, Manager.
Tel. Main. 1270

“UNDER THE POLAR STAR”
SECOND WEEK OF THE BACON COMPANY...
A Play of the South - “Alabama”
A Magnificent Production and for the first time at popular prices.

MUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—
With Dates of Events.
OSTRICH FARM—South Pasadena—THE LARGEST IN AMERICA.
SPECIAL SUNDAY RATES
25c Round Trip, including Admission to Farm
Seven acres of beautiful shady grounds—The coolest place in the neighborhood of Los Angeles.

AGRICULTURAL PARK—
HARES AND HOUNDS
Continuous Coursing Sunday, August 7, commencing at 10:30 a.m.
32-DOG STAKE, \$100 PURSE. Admission 25c. Ladies free, including grand stand. Music by Seventh Regiment Band. Take Main St. car to the park is the coolest place in the county. Come out and pass a pleasant afternoon

THERE IS FUN AT SANTA MONICA—
Grand Swimming Race Sunday, August 7. Annual Tennis Tournament August 15. Camera Obscura on Beach. Free Concerts by celebrated Los Angeles Military Band, every Saturday and Sunday.

WILSHIRE OSTRICH FARM—12th and Grand Ave. Breeding Birds, Eggs, Chicks
The only ostrich farm where feathers are manufactured.

SUPERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL—
ROUND TRIP 50 CENTS—
Choice of Three Beaches.
To Santa Monica in 25 Minutes.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
Trains Leave Arcade Depot for—
SANTA MONICA, daily, 9:00 a.m., 1:35, 5:15 p.m. Sundays, 8:00, 9:30, 10:00, 11:00 a.m., 12:00 m., 1:30, 2:00, 5:15, 6:30, 7:15, 7:45 p.m.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE NATION.

Queen Regent Sanctions Acceptance of Demands Made by President McKinley.

This Government Has not Been Officially Informed, but Secretary Day Expects a Reply Monday.

SPANISH CABINET TO FORMULATE THE ANSWER TODAY.

French Embassy at Washington is Getting a Lot of Dispatches—State Officials Wondering What They are All About—A Confidant of M. Cambon Expresses Belief That the Latter Advised Sagasta to Make Haste in Accepting Uncle Sam's Terms—President McKinley Prepared for Any Move on the Part of the Dons—The Conference at Madrid—Party Leaders Summoned by the Queen—Minister Woodford Suggested for One of the Peace Commissioners—Paris Favored by Sagasta for the Place of Conducting the Negotiations.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—(By Atlantic Cable.) Evening. The Cabinet today approved the basis of the reply to the peace conditions proposed by the United States.

Duke Almodovar Del Rio, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is charged with revising the reply, which will be read and approved at the Cabinet Council tomorrow morning.

It is stated on good authority that the Spanish reply will give no occasion for a further response to the United States.

Queen Regent Accepted.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—A Madrid special to the New York Journal says: “The Queen Regent has approved the reply of the Spanish government to the United States accepting the conditions laid down by the latter under which peace will be concluded.”

Answer Expected Monday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The day has closed without any developments in the peace situation. When Judge Day left the department this evening he told The Times correspondent that no word had been received from the French Ambassador regarding Spain's answer, and Judge Day added that he hardly expected any news before Monday. The First Secretary of the French embassy called at the State Department this afternoon, but Judge Day declared that his visit had nothing to do with peace.

What is going on between the French embassy in Washington and Madrid, is not known to the officials of this government, but it is evident that some attempt at a diplomatic game is being played. M. Cambon has been receiving frequent dispatches today, and it is to be naturally supposed that they related to the peace propositions, and there is reason to believe that they also referred to possible chances of prolonged delay, for which the consent of this government is desired.

President McKinley is convinced that Spain is trying for some diplomatic advantage, and he is further convinced that her assurance that she would accept our terms which was given M. Cambon was a part of the game she is attempting to play by appearing frank with the United States. Still, in spite of this, there is little fear in Washington that peace will not come soon, for the firm manner in which this Government is dealing has convinced M. Cambon that procrastination by Madrid will be exceedingly expensive at this stage of the proceedings.

A gentleman who has the confidence of the French Ambassador says tonight that he believes M. Cambon has told the Madrid officials that it is a waste of time and an annoyance trying to get the Government to recede from its position, and that he has advised Sagasta to make haste with his answer without attempts for diplomatic advantage.

On the whole there is little doubt, indeed, that Spain's

answer will be in the hands of President McKinley Monday night. Judge Day's words this afternoon bears out the statement that this is the general expectation of the administration. At the same time a watch will be kept for diplomatic tricks.

AT WASHINGTON.

Officials Satisfied That Spain's Answer Is Yes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Just a week ago today Ambassador Cambon received from the President the terms of peace that would be granted by the United States. When the State Department closed its doors this afternoon, the Spanish government had not signified whether or not it is prepared to accept these conditions. Every day during the past week an answer has been expected, and that same feeling of expectancy prevailed at the close of the week. It is significant that all responsible government officials are satisfied the reply will be an acceptance of our terms when it does come.

About 2:30 o'clock Secretary Thibault of the French Embassy called at the State Department, thus giving rise to the supposition that he was seeking to make an appointment for the Ambassador to meet the President to deliver the Spanish answer. This, however, turned out to be erroneous. M. Thibault's business being connected with some of the recent seizures of French merchant vessels by the blockading fleet, and relating in no way to the Spanish peace negotiations.

The fact that Secretary Day, who had contemplated a trip to Atlantic City this afternoon, did not leave town was also the basis for another guess that he had notice that the Spanish note was coming immediately, and that his presence would be required here. As a matter of fact, the Secretary was detained beyond his train time by his reception of the Italian Ambassador, who had a long conference over the Cerruti case. Altogether, though the expectation of an early answer is still cherished, it was the belief of the officials when the day closed that there is now little likelihood of its receipt by the President before Monday. It was rumored in some quarters that the Spanish government had accepted the principal American terms and would be prepared to make formal answer on Monday, but the French Embassy, which would be the only recipient of any such notice, gave a very quick and effective denial of this story.

While all this delay is deprecated, it is realized that Sagasta probably is making the struggle of his life to bring the Spanish party leaders to the point where they will agree to stand by him in his acceptance of the terms of peace. This fact tends to secure the indulgence of our government in some degree, and this is to be readily extended in consideration of the fact that, so far from having surrendered at any advantage in agreeing to discuss terms of peace, we are gaining something substantial every day in the prosecution of the campaign, as revealed by the reports from Porto Rico. The naval plans of operations are also moving steadily forward, and notwithstanding statements to the effect that the projected cruise against the Spanish coast by the eastern squadron had been abandoned, Secretary Long stated this afternoon that no change had been

made in the plan of the department respecting that squadron. Up to this point not the slightest complaint has reached the department respecting the movement of the Porto Rican campaign, a tribute to Gen. Miles's ability. No word has come of soldiers without food or ammunition, or of sick men without doctors or medicine, nor is the inward movement of the American army delayed for lack of artillery owing to Gen. Miles's insistence upon keeping his artillery in the very vanguard and giving personal attention to the commissary and quartermaster departments.

The War Department officials now say that Shafter's army will begin embarking in earnest tomorrow, the transports which are arriving being obliged to take on stores for the homeward trip. These, however, will be limited in quantity in order to avoid unnecessary delay, and only ten days' rations will be placed aboard ship. Col. Becker, in charge of transportation, said that he believed it would be scarcely necessary for the transports to make two trips, for in addition to the ships already at Santiago, there will be available for transport purposes, the steamers which are carrying to Santiago the immune regiments which are to replace the Fifth Army Corps at that point.

The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company has informed the Navy Department that the wreckers have succeeded in floating the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, and are about to start her under her own steam to Norfolk. The navy has nothing to do with this voyage the wreckers having contracted to deliver any of the vessels of Cervantes' fleet that might be recovered at Santiago. It is fully expected that the Maria Teresa will require very extensive repairs, having suffered not only from shot and shell and fire, but from a month's submersion in the quickly-fouling water of South Cuba, also. However, the repairs will certainly be made for sentimental reasons alone are strong enough to warrant the expenditure of money enough to put the ship into serviceable condition.

ALL BUT THE DEBT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] It is claimed that Secretary Alger is interfering with naval affairs by extending the scope of the War Office. Yesterday's order detaching naval reserves from the Yosemite is reported as being the result of personal influence exerted by Alger in behalf of volunteers from Michigan, who compose the officers and crew of the Yosemite. Some of the men had conducted themselves in a way to merit punishment to escape which they secured Alger's assistance to get out of the service entirely. It can now be positively stated that there will be a demand for a Congressional investigation of Secretary Alger's administration.

OFFICIAL QUARTERS.

Expect Hostilities to Be Suspended Next Week.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] It is the impression in official quarters here that hostilities will be suspended next week. Indeed, I am able to state that the Spanish and members of the French Embassy at Madrid expect negotiations will be sufficiently advanced by Sunday to admit of the suspension of hostilities, the two governments having finally agreed upon all the main points necessary for the negotiations of a treaty. The second state of negotiations, on account of the Philippines, may be protracted until September.

Sagasta's position seems to have been much improved by his clever consultations, having proved that the opposition leaders had nothing practical to suggest to discontinue the war or to secure better peace terms, the only two cases in which he was disposed to retire, as he told the Queen. But the Spanish government is annoyed because the Madrid press points out that many of the high personages consulted by the Premier did not conceal that they would prefer to place peace negotiations in the hands of a stronger government, even if one had to be taken from the Liberal ranks and that the majority of these personages, outside of the generals, advocated convoking the Cortes at the earliest date possible, in order to ventilate in Parliament the delicate question of the responsibility for the present situation and for the war.

An evidently inspired article printed in the Imparcial today, adroitly reasoning from the Spanish and financial standpoint view, urges that all Cuban debts should be assumed, not by America, which it admits is impossible to ask, but by Cuba when the island is thoroughly reconstructed and the government established under an American protectorate. The Imparcial reasons that it will go hard with the holders of Cuban bonds, if Spain, impoverished by the recent colonial and foreign wars, should have to bear the burden of Cuban debts, which she unfortunately guaranteed. The paper skillfully calls the attention of European holders of Cuban securities to the suggestion that Spain should advance enough money to pay the interest and amortization of the Cuban debts only until Cuban resources are sufficiently developed under American assistance to permit the Cuban republic to assume the consolidated debt.

BADLY MIXED.

Mr. Alger Needs to Be Set Straight.

President McKinley Has Tried His Hand at It.

Order Releasing Michigan Reserves Promptly Rescinded.

War Secretary Mixes Up With the Naval Department—Crew of the Yosemite Discharged Through His Influence.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Secretary Alger has got himself into more trouble by his action yesterday in getting the crew of the Yosemite discharged from service. The Yosemite is in charge of the navy, but Secretary Alger pulled the strings and secured an order to discharge her men because the men happened all to be members of the Michigan Naval Reserves, most of them wealthy, and most all personal friends of Alger. President McKinley heard of the matter today and at once sent for Alger. What happened at the interview is unknown, but the order discharging from service the wealthy young men of the Michigan Naval Reserves has been rescinded.

Another Version.

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Points of the News in Today's Times.

[THE BUDGET.—This morning's fresh telegraphic budget, received since dark last night, includes the principal Associated Press (or night) report, many exclusive Times dispatches, making about 10 columns. In addition is a day report, not so voluminous or fresh, of about 18 columns—the whole making a mass of wired news aggregating the large volume of 28 columns. A large proportion of it relates to the existing war. A summary of both telegraphic and local news follows:]

The City—Pages 10, 16, Part 2; Pages 1, 2, 4, 5, Part 3. Woman captures a burglar....Country merchants protest against new clearinghouse rules....Dry-war peaches for Omaha....Dead brakeman brought to Los Angeles....City Board of Equalization ends its labors....Shortages in city funds....Apportionment of the city income under discussion....Hack drivers again fighting the hitching ordinance....Ernest Beard marries his sweetheart under compulsion....Lawyers sue the wrong man for a fee....Columbia Club celebrates the end of the victorious war....Democratic County Central Committee meeting secures no quorum. Southern California—Page 15, Part 2. Pasadena's numerous candidates for office....Congress of Afro-American Leagues of California ends its annual convention....Ventura Democratic County Central Committee indorses Maguire....Wide wanderings of a Whittier Reform School escape....Orange county Lyceum League annual convention....Swimming and bicycle races at Santa Monica today....Growth of San Pedro's population....Boy Vandals fined at Catalina....Democratic primaries at Redondo....The golf tournament....Truman Reeves Republican Club organized in San Bernardino....“Independent” primaries....Funeral of a pioneer at Riverside....Pomona College Science Hall to be begun at once. Increase in celery acreage near Anaheim....Redlands fruit cannery running....Red Cross work at Lompoc. Pomona elects Democratic County Convention delegates....Independent caucus at Ontario.

HURRAH FOR HAINES!

HIS BRIGADE GAINED GUAYAMA
WITH SLIGHT LOSSES.Gen. Miles Cables Washington the
News in Time for Our Sun-
day Rejoicing.

SLIGHT SKIRMISH SUFFICED.

THREE MEN FROM THE FOURTH
OHIO OUR ONLY SUFFERERS.Cruiser St. Louis at Playa del Este
Preparatory to Transporting
Our Troops North—Planning
for Cuba's Future.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Late today
the first news dispatch came to the
War Department from Gen. Miles. It
was as follows:"PONCE, Aug. 6, 1898.—Gen. Brooke
reports Haines's brigade, Fourth Ohio
and Third Illinois, captured Guayama
yesterday, slight skirmish with the
enemy in and about town; enemy's
strength estimated at about five hun-
dred; not ascertained if any of them
regulars; resistance not strong. Private
John O. Cordero, wounded in the
knee; C. W. Riffe, both legs below
thigh; Lieut. Wolcott, right foot. None
serious, all Fourth Ohio. One Span-
iard killed, two wounded so far as
known."

[Signed] "MILES."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Aug. 6, 3 p.m.—
The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis has ar-
rived here from Porto Rico under orders
to assist in taking the United States
troops home from Santiago. Capt.
Goodrich thinks his ship is too large to
enter the harbor, and he will remain
here until the matter is settled.The transport San Juan arrived from
Santiago with troops and provisions and
proceeded for Calmanera. The Ar-
media has left for Key West. The fleet
still remains here with waiting orders
from Washington.Admiral Sampson expresses the hope
that the peace negotiations will come
to a quick conclusion and that he can
take aggressive action on the south
coast without delay, or in the event
of peace being concluded to immediately
relieve the suffering imposed by the
rigor of the blockade. Throughout the
campaign Admiral Sampson's keen ap-
preciation of the sufferings of the Cu-
bans and his anxiety to afford them
relief has been a marked feature.The Potomac has recovered \$10,000 from
the Infanta Maria Teresa, which was
driven ashore at the time Admiral Cer-
vera attempted to escape from San-
tiago.The transport Resolute, with marines
aboard, is still here. The shore is de-
serted save for the cable operators, and
our marines who are on guard.The newspapers containing Admiral
Sampson's report of the battle of July
3 arrived here last night. They were
eagerly read throughout the fleet, and
the report created intense satisfaction.
The universal confidence in, and devo-
tion to, the admiral by the men under
his command rendered this expression
of feeling a foregone conclusion.

PENDING PEACE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Assuming
that Spain has decided to accept our
terms for the negotiations of peace, it
is expected that the peace agreement
will be formally completed by the first
of next week, and that hostilities will
be suspended at once. This will not be
followed at any rate by the disband-
ing of the army, but on the con-
trary, the period before the signing of
the formal peace treaty and its ratifica-
tion by the United States will be devoted
to perfecting a complete and effective or-
ganization of the army, and cleaning,
repairing and placing in perfect condi-
tion all the arms and equipment. The
sick and wounded of the army, who are
regarded as incapacitated for further
service, probably will be given their
discharges at an early date. The men
who are in condition, or who are suf-
fering only temporary disability, will
be held together and put in the best
possible shape for service.A part of the forces sent to Porto
Rico will be kept there, and others sent
to Havana and other Cuban cities for
garrison duty. It is regarded as prob-
able that some of the best of Shaf-
ter's army, after thorough recupera-
tion in the United States, may have to
be sent again to Cuba.The so-called "immunes" who will
take the place of Gen. Shafter's forces
at Santiago, are not in many cases, it
is believed, of the fighting material, and
therefore, it is probable that some of
them will fall victims to the climate.
The protest of Senator Bacon against
sending the Georgia Immunes to San-
tiago indicates lack of confidence in
the locality from which the so-called
immunes come in their ability to with-
stand the heat.

PICKING UP.

Santiago Resuming Her Normal
Business Order

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 27.—The
dirty condition of this city, the heat,
the foul refuse that encumber the
streets, the malarious alleys and by-
ways, the lack of sanitary arrangements
and drainage of any description, are
all matters that will require remedi-
ating if this is to become an American
city. It should be remembered that the
weeks of blockade, the fear of bom-
bardment, the scarcity of food and the
general demoralization existing in a
besieged town have done much to add
to the conditions of filth and poor san-
itation that normally prevail.For generations the people have lived
regardless of the first rules of hygiene
and the lower classes are ignorant of
all precautionary measures, and it is
not surprising that outbreaks of malar-
ia are constantly being reported. The
Governor of Santiago stating that all
houses must be thoroughly cleaned, in-
side and out, the order is disregarded.
Orders are constantly issued to the
people to report at once the death of
anyone in their household and threats
of fine and enforced labor as a punish-
ment carry little weight. Extreme
measures will have to be taken to
bring about a proper condition of af-
fairs in this respect and it will take
many months of example and stringent
enforcement of regulations to bring
the people to an observance of what is
clearly best for their health.In the military hospital of the city
there were, July 25, 562 cases of the
prevalent malarial fever, 121 cases of
dysentery, 56 cases of diarrhoea, 19
cases of yellow fever, and 12 cases of
cholera. All among the Spanish sol-
diers. A week ago there were six cases
of this fever and among the total of
thirteen cases there have been six
deaths since the American occupation.Sixteen of the four and eighty-eight
wounded Spanish soldiers in the hospi-
tal took possession of the town. To the
city of Santiago there is this advan-
tage from the rains of the wet sea-
son, in that the water washes down the
streets and sweeps away all manner of
filth and rubbish. For weeks the
streets like the rains do, is like flush-
ing the sewer in an American city.From July 1 until July 23, this city
was without a daily paper. On July
23, the Spectator made its first ap-
pearance and printed the full Spanish
text of President McKinley's proclama-
tion to the people of Cuba. This pa-
per is running a series of articles on
New York City, this subject being sup-
ported by the publisher, and the pub-
lisher at this time. A three-column ar-
ticle on the inscriptions on the Egyptian
obelisk in Central Park appears in
the last issue, and the publisher pro-
mises the Declaration of Independence
of the United States in the near fu-
ture. Spectator enjoys the distinc-
tion of being the only Spanish paper
published in this island free of Span-
ish censorship. A newspaper printed
in Spanish is promised soon, and Co-
lumbia, the thirty-third Michigan, has
brought out a paper called "El Compa-
ny F. Enterprise," which is the first
American paper published in the city
of Santiago de Cuba.The arrival of so many strangers in
Santiago during the last two weeks
has caused a great deal of trouble, and
which were never ample, to the ut-
most. The lack of anything like hotels
and restaurants will continue to be a
detriment to the city until some of
the Americans with a knowledge of what Americans
want, steps in and opens a hotel. The
Anglo-American Club of Santiago, an
institution founded over five years
ago by the English-speaking residents
of this place, has been the salvation
of many Americans since the occupa-
tion. The club affords a limited num-
ber of cool and clean rooms for Span-
ish officers and correspondents. Many
of Santiago's American residents will
remember most gratefully the club's
cool garden and stone-paved shower
bath. Since three days after the oc-
cupation the club has served meals, and
while what is eaten comes mostly in
cans, the long white table set twice
a day with china plates and bottles
of wine, has been a most welcome sight
to many an officer who has ridden in
from the front to the rear of the city.
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NEWS SINCE MIDNIGHT.

[Under this heading are printed the very latest exclusive
dispatches, being the cream of the war news in the New York
morning newspapers of today, which is wired from that city
about 5 a.m., reaching The Los Angeles Times about 2 a.m.]

GRATEFUL PORTO RICANS.

CAPTURE OF GUAYAMA ATTENDED
BY THE CUSTOMARY REJOICING.Details of Friday's Skirmish — A
Newspaper Correspondent's Pec-
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GERMANY IS INTERESTED.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

PARIS, Aug. 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.]
In diplomatic circles the only point in
the peace negotiations causing anxiety
is the fate of the Philippines. This now
is further complicated by the knowledge
of the existence of German mining en-
gineers' reports, which are said to be
now under consideration by the Berlin
Foreign Office. According to these
there is one particular Philippine
Island, known only to the German
government, containing deposits of
steam-producing coal, free from lignite
and sulphur, equal to the best Cardiff
navigation coal. The same reports
state that all other coal deposits so far
known to exist in the Philippines, hold
such large proportions of lignite and
sulphur as to be unfit for navigation
purposes. In the opinion of French
naval authorities, the possession of this
particular coal deposit will be of in-
calculable value to any nation that may
secure coaling stations in the Philip-
pines.

No French diplomat seems yet to

have discovered any way in which the
Philippine difficulty can be solved other-
wise than by the United States retain-
ing the islands out and out, or by
handing them back to Spain.REFUSED WAR RISK.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—[Exclusive
Dispatch.] A Herald special from Gib-
ralter says a Cadiz merchant has ad-
vised the nonshipment of goods ordered
by him, insurance companies refusing
a war risk to Cadiz, as it is believed
that Watson's squadron is coming to
blockade the port, but not bombard it.

ON WAR BASIS.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—[Exclusive
Dispatch.] Herald special from Wash-
ington declares that Secretary Alger
says Wade's expedition will go to Porto
Rico, and it only awaits the transports
being used to bring Shafter's army
from Santiago."We are proceeding now on a war
basis," he said, tonight, "as if there
were no negotiations for peace. If I
knew that there was peace now I
should not be willing to say what then
would be the programme.""What will be the object of so many
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SHIPPING SHOOTERS.

QUITE A FLEET NEEDED FOR THE FIFTH EXPEDITION.

Scandia and Arizona Will Take the Seventh California and Many Other Troops.

DATE OF LEAVING UNCERTAIN.

LAKME AND CHARLES NELSON OFF TO HONOLULU.

Utah Battery Ordered to the Presidio—Eligible California to Have a Drill—Transport Off to Porto Rico.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The Scandia and the Arizona will probably be ready by the end of next week for the reception of troops, but just when they will start for Manila is indefinite. The ships of the first transport fleet are expected to arrive home in about ten days, and with the Scandia and Arizona will form the fifth expedition for Manila.

The Pekin, Australia and City of Sydney will require but a few days to get in condition to make a second voyage to Manila, and the expedition will be under the command of Brig.-Gen. King.

The Scandia and Arizona will take the Seventh California Regiment, two battalions of the Eighteenth, and Twenty-third Regiments and 900 recruits for the regiments which have already departed.

It is estimated that before September 15 all the troops now in camp here will have been dispatched to Manila, for, while the return of the first transport fleet and its second departure, the bulk of the men in camp can be taken care of.

The second fleet will probably return before the end of August, and these ships, consisting of the China, Colon, Zealandia and Senator, will more than suffice to take the troops left in camp after the Australia, Pekin and Sydney have sailed.

The Governor of Iowa has communicated to the Fifty-first Regiment, now here, that he has been in conference with the Secretary of War concerning their fate. He says that Secretary Alger has promised that if transports can be secured, they will without doubt be sent to the Philippines. Resting comfortably on this assurance, the Fifty-first Iowa are confident that, be it next month or next year, they will yet sail out of the Golden Gate.

TO HONOLULU.

Lakme, Charles Nelson and Tacoma Leave.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The transports Lakme and Charles Nelson, which received detachments of the New York regiment and Engineer Corps yesterday, left early this morning for Honolulu. The vessels went into the stream last night and anchored off Meigs's wharf, awaiting final orders.

At 6 o'clock this morning the Nelson hoisted her anchor, and, without any of the ceremonies which have marked the departure of previous transports, started on her voyage for Honolulu.

The Lakme, in a similar manner, started on her voyage at 9 o'clock, and an hour later the ship Tacoma, with horses and mules on board, was put to sea, and, catching a fair wind, spread all her canvas, and at a clipping gait started for her long voyage to Manila.

The soldiers on the Lakme and Nelson were in high spirits, for they realized that they were destined to the Paradise of the Pacific, where a bounteous welcome was awaiting them, and where their duties will be of the lightest character.

LIEUT. STEELE'S HISTORY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Lieut. James R. Steele, whose death from yellow fever is announced from Santiago de Cuba, was stationed in Chicago for two years in the Signal Service branch of the army. The lieutenant was 33 years of age and had spent twelve years in the regular army. He enlisted in St. Louis when 21 years old, and was assigned to the Sixth Cavalry. After serving his first five-year term, during which he participated in the Sioux campaign at Pine Ridge, he reenlisted and took a course of instruction in signal telegraphing, after which he was transferred to that branch of the service. He was a sergeant when he left the cavalry, and was given the same rank when he entered the Signal Corps. At various times he was stationed at San Francisco, Denver and Chicago.

After the breaking out of the present war Steele was commissioned first lieutenant and went to the army in Santiago. He was one of the men in the famous balloon which ascended to take observations of the enemy's position. The balloon was riddled with bullets, but the aeronauts escaped with their lives. Lieut. Steele leaves a widow and two children, who are visiting in Alamonte, Ont.

MUSTERING IN.

Proceeding Very Slowly in View of Peace.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—A special from Washington to the Times says: "With peace in near prospect, the mustering in of volunteers under the second call is proceeding with a snail-like pace. According to an official statement issued by the adjutant-general's office, the following regiments and batteries of the volunteer army are now in process of organization: Third Alabama Infantry (colored.) at Mobile; First Colorado Battery at Denver; Third Georgia Infantry at Griffin; Eighth Illinois Infantry (colored.) at Springfield; One Hundred and Sixty-third Indiana Infantry at Indianapolis; Fifth, Sixth Iowa batteries at Des Moines; Twenty-third Kansas Infantry at Topeka; Fourth Kentucky Infantry at Lexington; Batteries B, C and D, Maine Heavy Artillery, at Augusta; Fifth Massachusetts Infantry at South Framingham; Thirty-fifth Michigan at Island Lake; Fifteenth Minnesota Infantry at St. Paul; Third Mississippi Infantry at Jackson; Sixth Missouri Infantry at Jefferson Barracks; Battalion Nevada Infantry at Carson City; Fourth New Jersey at Sea Girt; Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second and Two Hundred and Third New York Infantry at Hempstead; Tenth Ohio Infantry at Columbus; Second

South Carolina Infantry at Columbia; Fourth Tennessee Infantry at Nashville; Fourth Infantry at Austin; Fifth Virginia Infantry at Richmond; Second West Virginia Infantry at Charleston; Fourth Wisconsin Infantry at Camp Douglas; Wisconsin Light Battery at Camp Douglas; Third Volunteers at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fourth Volunteer Infantry at Fredericksburg, Va.; Seventh Volunteer Infantry at Jefferson Barracks; Eighth Volunteer Infantry at Fort Thomas, Ky.; Ninth Volunteer Infantry at New Orleans; and Tenth Volunteer Infantry, Augusta, Ga. Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territory regiments at Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

It is stated in explanation of this slow movement, the mustering in of these organizations are practically complete, many of them ready, and that only some slight preliminaries remain to be executed to render them full-fledged members of the United States army.

In Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia, however, great delay is being experienced in filling up the regiments under the last call. In some cases recruits are being secured outside of the States. The Third Mississippi is understood to be taking men from New Orleans and Alabama, and the colored regiments have the promise of several companies from Florida.

The Florida negroes, however, according to last reports, were about to back out of this arrangement, on the ground that they believed the Governor of Alabama, after accepting their aid in filling the regiment, intended to place white officers in command instead of their own officers. South Carolina and Mississippi are the only two States in the Union that have no troops ordered to the front in this war.

COLORS PRESENTED.

Col. McCord's Regiment is Well Remembered.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PRESCOTT (Ariz.), Aug. 6.—It has been just three months since the citizens of Northern Arizona gave a farewell demonstration to the Arizona battalion of Rough Riders on their departure for the front. The flag presented to them at the time on behalf of the ladies of Phoenix was the first one planted on the captured Spanish fortifications. A similar demonstration of a larger scale occurred here today when the Good Templars of Arizona presented regimental colors to Col. McCord's regiment, composed of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territory troops.

An excursion train was run from Phoenix which brought over five hundred people from that town. While delegations were also present from every town in Northern Arizona. Presentation in behalf of the order was made by A. P. Shewman of the Supreme Lodge and A. P. Walbridge of the Grand Lodge of the Territory, and accepted by Col. McCord on behalf of the regiment.

Col. Borrodale of the Albuquerque company, then presented the handsome flag from the ladies of New Mexico to the New Mexico battalion, an address of acceptance being made on behalf of the battalion by Capt. Fall of the Las Cruces company, an ex-Associate Justice of the New Mexico Supreme Court.

Coy. Murphy, on behalf of the citizens of Phoenix, then presented Col. McCord, who resigned his position as Governor to accept the colonelcy of the regiment, with a handsome gold-mounted sword. The regiment is in rendezvous at Whipple Barracks, a mile from Prescott, awaiting orders to move. Col. Murphy, on behalf of the regiment, then presented Col. McCord, who resigned his position as Governor to accept the colonelcy of the regiment, with a handsome gold-mounted sword. The regiment is in rendezvous at Whipple Barracks, a mile from Prescott, awaiting orders to move.

WON'T SEE MANILA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—It is officially announced tonight that the Utah Battery C, Artillery, has been ordered to the Presidio. This means they will not go to Manila, but will be quartered permanently at the Presidio.

EXHIBITION DRILL IN VIEW.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—Col. Park Henshaw of the Eighth California Volunteers, announced tonight that he will have an exhibition drill here some next week, which will be 1200 strong.

RED CROSS SURGEONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The Red Cross surgeons to care for the men to be sent home from Manila, will go out with the next fleet of transports from this port. This will be in accordance with a request from the medical department of the United States army. The Red Cross Society is gathering all necessary equipment and medicines for the equipment of the hospital ship.

CAMP MERRITT DIMINISHES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—Camp Merritt is growing smaller by degrees. Monday, the First Tennessee Regiment will move to the Presidio reservation, and then the only troops remaining at Camp Merritt will be the forces designated to comprise the fifth Manila expedition. The steamers Arizona and Scandia, now almost ready to receive the soldiers, will take away the last of the Camp Merritt battalions.

ROUGH RIDER'S RECEPTION.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

ALBUQUERQUE (N. M.), August 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Sergt. George W. Armijo of Troop F, of Roosevelt's Rough Riders arrived home tonight and was given a grand ovation by the people of this city. The First Regiment Band met the young fighter at the depot, where Hon. B. S. Rodey welcomed him. Armijo was wounded in the La Cuchilla battle, and is here on a furlough.

HOBSON LIONIZED.

Hotel Guests Present Him With a Handsome Sword.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONG BEACH (N. Y.), August 6.—Lieut. Hobson is the hero of Long Beach.

All the guests of the hotel assembled in the parlors when Lieut. Hobson was to be at Long Beach. Some one started a popular subscription for a testimonial to him and it was unanimously agreed that a sword would be the proper thing. In a short time \$300 was in the hands of the treasurer.

The committee appointed to meet the lieutenant in New York and escort him to Long Beach purchased the sword for \$275. It is heavily inlaid with gold over the handle and blade and interlaid with embossed silver. It was presented to the lieutenant after dinner, before the guests who crowded the parlors and ballrooms and made the walls shake with their cheers. Lieut. Hobson received their sword cheerfully and said:

"It is with the profoundest emotion that I receive and accept this beautiful sword spontaneously offered by this generous group. I cannot adequately express my appreciation and thanks. I have only to say that as long as my career shall continue, this emblem shall be dearly cherished and shall ever recall this occasion. When perhaps I am far away and occasion may arise

to use this sword and I cannot but feel that the thought of this occasion will inspire its use for my country's honor. I have to beg of you that you recall this simple, absolute fact, that the little incident at the front indicates nothing, but only the status of your sailors' effort."

JACKIES' HEALTH.

Sampson Says His Men Have Stood the Strain.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Secretary of the Navy tonight made public the following telegram from Admiral Sampson:

"PLAYA, Aug. 6.—Marine Battalion in excellent health. Sick list numbers 2 1/2 per cent. The fleet surgeon reports that they are in better condition for service in this climate than they were when they first arrived south in June. Health of the squadron at Guantanamo fairly good. Sick list numbers about 3 per cent. General tone of health of the ship's company has fallen considerably since we left in July. This, however, is not due to the prevalence of any disease, but is probably due to the release from the strain and constant effort under which they so long lived; and to this, probably more than to any other cause, is due their somewhat impaired physique.

"I do not think it prudent to send the Marine Battalion north. The crews have borne their privations in a manner beyond praise; three ships have not been ashore for seven months, and three months in a debilitating climate. [Signed] 'SAMPSON'."

Secretary Long stated tonight that it is the purpose of the department to order north those ships which are not required for the blockade, as soon as the exigencies of the war will permit.

FORTY CONVALESCENTS.

Transport Louisiana Brings Soldiers from Santiago.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The United States transport Louisiana, Capt. Frank Kemble, which left Santiago, August 1, arrived at quarantine at 2:30 p.m., after a passage of five days. The Louisiana brings forty convalescent officers and men under the care of Surgeon Gardiner of the Red Cross Society, and Mrs. Gardiner. Health Officer Doty found all on board in a very satisfactory condition. The sanitary condition of the transport was excellent.

The Louisiana brings twelve pouches of mail from Santiago, which will undergo fumigation before they are forwarded to the general postoffice.

Among the officers on the Louisiana were Lieut.-Col. D. W. E. Salazar and his brother, Maj. C. W. de Salazar, and Capt. Mitchell Ellis, all of Gen. Lacer's staff, Cuban army. None of the above officers were at Santiago or near the surrender point of Montauk Point, covered by the claim of the Indians, unless the occupancy is authorized by the Montauk tribe.

A LEGAL SIDE.

Right of the Government to a Camp Questioned.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The Times says:

"There is the likelihood of a legal contest growing out of the establishment of the new camp at Montauk Point. Scott & Treadwell of this city, attorneys for the Montauk tribe of Indians, have served notice on United States Atty.-Gen. Griggs that they claim the ownership of the land and protested against dealings for possession of the point by the United States government, with the Long Island Company.

"Former Judge Scott said last evening that the notice was served because his clients did not wish to be held guilty of laches by failure to assert their right at all times when their rights were imperiled.

"If the government fails to recognize the rights of the Indians," Judge Scott said, "proper proceedings will be instituted to do so. The Montauk tribe of Indians has no title to this land, has been from the beginning a trespasser, and so will be the government if it occupies the point of Montauk Point, covered by the claim of the Indians, unless the occupancy is authorized by the Montauk tribe."

GEN. KING TO SAIL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—Brig.-Gen. King announced his intention of sailing with the troops on the transport Arizona, which he expects will be ready next week.

Col. J. C. Loper of the Fifty-first Iowa Volunteers has received a telegram from Congressman Hull of that State, advising him that his regiment will be certainly sent to Manila as soon as the news was communicated to his command, the band paraded through the streets of the camp.

The quarterly report of the 'new Manufacturers' and Producers' Association shows that the war has caused contracts of various kinds to be made in this city for about \$2,000,000.

ROUGH RIDER DEAD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

ATLANTA (Ga.), Aug. 6.—Private James G. Isler, Co. E, First Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders), died at Fort McPherson today of typhoid fever.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN LEGION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Yellow fever has no terrors to the Canadian-American Legion, and its officers and men are eager to fill the places of those driven from the front by the plague. Many of the men in the legion, including Lieut.-Col. Baylies, acting commander, are fever immunes, having served in the British army in Egypt, India, South America and the West Indies.

TONS OF SUPPLIES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—The steam yacht May, carrying sixty tons of supplies sent by the National Relief Commission to the army in Porto Rico, sailed today. The May is the property of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer who placed the yacht at the disposal of the National Relief Commission about a week ago. The luxurious staterooms and dining-rooms were converted into freight rooms and piled high with boxes of food and barrels of base. The cargo of the May also includes all kinds of medical supplies and surgical instruments and an ice machine and plant and cold storage facilities. The cargo of the May also includes Mrs. Van Rensselaer and her daughter, Mrs. Fell, and National Relief Commissioners Herman Potter, Alex. Van Rensselaer, L. C. Vanuxem and C. F. Griff.

CONCERNED ABOUT CLARK.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A good deal of concern is felt at the Navy Department at the breakdown of Capt. Clark of the Oregon. Not the slightest information has reached here of the nature of the captain's illness; all that is known is that Commodore Watson, his immediate superior, ordered a medical board to examine him with the result that he was ordered home. It does not follow from this that the captain's

lapse is permanent, and his splendid physique and usually vigorous health afford general belief that he will regain his health up north.

Capt. Parker, who was in command of the Newark, has been assigned to command the Oregon in place of Capt. Clark. The vacancy on the Newark has not been filled as yet.

CAMP FOR SHAFTER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The work of getting the camp ready for Gen. Shafter's army is being rushed. Brig.-Gen. S. M. B. Young is at Montauk with Capt. J. M. Patter, quartermaster of the volunteers and Chief Engineer Smith, of the Quartermaster-General's office, superintending. It is expected that much of the camp will be completed when the First Cavalry arrives from Santiago Wednesday or Thursday next. An army of engineers are now at work on the storage buildings, and the work will be carried on day and night, as long as necessary.

LOADED WITH CAVALRY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SANTIAGO, Aug. 6, noon.—The United States transport Garrettsville sailed this afternoon for Long Island, loaded with cavalrymen, and the transports Mat-tewan and Miami will leave here tomorrow. Each vessel will carry individually as soon as loaded.

OFF FOR PORTO RICO.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEWPORT NEWS (Va.), Aug. 6.—The transport Manitoba with Pennsylvania cavalry and artillery and United States mail for Porto Rico has sailed. The remainder of Gen. Grant's expedition is still waiting for transports.

OUR SOLDIER BOYS.

GALLANT SEVENTH REGIMENT GETS A GREAT SEND-OFF.

Rally at the Pavilion at San Francisco a Hearty, Rollicking and Patriotic Expression of Good Will—Merriam Praises Their Efficiency.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] San Francisco's rally tonight at the Mechanic's Pavilion for the soldier boys of Southern California was a hearty, rollicking and patriotic expression of good will and appreciation. The greeting had in it all the warmth that people accord to their own. It meant that Californians think not one whit less of all the other soldiers who have come and gone and drilled in the same good cause, but that they gave vent to a pardonable exhibition of proprietary interest.

From the moment the men of the Seventh Regiment marched in with their swinging gait on the slippery parade floor, until the boys went "marching home" the great building echoed and reechoed with cheers and hurrahs from thousands of throats. There was supper, the best that could be prepared from substantial with hot coffee to plenty of ice cream with generous allowances of cake. As a fitting close to so happy an occasion there was a social dance. No one kept anyone else waiting.

There was a military punctuality about the entire programme. Maj.-Gen. Merriam and his staff were on the reviewing stand the minute the first entrance of the Seventh was for review. A proud-looking, sturdy lot of men they marched and counter-marched before Maj.-Gen. Merriam, who was most hearty in his expression as to the efficiency of the regiment. They then formed for evolutions, and while lined up Annie Montague Turner sang with martial spirit the "Star-spangled Banner," during which the beautiful national emblem was unfurled as if from the blue. Great applause greeted a telegram to the soldiers from the Knights Templars of the South. It was read just before the regiment was sent on its march out.

The physical exercises with arms by the First Battalion, Maj. Frank C. Prescott commanding, was one of the most enjoyable features of the evening. The Third Battalion, under Maj. William O. Welch, went through the School of the Battalion, and merited applause followed all the intricate movements. They had to divide honors with the Second Battalion, under Maj. Dana O. Weller, commended for battalion drill.

Carrying the colors brought the vast audience to its feet over and over again. In guard mounting, which followed, Capt. F. L. Reynolds was the new officer of the day; Capt. H. D. Alford, adjutant; First Lieut. L. S. Chappeler, commander of the guard; Second Lieut. Lewis Palmtag, junior officer of the guard. The other features in which each company came up to the high regimental standard of excellence were: Instruction noncommissioned officers, Lieut.-Col. William G. Schreiber, pitching shelter tents; Co. D, Pomona, Capt. H. T. Matthews; bayonet exercise, Co. H, Ventura, Capt. A. W. Browne; extended order, Co. I, Pasadena, Capt. W. L. Lippincott.

WHAT WE'LL HAVE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The announcement that the United States government will assume liability for the claims of the insurgents against the Spanish government on account of injuries and damages sustained in the Cuban insurrection has caused the filing of a large number of claims with the State Department. Very many of these are not based on events occurring during the last rebellion, but date back many years, and relate to damages sustained through municipal maladministration and such things.

On the other hand, there are now Spanish claims to the amount of \$8,000,000 against the United States, that in the event of a joint claims committee being authorized would be proved off-sets to many Americans here. A large number of these claims are based on Spanish citizens on account of property destroyed or appropriated by the Confederate troops during the civil war, thus violating exactly the same basis as a number of claims filed by American citizens against the Spanish government for property seized or destroyed by insurgents in Cuba. Another class of these claims is of recent date, flowing from the abortive efforts of the commissioners and special courts created by Congress to "settle the Florida claims."

It is believed to be probable, however, that in the adjustment of peace terms our government will ignore all claims save those preferred by American citizens for losses sustained in Cuba, allowing the others to be arranged for by a joint committee.

August Shoe Festival

We are to have a two weeks' shoe festival for *Bargain Hunters*, commencing tomorrow, closing on the 20th. During this sale we will sell any pair of shoes in our stock at practically cost, *many less than cost*. The shrewd buyer know what that means to them who grasp Opportunity's handle while it's pointed in their direction—it means money.

These are new, seasonable goods, *not cheap stuff* purchased for the occasion.

All \$5.00 Shoes for - - \$4.00
All \$4.00 Shoes for - - \$3.00
All \$3.00 Shoes for - - \$2.30
All \$2.00 Shoes for - - \$1.50

This means in either Ladies' or Gentlemen's. Children's and Infants' Shoes in Proportion.

Match 'em if you can in Price and Quality.

SEE OUR WINDOWS.

Innes-Crippen Shoe Co.

258 S. Broadway—231 W. Third Street.

FORMERLY SNYDER SHOE CO.

The Owl Drug Co.
Cut-Rate Druggists,
320 - South - Spring - Street.

War Tax! War Tax!

ADVANCE IN PRICES!

We regret to say that many of the manufacturers of Patent Medicines and Proprietary Goods have taken undue advantage of the situation, to unreasonably advance the price of their products, in many instances far beyond the revenue war tax. We are compelled to pay this advance in order to procure their goods, and for the first time in the history of The Owl Drug Co. we feel obliged to charge a small advance on these preparations to cover this extortion.

Thompson's Dandelion and Celery
Tonic will remain at = = 60c
Paine's Celery Compound will remain at 60c
Cuticura Soap will remain at = 15c

THE OWL DRUG CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO—OAKLAND—LOS ANGELES.

P. S.—The High-Priced Drug Combine will please take notice and copy this announcement.

AUGUST 1, 1903.

DANGEROUS TACTICS.

SAGASTA HOPES TO KEEP THE SPANISH QUIET.

Yet His Newspaper Organ Prints a Summary of the Losses His Administration Incurred.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

AND OVER THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Still the Colonial Empire is Not Intact—Hope of Negotiating Peace Without Causing a Civil War.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Sun's London special says the situation in Madrid, according to all advices, has been changed literally from hour to hour in the past two days. At one moment the government was ready to abandon the execution of its peace plan. At another it regained courage to proceed. At the present time, Sagasta is now committed to the acceptance of McKinley's general terms, and there is reason to hope that the present ministry will be able to carry the matter to a conclusion without bringing upon the country the fresh disaster of civil war.

The Madrid correspondent of the Sun sends the following information across the frontier:

"Telegrams from all Capitals—Generals of the district of the peninsula report all sections are quiet. Yet there are scores of rumors that the Carlists are already moving, and that there may be a serious outbreak at any moment. Should this happen, Madrid would be the last to hear of it, so carefully is the bad news kept from the public ear in the capital. Mr. Correo, Señor Sagasta's organ, prints articles after articles designed to fix popular attention upon domestic affairs so that when the colonial collapse comes the people may have a counterweight at home.

"The latest article is a summary of the losses in men and money from the outbreak of the war in Cuba in March, 1895, to June 30 last. It is pointed out that the country had expended in that period \$34,800,000 and 100,000 men in a futile attempt to keep its colonial empire intact."

THE IRREPRESSIBLE OBJECT.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The San Francisco Labor Council has adopted resolutions opposing the annexation of the Philippines, and the conditions existing there would be a menace to our government, would especially injure the working people.

DEWEY AND MERRITT.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] It is believed that Dewey and Merritt cabled their departments yesterday, but their dispatches were suppressed. The situation in the Far East is not reassuring. A rigid censorship of news from Manila is in progress, as the President does not desire that any news may come out which will impair peace negotiations. An effort will be made to communicate with Dewey and Merritt at once and advise them of the progress of peace negotiations.

A COSTLY DELAY.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, August 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Herald's Washington special says one reason why Spanish transports have not yet been ready to take on prisoners for Spain was that one of them, the Alicante, from Mar-tiline, got crippled on the way; two others had on contraband of war and there was difficulty in getting a landing. On the lowest basis the delay of transports, besides having detained the army, has cost the government nearly 100,000 a day.

THOSE WHO ARE GONE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The following is the report of Gen. Shafter for August 5, made public tonight by the War Department:

"SANTIAGO, Aug. 5.—Sanitary report for August 5: Total sick, 3607; total fever, 2532; new cases fever, 434; deaths, 601; returned to duty, 601.

"FIRST LIEUTENANT JAMES B. STEELE, Signal Corps, yellow fever.

"PRIVATE W. LAUREN GREEN, Co. H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever.

"CORP. GEORGE HOFFMAN, Co. D, First Illinois, yellow fever.

"CORP. MARTIN C. NOTTINGHAM, Co. M, Thirty-third Michigan, acute meningitis.

"ARCHIE BEATTIE, Co. C, First Illinois, yellow fever.

"EDWARD PENN, Co. B, Twenty-fourth Infantry, malarial fever.

"PRIVATE B. C. HAYES, Co. B, Twenty-first Infantry, malarial fever.

"PRIVATE F. W. CAYNE, Co. H, Ninth Massachusetts, malarial fever.

"PRIVATE THOMAS V. GILBER, Co. D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever.

"S. J. MAGOR, Co. C, Second Massachusetts, yellow fever.

"Deaths August 6:

"PRIVATE ROBERT RAMSEY, Co. B, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever.

"SERGEANT J. GRIFFITH, Co. A, First Illinois, yellow fever.

"AMBROSE WEIN, Seventh Infantry, yellow fever."

PROTECTION FOR PRIESTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—As much as has been stated that the Archbishop of Manila has been directed by the Vatican to place himself and his clergy under protection of the American commanders, it may be stated that such protection will be afforded on exactly the same terms and conditions that will be extended to the clergymen of all denominations and to all non-combatants in Manila and the remainder of the Philippines.

It is known that the insurgents have particularly singled out the Catholic clergy as the objects of their vengeance, without doubt inspired because of the assistance afforded to the Spanish authorities by the priests and friars in their efforts to repress the rebellion in its early stages. However, so long as the clergy refrain from taking up arms in the Spanish cause, the American commanders, naval and military, will afford them such protection as the rights of civilized warfare require.

READY FOR THEM.

Although Russia is Backing Water England is Preparing.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, Aug. 6.—[By Atlantic Cable.] That extreme diplomatic tension exists between St. Petersburg and London is generally admitted today, though the officials deprecate the alarmist reports which were current yesterday. It is hoped that the former stand adopted by the Marquis of Salisbury during the last few days, which seems to have already created some misgiving at St. Petersburg, will have the desired effect of arresting Russian aggressiveness. It is felt both here and on the continent that the outcome of the dispute in regard to the new Chwang Railroad extension is the crucial point of the success or failure of Great Britain's policy of the "open door."

As evidence of the fact that Great Britain appreciates the gravity of the situation the Associated Press learns that the admiralty is preparing for all emergencies and that it will soon be ready to mobilize the entire fleet at the shortest notice. Every officer and man on board of a ship has been assigned to a ship and instructed to be in readiness to join at the earliest moment. Therefore, practically every ship of the British navy, whether in or out of commission at the present moment, has its full war complement of officers, who are ready to take her out to sea when the time arrives.

According to Paris advices, Admiral Reddell, commanding the French China squadron, has called France for reinforcements and a large credit to be applied to erecting fortifications. The reason given for these demands is that the natives of the Kwang Chou Wang region are showing signs of hostility. But there is some suspicion here that the action of the French admiral may be connected with a desire to back up Russian designs.

NICARAGUAN WATERWAY

HIRAM HITCHCOCK INDORSES IT AS THE ONLY FEASIBLE ROUTE.

He Believes the American People Would not Support the Panama Canal Project—Civil Engineers Don't Indorse It as Economical.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The American Chamber of Commerce of Paris recently addressed an inquiry to Edward Holbrook of this city in regard to some proposed alliance of interests between the Panama and the Nicaraguan Canal Companies, asking particularly whether it would be possible to awaken the interest of the American people in the Panama project. Mr. Holbrook referred the inquiry to Hiram Hitchcock, president of the Maritime Company of Nicaragua, from whom he has received the following reply:

"Edward Holbrook, President of the Gorham Manufacturing Company—Dear Sir, In reply to your question as to whether there is any ground for believing that America or the American people would be willing to aid or encourage the construction of the Panama Canal, I will say that I believe any movement in that direction would be utterly futile. Our wisest engineers do not consider the Panama Canal feasible in any economic sense, if at all. The Nicaragua route being at the low tide of depression in Central America, and with attendant favorable conditions, the route marked out by nature itself for the 'gateway to the Pacific.' Engineers of greatest ability and experience all admit its entire feasibility at a moderate outlay for a work of such magnitude.

"The Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua is chartered by the United States and holds the concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica. A bill is now pending in Congress which will authorize the United States to acquire 70 per cent. of the stock of the company and to furnish all the money for the construction of the canal. The Nicaragua Canal is a realization of the sentiment, 'An American canal under American control,' and its construction has become the declared purpose of the President, the Congress and the people of the United States.

"I am aware that I have written nothing to you who have been so long identified with this great enterprise.

"Very respectfully,

(Signed) "HIRAM HITCHCOCK," President."

REVENUE LAWS.

New Rulings Made on the Stamp Book.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that deeds to cemetery lots which convey only the right to burial therein, to erect monuments, etc., do not require a revenue stamp under the new law. He has held also in another case that deeds of conveyance where the value of the property conveyed is less than the value of the property conveyed, that on deeds conveying only a specified fractional interest in undivided property the tax should be computed on the actual value of the interest conveyed; also that all deeds of conveyance where the value of the property exceeds \$100 must be stamped. The fact that the deed is a deed of gift from husband and wife does not exempt it from tax. A quitclaim deed, or a deed made to correct a defect in a previous deed must be stamped.

A certificate on the back or margin of a mortgage that the mortgage has been satisfied requires a stamp as a certificate. Where, however, the local laws authorize entry in satisfaction under the record, and the mortgage is thus cancelled, such entry does not require a stamp.

It is held also that every separate account of goods delivered for storage requires a receipt, which must be stamped if the consignment requires several days in delivery. It need not, however, have but one like of 25 cents on its receipt if it can be shown to be but one consignment. If no warehouse receipt is issued, the book of the express company delivering the consignment has been signed as a receipt, the stamp should be affixed thereto. Mere receipts, baggage and the like within the same town may give receipts which are not required to be stamped.

Where, in consideration of an additional responsibility is assumed, the instrument is stamped as an insurance policy at the rate of 1 cent an inch of premium charged. It is also held that where a policy of life insurance is assigned as collateral security for a loan exceeding \$100, it should be stamped as a pledge according to the amount of the debt secured and not according to the face of the policy.

WINE of guaranteed age and purity can be had of J. J. Woodcock, 121 N. Spring.

GOOD NEWS.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

no internal trouble over the evacuation of the West Indies. The war has cost \$350,000,000."

SPAIN ANSWERS "YES."

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Confirmation was given this forenoon to The Times that Spain had accepted President McKinley's peace terms. The draft of the reply has been completed, and its general tenor has been permitted to pass the censor at Madrid, showing that Sagasta has bowed to the inevitable, and that his counselors have yielded to the overwhelming conditions. It is said that it was unanimously agreed at a session of the Cabinet. Ratification by the Queen Regent is considered certain.

Latest advices from London and Madrid say that a draft of the reply was to be sent to the Queen this forenoon, and that the Spanish Cabinet will hold a meeting this afternoon.

A special from Paris this afternoon says: "The Spanish government wants Minister Woodford as a peace commissioner. Señor Castillo, Spanish Ambassador to France, has asked Mr. Camdon to request that Woodford be sent to Paris, and also that after the signing of the preliminary compact the negotiations be conducted there."

QUEEN REGENT ACCEPTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—A Madrid special to the New York Journal says: "The Queen Regent has approved the reply of the Spanish government to the United States accepting the conditions laid down by the latter under which peace will be concluded."

JUST GUESSING.

Suppositions as to the Terms of Spain's Acceptance.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The answer of Spain to the American terms on which peace was to be restored, was expected at almost any moment in official circles today, and the brief press dispatch from Madrid stating that the answer was an acceptance, increased the tension over what was looked upon as a culmination of the negotiations. During the early hours of the day the State Department had not received any direct information as to Spain's answer, nor was there an intimation when it will come. The same was true as to the French Embassy. The Ambassador had made no arrangement for a call at the White House, the State Department, and none of the officers of the embassy had conferred with the officials here since the discussion of last Wednesday night. Everything was in a condition of waiting and expectancy.

The report from Madrid that a Cabinet Council would go over the reply this afternoon, indicates that it might not be dispatched to Washington until late in the day. Secretary Day had expected to go to Atlantic City this evening to join Mrs. Day, and he may even yet carry out his plan unless some official assurance reaches him from the French Embassy that the reply will be forthcoming tonight. A report was received during the day that the embassy received a communication at an early hour this morning, the inference being that it was Spain's reply, but this, it is stated positively, is not correct. The Spanish ambassador, however, has not yet received an answer to any quarter in Washington.

The Spanish announcement that the Spanish Cabinet will go over the reply this afternoon raises a possibility of a Cabinet discussion and a prolongation of the time before the answer is submitted. All the Madrid reports show that Premier Sagasta is endeavoring to reconcile the various political elements, and the leaders of the opposition, and there is a disposition among officials here to give him time for this difficult and delicate moulding of public and political sentiment up to the point of acceptance of the American demands. This view is strengthened among officials here by the fact that all our preparations are going steadily forward. The campaign in Porto Rico is progressing with uninterrupted success, the hands of Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt are being strengthened at Manila, and the Spanish generalists united their statement, is being promptly and energetically executed. The Spanish government is confident that delay is the loss of Spain, and that Sagasta, in the interest of his own country will make the answer as speedily as it is able to do so.

If the Madrid dispatches are fully realized, Spain's acceptance of America's terms, then officials feel that nothing remains but the routine of concluding the formalities of peace. The Emperor's apprehension is felt in regard to the word "acceptance." It is pointed out that the acceptance is simple and affirmative on all the points of contention, every chance for delay or negotiations is at an end. But if the acceptance is qualified in any way by a condition that certain privileges be granted, or rights conceded, then there is still the possibility of further discussion. The Madrid advices are so unqualified in stating that the American terms are accepted that there seems to be little chance Spain will attach any conditions to her acceptance, and the answer itself, if made unconditional and conclusive, can make it clear that the last chance of controversy is removed.

There will be little surprise here if the culmination of the peace arrangement brings about a change in the Spanish Cabinet, not so much by a crisis as by a convenient movement among the leaders to institute a Cabinet representing all elements, including the army, capable of taking the responsibility before the country of Sagasta's invitation to come to Madrid in order to discuss matters.

THE QUEEN CONFIRS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

MADRID, Aug. 6, 2 p.m.—The Queen Regent this morning conferred with Señor Silveira, the Conservative leader, with the Duke of Tetuan, the former Minister for Foreign Affairs, and with Marshal de Campos, the former chief-general of Cuba. This afternoon Her Majesty will receive Señor Rodríguez, whose views are said to be shared by Gen. Weyler.

MIDNIGHT OIL BURN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Spain's answer to the American demands was not received by the French Ambassador up to midnight tonight. Mr. Camdon and his staff, who had been awaiting it through the evening, at that hour were convinced that it would not arrive before tomorrow and the Ambassador re-

Your friends may smile

But that tired feeling

Means danger. It

Indicates impoverished

And impure blood.

This condition may

Lead to serious illness.

It should be promptly

Overcome by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla,

Which purifies and

Enriches the blood,

Strengthens the nerves,

Tones the stomach,

Creates an appetite.

And builds up,

Energizes and vitalizes

The whole system.

Be sure to get

Only Hood's.

tired and the members of his staff went to their homes.

COAST REJOICES.

A Public Meeting Called at Sacramento.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 6.—The report that Spain has accepted the terms of peace proposed by President McKinley induced Mayor Land to call a public meeting this evening on the city plaza to celebrate the country's victory. There was music, fireworks, a cannon salute and addresses by the Mayor and several other citizens. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

GEN. GRANT'S GRANDDAUGHTER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

DUNSMUIR, Aug. 6.—Miss Fannie Grant, the 9-year-old granddaughter of the late Gen. U. S. Grant, hoisted Old Glory this morning at Castle Craig Tavern, with due ceremony, in honor of the acceptance of the terms of peace by Spain.

SIGSBEE'S REBUFF.

Friends Think He Should Have the Oregon.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The friends of Capt. Sigsbee are extremely angry because the Navy Department has designated Capt. Barker for command of the Oregon, to succeed Capt. Clarke, who is ill. Barker has been a member of the Naval War Board, and personally associated with Secretary Long. The tradition of the navy provides that when a commander loses a ship, no matter what the circumstances, he must suffer for it.

Sigsbee now commands the St. Paul, which will soon be put out of commission. He will then be without a ship, and his friends claim that he is being punished for the loss of the Maine. Were he assigned to command the Oregon, it would amount to a practical declaration on the part of the Navy Department that he was in no way responsible for the loss of the ship. Failure to give him a good ship is calculated to imply opposition among naval men.

REST AFTER DEATH.

BISMARCK'S ALLEGED WISH APPARENTLY CARRIED OUT.

Kaiser Wilhelm and His Chancellor and the German Grand Dukes Treated With Coldness by the Family—Popular Sympathy.

[A. P. NIGHT REPORT. COPYRIGHT, 1898.]

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Emperor's funeral has, of course, engrossed public attention throughout the world. While it cannot truthfully be said that the Emperor's death was a relief to the people, the great grief created by the sudden death of the great chancellor was as deep as would have been expected, and while there was nothing like general mourning visible in Berlin, yet there were unmistakable evidences of widespread sympathy.

The public's feelings and revelations which so quickly followed the death of the Prince have naturally created a sensation and deep anger in government circles, and there is still great surprise and resentment at the attitude of the Bismarck family. The Emperor left nothing that could testify to his personal grief or the sense of greatness of the loss to Germany. His proclamation addressed to the Emperor's subjects, in which he gave high satisfaction throughout the country, and it is generally admitted that the Emperor's public funeral was a fitting tribute to the great statesman.

He devoted most splendid honors for the deceased statesman, and when his efforts to yet another day to the Emperor's grandfather were refused, the Emperor carried out what was possible in the face of a public funeral of the Emperor's Majesty to preserve such unflinching serenity in the face of the evident silliness of the Emperor's family.

"We do not wish to pass judgment," and only chronic facts. The notice of the death addressed to the Emperor did not bear the signature of the son, but of the doctor. The Emperor's commander, Prince Regent, took a cast of the features, but the Emperor's body was not taken to the funeral. The Emperor desired to see the body, but the Emperor's body was not taken to the funeral. The Emperor desired to see the body, but the Emperor's body was not taken to the funeral.

When the monarch arrived at Friedrichshagen, the ex-Minister of State, Prince Herbert, did not appear in uniform, or wear his decorations, but appeared only as a private gentleman. It cannot be that the Emperor's body was not taken to the funeral. The Emperor desired to see the body, but the Emperor's body was not taken to the funeral.

But it was not against the Emperor alone that Prince Bismarck's family acted. The Emperor's body was not taken to the funeral. The Emperor desired to see the body, but the Emperor's body was not taken to the funeral. The Emperor desired to see the body, but the Emperor's body was not taken to the funeral.

RELIABLE GOODS

POPULAR PRICES

N. B. BLACKSTONE CO.

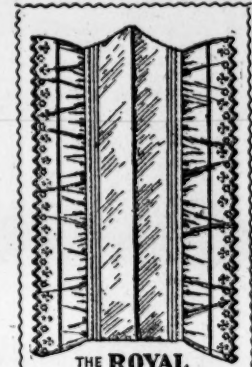
Dry Goods

Telephone Main 259

171-173 N. Spring St.

Three Days' Sale of Muslin Underwear

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week we will offer most remarkable values in this department. See north window display.



LOT 1—Ladies' Muslin Drawers, with plain hem and four tucks, per pair..... 15c

LOT 4—Ladies' Good Muslin Corset Covers, perfect shape, only, each..... 10c

LOT 5—Ladies' Cambric Corset Covers, embroidery trimmed, each..... 15c

LOT 7—Ladies' Corset Covers in all styles, trimmed with lace or embroidery, including a line of full front French Covers, to wear with shirt waists, each..... 50c

LOT 9—Closing out an assortment of Ladies' Cambric and Muslin Gowns that formerly sold at \$1.00, for, each..... 75c

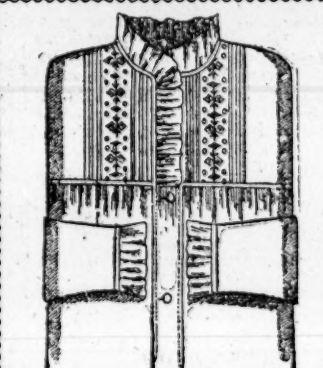
LOT 10—Another lot of Gowns, variety of styles, former prices \$1.25 and \$1.50, to be closed out at, each..... \$1.00

LOT 11—Ladies' Muslin Skirts, full width, trimmed with ruffle and cluster of tucks; regular 50c skirt, during this sale, each..... 35c

LOT 12—Ladies' Umbrella Skirts, made of fine muslin and trimmed with wide lace, also Cambric Umbrella Skirts trimmed with fine embroidery, will be sold for, each..... \$1.00



ROYAL UNDERGARMENTS
LOT 3—Ladies' Cambric Umbrella Dress, with ruffle and lace, regular 50c, per pair..... 50c



THE ROYAL UNDERGARMENTS
LOT 8—Ladies' Muslin Gowns, with yoke of ruffles and lace; regular 50c gowns, as per cut, each..... 40c

NOTE—Just received a new assortment of Ladies' Linen Crash Skirts, plain and trimmed, at..... Each \$1.50 and \$2.00

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

BLANCHARD PIANO SALE.

The first week of our Great Piano Sale has so encouraged us that on Monday morning, next, we shall be on hand early to open up a three-day special that will surprise even the most economical. Our Organs are almost given away.

BLANCHARD PIANO COMPANY,

113 South Spring Street.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.



Men's Suits

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

We respectfully invite attention to the following REAL reductions:

Men's \$20 and \$18 Suits now \$15

Men's \$15 Suits now \$12

Men's \$12 Suits now \$10

Men's \$10 Suits now \$7.50

MULLEN & BLUETT CLOTHING CO.

HABITS!

Morphine, Whisky, Opium, Cocaine, Chloral and Cigarette.

All permanently and painlessly cured in from two to five days. Last Monday afternoon we took a man who was addicted to the whisky habit (and who in his frenzy had carried a butcher knife to bed with him to kill his wife). We sent him home today, completely cured, to his happy family. A kind husband and an affectionate wife are doing this good work right along and are receiving the blessings of reunited families. This cure, while wonderful, is simply the result of cause and effect. Our treatment is the cause, the complete, permanent cure is the effect. Consultation free and confidential. You pay only when you are cured. Office hours—9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays 10 a.m. to 12 m.

The Dr. J. S. Brown Sanitarium Co.,

T. C. VAN EPPS, MANAGER.

Telephone Brown 428.

821-823 South Broadway.

WELL CASING

WELL CASING, Oil and Water Tanks. THOMPSON & BOYLE CO., 304-314 Reguena St.

Territorial Expansion an Issue.
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—The paramount issue at the coming Democratic State Convention which meets at Springfield August 10, will be territorial expansion. Democrats of New York in particular, and the East in general, are it is said, anxiously awaiting the action of this convention on the question. Ex-Gov. Stone is looked upon as a leader of the expansionists in Mis-

souri. The State administration and a majority of Missouri's Congressmen are opposed to any such policy.

Stetly Shaken by a Shock.
MESSINA (Sicily), Aug. 6.—There were a severe earthquake shock here at 2:33 a.m

WANTED—

WANTED—
To Purchase.

WANTED—CHEAP COTTAGE: WOULD EXCHANGE; replies must contain name and address. X, box 59, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED TO BUY, A LIGHT 4000; must be good; replies must contain name and address. Y, box 14, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED TO BUY 5-ROOM HOUSE southwest, on installments. Address give location and terms X, box 74, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND DOVE, oven, steel range; seven not long; good condition. Name and address. Y, box 10, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE MORTGAGE money to loan; at a rate interest. Give name and address. Y, box 10, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—WATER to buy, in England. Name and address. Y, box 10, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—YOUR BARGAINS. WE HAVE the buyers if you will make the price right. Name and address. Y, box 10, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—LOT NOT OVER \$300 CASH. twenty Sixth, 14th street, and Westlake address U, box 64, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—EQUITY. MENLO PARK, CALIF.; will exchange clear lot in Garvey street for same in Menlo Park. Name and address. Y, box 10, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED - TO BUY 20 ACRES AT E
sett, planted to walnuts; cash. VAN VR
KEN & BUNELS, 11416 S. Broadway.

WANTED—TO BUY BEDROOM SET in good condition at a bargain. Address, 517 Lexington, New York, giving true price, Y, box 18, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—ROOMING-HOUSE. \$1000. I have equity in 3 cottages. THOMAS CAMPBELL, 218 S. Broadway, room 336.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A DAIRY FARM also a few 5 and 10-acre tracts of all sizes. N. TREOSTI, 103 Court st.

WANTED—TO SELL YOUR PUMPING ENGINE. I have a large stock of all makes of engines, pumps, etc., for sale at low prices. Address, 103 Court st., New York.

WANTED - 2 FIRST-CLASS LA
trunks, cheap for cash; must be good
265 S. LOS ANGELES T.

WANTED - TO BUY A QUANTITY
brick, mason's trussels and plank. Add
X, box 77, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED-A FEW LOTS TO BUILD
must be cheap and not too far out. G

WANTED—TO BUY SWEET CORN shelled, at PLATT'S POP CORN PALACE, corner Fifth and Main.

WANTED—TO BUY A 5 OR 6-ROOM HO on Installments, \$15 month. Address X, 13, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—HIGH-GRADE BICYCLE; Must be good and cheap. W. W. SURREN, 313 S. Spring st.

ness; must be cheap. Address X, box 1, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—VACANT LOT AS PART 1 on modern residence. Address X, box 1, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—12-BORE SHOTGUN IN G order; must be cheap. Address S, box 1, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE THE BEST

WANTED—SMALL HORSE POWER, work hay cutter. SOUTH PASADENA TRICH FARM.

WANTED—A LODGING-HOUSE, 10 TO 12 rooms, for spot cash. Inquire 1111 BROADWAY.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND LAWN MOWER; cheap. Address Y, box 54, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—GOOD SET SINGLE HORN
for buggy. Address X, box 23, TIMES
OFFICE.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD-SETTED P
and cart. C. E. MAYNE, 118 W. Fo
st.

WANTED — SMALL BENCH PUNCH
shears combined. 129 W. NINTH ST.

WANTED—LOT FOR CASH, NEAR NI
and Figueroa. TAYLOR, 104 Broadway.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A FIREPROOF safe. C. E. G., box S. P. O.

WANTED—COTTAGE NOT TOO FAR FROM TAYLOR, 104 Broadway.

WANTED—
To Rent.

WANTED—TO RENT, BY SMALL AND

room unfurnished residence, well located with furnace; will rent for one year to pay as high as \$45.

IF YOU CONTEMPLATE A CHANGE EXPECT TO GIVE UP YOUR RESIDENCE FOR A YEAR OR TWO. I WANT TENANTS WHO WILL TAKE GOOD CARE OF PREMISES AS YOURSELF, SEE US AT ONCE.

Very truly yours,
WRIGHT & CALLENDER.
MANAGERS OF THE PROPERTY

7 TEL. MAIN 315. 235 W. THIRD
WANTED-TO-RENT-
YOUR PROPERTY
BY AN
EXCLUSIVE RENTAL FIRM.
TAKE FULL CHARGE IF DESIRED.
RENT COLLECTIONS AT NOMI-
COST.
PROMPT REMITTANCES.
 Refer by permission, Citizens' Bank,
 National Bank, Farmers' and Merch

WRIGHT & CALENDER,
7 TEL. MAIN 315. 235 W. THIRD.
WANTED—WE HAVE SEVERAL CLIENTS
who want good houses of 6 to 9 rooms
in the vicinity of Eighth and Union ave.,
and Union ave. and Westlake Park dis-
trict. Owners please take notice and govern
yourselves accordingly. M'GARVIN & BROS.,
corner lots our specialty; rooms
5, 220½ S. Spring st.
WANTED TO RENT NIGHTLY

WANTED—BY RESPONSIBLE TENANT
for one year or longer, modern 8 or
room residence, preferably on the
rent must be reasonable. Address X,
3, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED
rooms near Traction Company's, no

house by married couple with no children. Address MRS. K., 622 Pasadena East Los Angeles.

WANTED—NICE FURNISHED HOME. 7 rooms (Pasadena preferred.) for 6 months or longer. Send full particulars Monday. JAY E. ADAMS, Bancroft 1 S. Broadway.

WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE. SUITE of rooms, furnished for light housekeeping within walking distance of City Hall.

WANTED-TO LET: WE RENT E
thing in the line of houses, flats and st
list yours with us and we will find a
ants. A. C. DEZENDORF & CO., 2
Broadway.

WANTED-STOREROOM, 20 FT. BY 40
on Broadway, Main or Spring str
could use the back part with 86, T
must be cheap. Address N. box 58,

WANTED-TO RENT, MODERN 7 O
room house, furnished, by family o
adults; can furnish bedding, table linen
silver. W. 115 WORCESTER AVE.,
dena.

WANTED - BY SMALL FAMILY
adults, the care of furnished house
lieu of rent; few months, or longer;
city references. 2403 S. GRAND AVE

WANTED TO RENT UNFURNISHED

WANTED—SMALL COTTAGE, FLAT
unfurnished rooms in private house;
in family; rent not more than \$10;
location. Address 916 W. TENTH ST.

WANTED — TO RENT A 5 TO 60-A-
ranch, with privilege of buying;
some alfalfa. H. S. BURROUGHS;

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR DAIRY, near Los Angeles; 5 to 40 acres alfalfa land, pay cash. W. M. CASTERLINE, 200 Broadway.

WANTED—TO RENT BY PRACTICAL farmer, from 10 to 25 acres of land, irrigated land preferred. Address U. box 92, T. OFFICE.

WANTED—TO LEASE, ABOUT 15- acre lodging-house; furnished; central location.

WANTED—3 NICE FURNISHED OR
furnished rooms, close in. Address
71, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—TO RENT GOOD BUILDING
for machine shops. Address Y, box
TIMES OFFICE.

STOCKS AND BONDS—

FOR SALE-OR TRADE; \$2000 WORTH
San Diego Brewing Company's stock.
dress N, box 51, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE - \$2000 FIRST-CLASS STOCK
improvement bonds, by owners. 100
BROADWAY, room 6.

FOR SALE—

stage of 4 rooms, with sewer connections and lot all fenced and set to fruit trees. No. 2515 E. Second st., Boyle Heights: Would like a small place of 4 or 5 acres near the city; must be able to assume a small sum: **F. A. OLLENBECK, 136 S. Broadway.**

rk; the other southwest near Figueroa
and Washington streets. J. W. STRAYER,
10 S. Broadway. 7

R SALE—\$2100—BEAUTIFUL NEW 7-
room modern house, lot handsomely im-
proved; fruit, flowers and lawn; owner
compelled to leave city, and offers a gen-
uine bargain. LOCKHART & SON, 207
N. Dear Street. 7

R SALE—A NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE,
very central, barn, and lot set out in flow-
ers and lawn, a beauty; furniture if de-
sired, the prettiest home in the city, with
terms. Address Z, box 6, TIMES OF-
FICE. 7

FOR SALE—AT BOYLE HEIGHTS, NEW 4-
room house, \$750; new 5-room house, \$850;
50 cash and \$10 a month; also a new 3-
room modern house, only \$1800; easy
terms. F. A. HUTCHINSON, 114 S. Broad-
way.

FOR SALE — GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY;
modern up-to-date, 3-room residence on
great site, Westlake ave., furnace, \$4000;
which is \$1000 under value, LEE A. Mc-
CONNELL & CO., new office, 145 S. Broad-
way.

FOR SALE—\$300—5-ROOM COTTAGE, EAST
city line; within two blocks new Fourth-
tr. Traction line, Boyle Heights, suitable

chicken ranch or dairy; easy terms.
Address U. box 73. TIMES OFFICE. 7

FOR SALE - \$30 DOWN, BALANCE \$15
monthly. Interest included; nice 5-room cot-
tage, 2 1/2 baths, 2 porches, genuine bar-
nath; owner sick. FIELD & SMITH, 153-
153 Wilson Block, First and Spring. 7

FOR SALE - LOVELY WELL-IMPROVED
property, 2 lots, 5-room hard-finished
house, bowers, fruit and ornamental trees.
Inquire northeast corner E. SIXTH and
EZRA STS., Boyle Heights. 7

FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS - \$10-
A very pretty new 5-room cottage on East
Fourteenth street; parties going East.

W. L. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO., 348
V. I. Bldg. 7

FOR SALE—MODERN 5-ROOM COTTAGE,
beautifully papered and decorated; electric
fixtures, 2nd st., near Hoover, price \$1600.
C. E. REITER, 118 Hellman Bldg. Second
and Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—NEW 4-ROOM COTTAGE WITH
bath and closet, Pico Heights, ½ block
from car line, on installations. M. N.
SAVERY, owner, German-American Sav-
ings Bank. 7

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT COT-
tage, clean corner facing Vermont ave., near
Santa Monica line and New Hampshire st.,

OR SALE-NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE. MOD-
ern improvements; southwest; will take
any clear profit as part payment.
ANDERSON BROS., 335 Leachin Bldg. 7
OR SALE-BRAND NEW UP-TO-DATE 1-
room house; close to car line on corner
lot; all modern conveniences; part down,
balance monthly. Inquire 725 E. 22D ST. 7
OR SALE - A NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE.
cheap; solar heater, porcelain tub, and
all modern conveniences; close to car lines;
terms easy. Inquire 725 E. 22D ST. 7
FOR SALE-\$1500. NOTHING DOWN TO

1st party; new 5-room cottage. graded
 fruit trees, vines, etc.; a beauty; see it.
 71, TIMES OFFICE, 7

FOR SALE—MRS. 400 CASH. BALANCE
 \$5 monthly; 5-rooms elegant cottage,
 graded street, fruit trees, etc.; see this.
 Address S. box 73, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE — BY STIMSON BROS., 7650
 new 4-room cottage, corner Saratoga and
 New Jersey sts. Boyle Heights. STIM-
 SON BROS., 218 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—OR RENT NEW MODERN
 cottage in corner; artistically decorated; 5-
 rooms and hall; Boyle Heights. Inquire of
 OWNER at 324 S. Spring st. 7

FOR SALE - A WELL FINISHED NEARLY
new house, all modern improvements: has
a room, a bath, a location of city. Address
X, box 1, TIMES OFFICE.
7

FOR SALE - BIGGEST BARGAIN IN THE
city, a 3-room cottage, with bath, closets,
small barn; lot 50x125, No. 136 E. 25th st.
Apply 129 E. ADAMS ST.
7

FOR SALE - NEW, TASTY 3-ROOM HOME
on white car line; Westlake; price moder-
ate; easy terms. BOWEN & POWERS,
260 1/2 S. Sprink.
7

FOR SALE - WHY PAY RENT, WHEN
the same money buys our houses on in-
stallments. CHURCH & MERRY, 235

7
 FOR SALE — \$300; 6-ROOM, HARD-FIN-
 ished house, large lot, improved street, S.
 E. corner 1st district, CHAS. E. CARVER, 217
 New High. 7
 FOR SALE—ON INSTALLMENTS, FIVE-
 room house, Boyle Heights, 450 down, \$10
 per month. Address Z, box 3, TIMES OF-
 FICE. 7
 FOR SALE—A HOME NEAR CAR-
 line; good but small house, barn, chicken
 house and yards. See McKOON & POL-
 LITT. 7
 FOR SALE—JOHNSON & KEENEY CO. AND
 the Frank B. Harbert Co. have removed

36 W. SECOND ST. N.W. corner of Broad-
way. 7
FOR SALE - AT A BARGAIN: NINE-ROOM
new modern house. Inquire of owner on
premises. 363 S. FLOWER ST. 17-24-21-7
FOR SALE-MODERN 5-ROOM COTTAGE
southwest, must be sold; come and see it.
MACKNIGHT & CO., 225 Hyman Bldg. 7
FOR SALE - 1920 - THE HANDSOMEST 5-
room house in city; new and modern; easy
terms. TAYLOR, 104 Broadway. 7
FOR SALE - A NICE SUBURBAN HOME
for \$20,000 will take part in exchange. J.
C. FLOYD, 124 S. Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN
in a fine H-room house on Adams street
see TAYLOR, 104 Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—CHEAP, MODERN COTTAGE.
completely furnished; all first-class. Call
afternoons, 229 E. 29TH ST. 7

FOR SALE—OLIVE, CLOSE IN, 7-ROOM
cottage, lot 6x15½ \$4000; bargain. BEN
WHITE, 235 W. First st. 7

FOR SALE—\$1000—6-ROOM COTTAGE, FIN-
ished in pine; bath, mantel; installments.
TAYLOR, 104 Broadway. 7

FOR SALE—\$1000—4-ROOM COTTAGE AND
lot, Carondelet cd., near Seventh; snap.

TAYLOR, 104 Broadway. 7
FOR SALE—LOT ON 22D ST. NEAR CENTRAL ave.; cheap. Inquire 114 E. FIFTH ST.

FOR SALE—
Business Property.

FOR SALE—FINELY-LOCATED LOTS FOR suburban homes near railroads, schools, churches and stores; beach drive of 14 miles; grand view of ocean, islands and mountains; best of heating, fishing, bathing and hunting; large lots at small price. Address ALAMITOS LAND CO., G. C. Flint, secretary, Long Beach, or E. B.

CUSHMAN, agent, 268 W. First st.

FOR SALE—I OFFER MY PROPERTY ON Broadway this week for much less than it is worth, as cash is an object for me to do so. This is a fake advertisement, but actual fact is that the price I will make is for this week only. If you want a bargain address Z. box 7. **7. TIMES OFFICE.** No one wanted to answer this but intending purchasers. 7

FOR SALE—FINEST CORNER. CLOSE IN, at a snap; 89-foot corner, vacant, \$8, covered with large buildings that are paying and always occupied; 16x120 feet, might take some exchange, if good; a snap at \$100,000. Any one interested, call on

ready now to pay biz. N. M. ENTLER &
CO., 24 Wilcox Black. 7-9

FOR SALE—
BROADWAY,
SPRING AND
MAIN STS.
properties a specialty.
7 WILDE & STRONG, 228 W. Fourth st.

FOR SALE—\$1175, AN ELEGANT CORNER
on Ninth st. near Figueroa; both streets
improved; cheap at \$1200. Who takes it? F.
G. CALKINS & CO., 304 Laughlin Bldg. 7-9

FOR SALE—60 FEET ON SPRING ST.,
near Fourth. Improvements; rented, fair
value. Call 7-1010. 7-9

45. TIMES OFFICE. OWNER, A. BOX 7

CHIROPODISTS—

 MISS STAFFER, 254 S. B'DWAY. TREATS
 corns, bunions; ladies electric baths. T.m. 7:30
 VACY STEERE—CURE FOR SICK FEET.
 124 W. FOURTH ST., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE
Real Estate

windmill, stables; lot 120x300; fine sh
bery, fruit trees; southwest; a nice h
want farm Illinois. TAYLOR,

FOR EXCHANGE - 100 ACRES IN math county, Or., 5 miles from coast, \$10 per acre; -4% same county per acre. **F. A. HOLLENBECK**, Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE - 6 HOUSES IN OXNA Cal., no incumbrance; investment \$5000; rent for \$65 a month; will trade Los Angeles city property. **524 TOWNE AVE.**

FOR EXCHANGE—240 ACRES ORCHARD
vineyard and alfalfa: net income over
last year; want hotel; might consider
ern. IRISH & CO., 64 Bryson Block

FOR EXCHANGE—\$1000 EQUITY
pretty 5-room cottage, modern, for
lot and some cash; southwest prefer
Address X, box 83. TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE; 10% AD
at Hollywood to lemons, 4 years old
clean olive, barn and water rights;
clear title, property. LOS F. GRASS.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$15,000 WORTH OF clear real estate for stock cattle, prefer to get them in Arizona. KNIGHT & CO., 225 Byrne Bldg.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR RANCH, \$ up-to-date brick and brown stone in Detroit property. U. H. GOWEN, agent, room 80, Bryson Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$1250; IN 5-ROOM H and lot, S.W., will trade for merchandise, small ranch close in, or Santa M.

P. O. box 13, STATION J, city.

FOR EXCHANGE — IDEAL COT
home, \$2000; mortgage \$800; equi-
small clear ranch. Call at premises.
D., 422 S. Griffin ave, E.L.A.

FOR EXCHANGE—20 ACRES 3
m from Fresno, with water right; will
mortgage or Los Angeles property.
M'INTOSH, 234 W. FIRST ST.

FOR EXCHANGE—7-ROOM HOUSE
Windsor Boulevard tract, value \$4000;

FOR EXCHANGE — WANTED, A S.
ranch in exchange for an equity
\$25,000 eastern property. W. D. R
SON, Santa Barbara.

FOR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL
near this city, clear, and some
for a good newspaper plant. IRISH C
64 Bryson Block.

FOR EXCHANGE GOOD PAYING IN

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD PAVING IN property, clear; value \$6000; all or part of lot for sale. Address Y, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$600; NICE 10 A near San Jacinto, set out to fruit for sale; will assume. Address Y, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE LOT IN M apolis to trade for a lot here; Will assume preferred. Address X, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—1/4 PRICE, \$3500: HOUSE, 3 bedrooms, large business lot, 1/2 block from Courthouse, 322 Buena Vista st., GALLOWAY.

FOR EXCHANGE — NICE RESIDENCE: Springfield, Mo., clear; owner is here; wants city home. CHAS. E. CARVER, 1001 New High.

FOR EXCHANGE—RACKET STOCK: RACKET building, valued at \$6000, for fruit or other business.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$600; EQUITY IN house, Pico Heights; also Kansas city or country. W. G. BAYLIE, 2 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—CLEAR RENTED land cottage, \$2500; Hollywood home want city home or little ranch. C. B. LIS, city.

FOR EXCHANGE—CLEAR KANSAS

FOR EXCHANGE—SALE OR RENT 10 near Gardena, house, well, windmill chicken houses and yard. Apply 816 PLE ST.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE— Santa Monica corner lots, 25x100, Nevada ave. Address Y, box 61, OFFICE.

FOR EXCHANGE — IMPROVED
property for furniture of a large lot
house. Address Y, box 94, TIMM
FICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A COR. LOT, S
west, for a lot in or near Menlo
tract. Address Y, box 20, TIMM
FICE.

FOR EXCHANGE—3-ROOM HOUSE
Westlake for smaller house, lot or
property. Address X, box 50, TIMM

FOR EXCHANGE—CLEAR LOT. 1 son, Kan.; value \$800, for equity. Stage. Address Y, box 91, TIMES O

FOR EXCHANGE—NEW HOUSE mortgage, \$2800, for clear ranch. See W. N. HOLWAY, 308 Henne l

FOR EXCHANGE—2-STORY RESI southwest; want cheaper property, country. Address 612 LEBANON

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD RANCH
city for city or country: will assume
dress X, box 51, TIMES OFFICE

FOR EXCHANGE—15 ACRES LAND,
near Burbank, for small business
dress X, box 8, TIMES OFFICE

FOR EXCHANGE — \$1250: 50-ROOM
ing-house, paying, for ranch; money
ERNST & CO., 139 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$25,000 EASTER
come property for California. W. L.

INSON, Santa Barbara, Cal.
FOR EXCHANGE—LOTS OF CLEAR
 erty for good city equities. CH
 CARVER, 217 New High.
FOR EXCHANGE—THREE-STORY
 block in city; want ranch; particu
 TAYLOR, 104 Broadway.
FOR EXCHANGE—1000 EXCHANG
 know how to make them: E. C. C
 CO., 218 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—WANTED, CLEAR
for incumbered houses. U. H. C.
room 30, Bryson.

SWAPS—
All Sorts, Big and Little

FOR EXCHANGE—
VAN VRANKEN & RUNELS
\$3500—6-room modern house, W.
clear, for rooming-house; will as-

4-room house and 2 lot in Perry
want horses or cows or whatever
4-room cottage, clear; want
lodging-house.

VAN VRANKEN & RUN
7 114½ S. Bro

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NE
separator, cost \$60; 10-ton per
chine wet or dry, will exchange
good horse and buggy or good
what have you? Call Sunday at
34TH ST. a 1 block west of Central

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE, A ST
merchandise to be moved by O
will accept good real estate; i
you have, where located, price
name and address. If you expect
Address box 992, RIVERSIDE, C

FOR EXCHANGE—IN THE TO
Saugus, near Boston, Mass., 8
land for property in or near L
South Pasadena, Lamanda, or
Long Beach, Redondo or Santa

FOR EXCHANGE—38-55 BALLAR
made to order, shotgun, butt,
2 sets sights, Lyman and target,
gun barrel, loading tools, cost \$
your 13-gauge hammerless with y
GARRISON, 315 Requena st.

FOR SALE—\$500: A DELICACY S
a fine location, 3 years establish
a good business; not a cent los
location in this business; own
away for sale by owner. Addre

88, TIMES OFFICE.
FOR EXCHANGE—SILVER, HUNT
jewelled watch, and rolled pin
(heavy) for 32-40 or 38-55 Winchester
call after 2 p.m. or address P.
LER, 251 Newton ave., East Los

here; also Chicago lots. Call 313

FOR EXCHANGE — FIRST-C
printing office, in running or
presses cutter and large amount to
small city residence. Address
TUNITY, Times office.

FOR EXCHANGE—LADY'S FOW
B-flat tenor valve horn; some mo
top buggy. **ELLEDDGE, 511 Pros**
Brooklyn Heights, back of A

FRUIT
Call-
prop-
H, 308
\$

schoolhouse.

FOR EXCHANGE-2 WATCHES;
volver, Smith & Weston; want g
wheel. Address Y, box 99, TIMES

TO LET

TO LET—RULE'S BAKERY, TUCSON, ARIZ.; shop room 20x40; Furn's oven, 10 ft. stable room for three horses; wood house all in complete order; dwelling house finished complete, if desired: Apply W. H. RULE, in person or by mail. Address W. H. RULE.

delivery wagon or camping outfit.
BUSH ST.

TO LET-FOR KEEPING. HANDSOME
gentle mare, afraid of nothing; suitable
lady. Address Y, box 92, TIMES OFF

TO LET-A CARLOAD OF NEW, ELEGANT
pianos; come and take your choice. E.
ROBINSON, 391 S. Broadway.

TO LET—A FINE UPRIGHT EMER piano. Apply THOMAS CAMPBELL, 8, Broadway, room 336.

TO LET—WAGONS ONE BED 3x7½, V brake; two, 2½x5½. 114 BALWIN East Los Angeles.

TO LET — UPRIGHT PIANO, \$3.50 month, at room 55, PIRTLE BLOCK, F and Broadway.

TO LET—2-SEATED CARRIAGE AND V
gentle horse, by the day; very reason
756 E. 22D ST.

TO LET—GENTLE HORSE AND SUI
The 1/2 day. Sundays excepted. 7
FLOWER ST.

TO LET—TWO-SEATED CARRIAGE V
gentle horse, \$1 half day any day.

ORANGE ST.

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE
And Pastures to Let.

THE FIRST SPIRITUAL SOCIETY OF
vernal Brotherhood, Memorial Hall,
Fellows' Block, 220½ Main st. Service
night 7:30 o'clock. Mary C. Lyman, p.

FOR SALE — PACING-BRED. PA roadster Rex Hall; showed half m 1:19, to cart, without preparation; been worked for speed; dark brown

FOR SALE OR TRADE - SIX HONDA drivers and workers, pony mare, saddle lady, buggy, spring wagon, cart, sash and harness; also 1 Columbia wheel.
NEW HIGH ST., one block from C house; call Monday.

thing in fine shape; owner going
and must sell; \$250 takes it; don't
unless you have cash and mean bus
Northwest corner PICO and I STS.
Heights.

FOR SALE—1 TEAM GELDINGS. WE
1200 lbs. each; 1 spring wagon, top 1
dump cart, 1 single and double set
new; must be sold at once; will sel

FOR SALE—CHEAP. 1 THOROUGH
Jersey cow, fresh in few days; 1 J
Durham, & Jersey, fresh, 1 thorough
Ayrshire, registered, just fresh; a
milkers. 2329 GLOWNER ST., cor.
23D.

FOR SALE—\$35. BLACK MARE, 7 1/2 years old, safe for lady; good top buggy and harness; also 1200-lb 5-year-old mare, and city broke; will exchange. 500 PILE ST.

FOR SALE—THE STANDARD 3-YEAR
 fully, safe for lady to drive; fine line
 and cart. 122 W. 32D ST.; also at
 31st st. fine pony, \$10; fine phaeton
 harness.

FOR SALE — 4 DOZEN THOROUGHBRED
 White Leghorn hens, or exchange for
 ducks; also 70-egg incubator. S. L.
 HOUSE south side Madison, west of

FOR SALE—SHETLAND PONY.
cart, harness, breaking cart; solid c
plow, heavy team, harness, wagon, c
machine, riding pony, cheap. 133
ST.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS SURREY
\$40; good saddle and driving ma
general-purpose horse. \$25; 2 for \$5

110 E. NINTH ST., call from 9 to 5
FOR SALE—JENNETT MULE and 9
 both good under saddle and good p
 very gentle. FRANCIS, Ave. 52
 house on left off Pasadena ave.
FOR SALE—CHEAP. FINE CH
 business; 300 hens, houses, fencin
 bators brooders, etc. 127 S. MAT
 ST., Los Angeles.

WANTED-TO KNOW THE W
abouts of a bay mare traded by L
to unknown parties. C. E. MAY
W. Fourth st.

WANTED-A HORSE AND SURRE
its keeping for a month or mor
give best of care. PHOTOGRAPH
S. Spring.

FOR SALE-JUST ARRIVED W

fine large mules and 15 head good
at Dakota feed yards. 721 LYON ST.

FOR SALE—FINE GOSSIPER MA
years old, dark brown color, fine ma
afraid of cars. 1478 W. 26TH ST.

FOR SALE—2 DRIVING HORSES,
top buggies and spring wagons.
NICHOLLS, 343 San Pedro st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, EXTRA FINE
sey helfers, or exchange for h
EUCLED ST., Boyle Heights.

FOR SALE—3 FRESH COWS FOR
Jersey, Durham, and Holstein.
WALNUT, East Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—LADY'S BAY SADDLE
stylish, sorrel roader. 38TH S
East of Rosedale ave. S

WANTED—JERSEY HEIFER CALV.
10 months old; also fresh cows.
U. box 28, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE — GOOD GENTLE
horse, and limbed good traveler
worth double. 795 E. 18TH ST.

FOR SALE—3 FINE JERSEY COWS
\$50, \$30; also \$60 milk route, with

Address DAIRY, Station D.
FOR SALE—FRESH COW, GENTLE
 milker; also some fancy pigeons.
LEAN, E st., near Pico.
FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS
 top buggy; horse sound and gentle.
#15, Call 1229 E. 25TH ST.
FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE 2-YEAR
 male; this is no scrub. 1265 PR

FOR SALE—FINE FRESH DARK
cow, large, rich milk; Frazer
206 E. 20TH, near Main.

FOR SALE—STYLISH, THOROU
sorrel road horse, harness, Concord
\$199. 424 E. 15TH ST.

FOR SALE—FINE HORSE, HARN

FOR SALE—1 DOZ. BLACK LEGHORN
lots, fine large birds, \$6; 3 months
PASADENA AVE.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND BUGGY
for family use, \$30. Address Y
TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—SURREY HORSE

FOR SALE—JERSEY AND H. cow. \$25. Calif. \$3. if sold soon. 30TH ST.

FOR SALE—FINE JERSEY COW, long red milk, with heifer calf, 21ST ST.

FOR SALE—LARGE SPRING WAGON
young horse; very cheap. 1454 I.
DRO ST.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF GOOD
mules, heavy spring wagon. 524
AVE.

FOR SALE—FINE TEAM. CA
trap and harness. Apply 398 W.

FOR SALE—TEAM. 2700 LBS. WAGON harness. W. H. REYNOLDS, Garvin.

FOR SALE—HORSES STYLISH, speedy. E. L. MAYBERRY, 103 S.

FOR SALE—GRAY MARE, WEIGHT 7-year-old. Call Monday, 709 S.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—BURRO

1001 Tennessee St. F. A. REED
FOR SALE—7-YEAR-OLD MARE
weighs 1100. 621 N. GRAND A
FOR SALE—CHEAP HORSE
and buggy. 221 REQUENA ST.
FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY C
dress 1810 W. COURT ST.
FOR SALE—FRESH HOLSTEIN

CALF ST., near Temple.
FOR SALE—FRESH JERSEY
ALPINE ST.
FOR SALE—SPITZ PUP, DOG, \$
WORKMAN.

SPORTS RECORD.

JEFFRIES' JUMBLE.

HIS ACCIDENT BEARS RESULTS WHICH DISAPPOINT HIM.

Delaney Thinks the Public Has Been Unjust in Its Criticisms.

HE CAN'T FIGHT CORBETT NOW.

SHARKEY READY FOR FITZSIMMONS, CORBETT OR MAHER.

St. Louis-New York Game Called—A Victory for a Lorrillard-Beresford Filly—Alameda Crew to Row at Astoria.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, August 6.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The fight which was to have taken place between Delaney and Corbett, has been postponed. Delaney, who is now in the Pacific, where he is nursing his injured hand, is still loyal to the man, but the comments on Jeffries' showing served to distress him. He said today: "I think we have been unjustly condemned and that the public has jumped too quickly to conclusions. In my opinion, Jeffries did well under the circumstances. He fought gamely and would have surely put Armstrong and O'Donnell to sleep were he not badly handicapped. Jeffries, as soon as his hand gets well, will fight any of them." Tom O'Rourke said today that the articles of agreement signed by Jeffries to meet Jim Corbett are now null and void, and that Tom Sharkey is ready to meet Corbett, Bob Fitzsimmons or Peter Maher.

EASTERN BASEBALL.

Bad Decisions Cost the St. Louis Browns the Game.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—Today's game was called on account of darkness at the end of the tenth inning. Bad decisions by Hunt cost the Browns the game. The attendance was 3000. Score:

St. Louis, 6; New York, 6. Batteries—Taylor and Clements; Ruse and Warner.

LOUISVILLE-BROOKLYN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.—Score: Louisville, 5; Brooklyn, 4. Batteries—Cunningham and Kittredge; Miller and Yeager, Grim.

CINCINNATI-BOSTON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—Score: Cincinnati, 2; Boston, 1. Batteries—Dwyer and Peltz; Willis and Bergen.

PITTSBURGH-BALTIMORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] PITTSBURGH, Aug. 6.—Score: Pittsburgh, 2; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Tannehill and Bowerman; Kilson and Robinson.

CHICAGO-PHILADELPHIA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Eleven innings. Score: Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 0. Batteries—Thornton and Donohue; Donahue and McFarland.

CLEVELAND-WASHINGTON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Score: Cleveland, 5; Washington, 1. Batteries—Dwyer and Criger; Mercer, Donovan and McGuire.

HELD HIS OWN.

Joe Patchen Equals His Last Year's Record.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] COLUMBUS, Aug. 6.—This was get-away day at the Columbus Park. Only four of the five events were finished on account of several of the races being badly split. Fifty 5000 people were in attendance, attracted by the announcement that Star Pointer would attempt to lower his track record in his race with Pointer.

The track was not as fast as it ordinarily is under favorable conditions, and teams were working it between heats all day. It was hardly expected that Pointer would lower even the track record, and when it was announced he had equalled his record of 1:59.4, made last season at Glenn Falls, the crowd went wild with enthusiasm.

The 2:05 pace was easily won by Chelalis. The second heat, 2:04.4, is the fastest heat paced in a race this season. Summary:

The 2:08 pace, purse \$2000: Anadonia won first, fourth and sixth heats; Sally Roler won third and fifth heats; best time 2:06.4. Nichol B third.

The 2:09 trot, purse \$2000: Fred B won third, fourth and fifth heats; Tommy Britton won first and second heats. Best time 2:09.4. Pilot Boy third.

The 2:05 pace, purse \$2000: Chelalis won in straight heats; time 2:07.4. 2:05.4. Bumps second, Frank Bogash third.

The 2:14 trot, purse \$2000: Belle won fifth, sixth and seventh heats; Rose Croix won second and fourth heats. Wilbur won first heat and was third. Thorn won third heat; best time 2:11.4.

THE WELSHMAN WINS.

But McDuffie Will Probably Protest the Race.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Jimmy Michael today defeated Eddie McDuffie in a twenty-five-mile paced race on the Willow Grove track, but McDuffie will probably protest the race. McDuffie signed a contract to race Michael fifteen miles.

The American Cycle Racing Association, however, advertised the race to be twenty-five miles, and over 15,000 persons traveled to Willow Grove to witness it. There was considerable disappointment when the spectators had learned the race was to be fifteen miles. It was finally announced that McDuffie had consented to ride the twenty-five in case not to disappoint the crowd. Michael crossed the line a winner by thirty paces. Time 45:21.4.

Saratoga Driving.

SARATOGA (N. Y.), Aug. 6.—Summary: Five furlongs: Dr. Elchberg won. Frances Hooker second, Eldorado third. Time 1:04.5.

Six furlongs: Damien won. Ben Had second, Water Girl third; time 1:17.

Grand Union Stakes, \$4000, five and a half furlongs: Kentucky Colonel won.

Martimas second, Sir Hubert, third; time 1:11. Handicap, mile and one-sixteenth: Martha II won. Laverock second, Lillian Bell third; time 1:53. Steeplechase, about two miles: Ephraim won. Plutarch second, Hurry Up third; time 3:35.5.

Test Handicap Summaries.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The Test handicap was the medium of her betting at Brighton, which today, Oden was heavily backed, and was the first choice at post time. Miss Tenney went to the front at once and won by four lengths. Summary:

One mile: High Priest won. Frohman second, Lansdale third; time 1:41.5.

Five furlongs: Belgravia won. Tyrba second, Sir Florian third; time 1:03.

Five furlongs: Inspection won. Penetia second, Mrs. Trumbull third; time 1:03.

One mile and one-sixteenth: Bursene won. Marlo second, Free Lance third; time 1:47.5.

Test handicap, one mile: Miss Tenney won. Oden second, Sailor King third; time 1:40.4.

Futurity Trial, six furlongs: Autumn won. Caneta second, Tenderness third; time 1:35.5.

Handicap steeplechase, full course: Royal scarlet won. Elcid second, Olindo third; time 5:16.

Sir Rolla a Favorite.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—Sir Rolla was the only winning favorite today. Jockey Shell had his license revoked as a result of several recent bad rides. The weather was pleasant and track fast. Summary:

Seven furlongs: Watchman won. Mound second, Lady Hamilton third; time 1:28.5.

One mile and one-sixteenth: Prince of India won. Eva Rose second, Sunburst third; time 1:42.5.

Handicap, five and a half furlongs: Nan Dora won. Mona B. second, Sir Gallan third; time 1:10.

Owners' handicap, one mile and one-sixteenth: Ed Farrell and Forbush, dead heat; Imp. Skate third; time 1:48.5.

Six furlongs: Gibraltar won. Belle Memphis second, Purty third; time 1:15.

One mile and twenty yards: Sir Rolla won. Pinechle second, Misme third; time 1:42.5.

One mile and twenty yards: Fondle won. Silver Set second, Confession third; time 1:42.5.

Last Day at Butte.

BUTTE (Mont.), Aug. 6.—Today closed the race meeting here. It has been very successful from a financial standpoint. Results:

Six furlongs: Foxkott won. Dorah Wood second, Lechness third; time 1:12.5.

One mile and one-sixteenth: Dolore won. Barran second, Watamba third; time 1:48.5.

Five furlongs: Bay Beach won. Maud Ferguson second, Elmido third; time 1:10.

One mile and one-eighth: Grand Sachem won. Imp. Black Cap second, Oster Lee third; time 1:55.5.

Four and one-half furlongs: Bill How and won. Jim Gore second, Rubicon third; time 0:54.5.

Five and one-half furlongs: Duke of York II won. Punter second, Willmetter third; time 1:10.5.

Five and a half furlongs: Baby Ruth won. Trapean second, Masero third; time 1:09.

Chicago Results.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The weather was clear and the track fast. Summary:

Six furlongs: Cyclone won. Borden second, Dr. Sharp third; time 1:15.5.

One mile and twenty yards: George Kratz won. Franby second, The Tory third; time 1:42.5.

Half mile: Frank Bell won. April Lady second, Souchon third; time 0:47.5.

One mile: Found won. John Bright second, Mary Black third; time 1:40.5.

Garden City handicap, 1000 added, six furlongs: Hugh Penny won. Lady Ellerslie second, Abuse third; time 1:13.

One mile and seventy yards: Indra won. Bray Lad second, Nathanson third; time 1:42.5.

Six furlongs: Diggs won. George H. Ketcham second, Afamada third; time 1:13.5.

Alameda Going to Astoria.

ALAMEDA, Aug. 6.—The invitation extended by the Astoria Regatta Club to the Alameda Senior Barge crew to participate in the annual regatta to be held August 10, 20 and 22, has been accepted. The Alameda oarsmen expect to leave on the steamer Columbia, which sails on the 13th. The crew will be made up as follows: E. B. Haddock, bow; W. G. Hansen, No. 2; A. C. Webb, No. 3; W. Ayers, stroke and coxswain; Eddie Hansen, coxswain; George H. Miller and S. J. Pembroke, trainers.

Leaves Summer Meeting.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—At the second day's racing of the Lewes summer meeting today, the Lorrillard-Beresford stakes, for fillies, Barnta won the priority stakes of 5 sovereigns for acceptors, with 200 sovereigns added, for two-year-olds. Four horses ran; distance five furlongs.

PERSONALS.

Judge George M. Knight arrived in the city yesterday from Yuma, Ariz. John C. Fandolfo and Frank Thurlow of Yuma, Ariz., are recent arrivals here.

Milton P. Mackey, wife and baby, arrived in the city yesterday from Chicago. Dr. Pritchard and family have removed to their residence, No. 1427 Bush street.

F. G. Calkins, wife and son, Fritz, have gone to San Antonio Cañon for two months.

J. Hugo Shansey and wife of Yuma, Ariz., are at the Hollenbeck for a month's visit.

Col. George A. Allen has returned to Los Angeles from a visit to friends in Globe, Ariz.

Congressman Marcus A. Smith of Arizona, and family are sojourning in the city for the summer.

Charles G. Haddock, father of Frank Haddock, arrived in Los Angeles yesterday from Chicago, after a visit in San Francisco.

Samuel T. Norton, who for the past three years has been in the office of Edward Neisser, the architect, will leave Thursday for New York.

Charles S. Moore, the postal clerk, has been transferred from the Denver and La Junta Railway postoffice to the El Paso and Los Angeles run, vice W. L. Bertrand, who takes Mr. Moore's place.

Sergeant Thomas W. Bethel of the San Francisco police force called at police headquarters yesterday and was shown through the station by Chief of Detectives Bradish. Sergeant Bethel has been spending his vacation in Southern California and expresses himself as delighted with what he has seen.

J. C. Newitt, of the Newitt Advertising Concern, leaves today for New York and other eastern points, in the interests of the business men who take his advertisement writing services. Mr. Newitt has done more than any other man on the Pacific Coast to build up honest, legitimate advertising. His trip of observation cannot but result in profit for his patrons. Mrs. Newitt will accompany him on the trip.

At San Antonio, Tex., the Democratic Convention of the Tenth District nominated James L. Slayden for reelection to Congress.

POLITICS.

Many idle and foolish things have been said and done by the supporters of James McLaughlin's Congressional candidacy in this campaign. One of the most conspicuous instances is the violent criticism during the past week of the plan adopted by the Republican County Central Committee for the nomination and election of delegates to the State convention.

Two years ago the Republican State convention adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, that it is the sense of this convention that all delegates to the county, district and State conventions of the Republican party should be elected at primaries or caucuses, regularly called by the County Central Committees of the several counties for that purpose; and that only such delegates as are selected at such primaries, or caucuses, shall be seated in any of the conventions of the party hereafter to be held." The obvious and declared purpose of this resolution was to insure the election of delegates who would truly represent the will of the voters of the party, and not of cliques or cabals.

When the State Central Committee met on the 23d of last month to issue the call for the election of delegates to the State convention, its obvious duty was to follow the instruction thus given by the highest representative Republican body of the State. To disregard those instructions would have been to expose the State Central Committee to the charge of disloyalty to the party. The committee therefore decided that the delegates to the State convention should be chosen by primary elections; and for the purpose of bringing the choice of delegates as close as possible to the people, the counties having three or more assembly districts, the elections must be by assembly districts. Further details were left to the respective County Central Committees.

As soon as the call was received by the chairman of the County Central Committee of this county, he appointed a special committee of five to carefully consider the fairest and best method of making the nominations and holding the primaries. This special committee submitted its report to the Executive Committee on July 28. There were many of McLaughlin's personal friends and active supporters in the Executive Committee. For two days the plan finally adopted was discussed and considered. It was unanimously agreed that no fairer method of electing the delegates could be devised, but that the call of the State Central Committee, could be revised, by the adoption of the plan proposed by the committee. The fullest publicity was given to the committee's decision through the columns of The Times.

On Monday, August 1, the County Central Committee met to consider the report of the Executive Committee, recommending the plan of nominating and electing the delegates. McLaughlin's friends were again present, participating in the proceedings, and McLaughlin himself was in the lobby. When the report was presented, the sole objection to its adoption was presented by James Copeland, who is so flexible in his political attachments that it is a matter of conjecture whether he did or did not speak in McLaughlin's behalf.

Copeland offered an amendment to the plan, and when he had concluded his remarks, a motion to lay his amendment on the table was carried without one solitary dissenting vote. The County Central Committee was unanimously and unanimously of the opinion that the plan recommended by the Executive Committee was the fairest to all candidates and would give the truest expression to the will of the Republican voters of Los Angeles county.

The report of the Executive Committee was accordingly unanimously adopted.

Two or three days after the committee had adjourned and after the call or caucuses and primaries had been issued, the puerile cry was raised by McLaughlin's friends that the plan adopted was a gerrymandering scheme, devised in the interest of J. Waters and intended to prevent a true expression of the will of the Republican voters of the county. No more silly charges could be made, and the authors are guilty of the grossest bad faith. The time and place for such an accusation was before the Executive Committee and the County Central Committee, when full discussion was invited and expected. Having participated in the proceedings of both those committees and having voted for the adoption of the plan, it is now the business of McLaughlin's friends to bring charges of jobbery and gerrymandering.

If McLaughlin takes refuge in the assertion that he was overreached and deceived as to the nature of the plan, it may well be asked whether a man of so little astuteness is a fit representative of the party in a matter of such great importance, after three days of the fullest discussion in committee and in the public press, he is still ignorant of the true character of the arrangement proposed, he is too simple for this world. Such a man would prove a valuable guardian of the people's rights in the halls of Congress. The Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District desire a representative who at least has the sense that God gave geese.

An interesting feature of the recent onslaught by McLaughlin's partisans is the oft-repeated accusation that W. F. X. Parker originated and consummated the alleged scheme in the interest of Waters. This is the latest and cheapest device in local politics for discrediting any candidate for office. It is the same cry that was raised against Henry T. Gage on an evening paper of this city, which has the proud distinction of being the only opponent in this county of Gage's domination of the party, no influence in its councils, and no voice in shaping its policy.

San Barbara county will send an unstructured delegation to the Congressional convention. McLaughlin has made desperate efforts to capture the delegation, but has failed. It is well understood that the delegates, though unstructured, will vote for Waters. McLaughlin's only chance of a solid delegation is from San Luis Obispo, and even this is now in the doubtful column.

Charged With Wife Abuse.

W. D. Courtney of No. 2215 Enterprise street was arrested at 1:30 o'clock this morning on a charge of disturbing the peace of his family and those living near there. Mrs. Courtney is bed-ridden, and weak, having had a surgical operation performed yesterday. Courtney came home last night intoxicated and made known his presence in the house by shamefully abusing and swearing at his helpless wife.

He has raised such a horrible disturbance as to arouse the entire neighborhood. When Police Officer Sparks arrived at the Courtney home he found Mrs. Courtney unconscious. When revived by neighbor-friends who had crowded into the house, she said she had fainted from excitement caused by her husband's behavior. Many persons living near Mrs. Courtney promised the officer to appear against the prisoner when his case comes up for hearing tomorrow. Several of the neighbors said they were eye-witnesses to Courtney's brutality.

HOW WE GROW.

Shown by the Government Reports of Our Imports and Exports. [A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: "While the United States exports of agricultural products during the year have been wonderful, surpassing in value those of any preceding year in the history of the country, and thus attracting universal attention, the exportation of manufactures is, when considered in detail, equally interesting in its bearing upon the general commerce and prosperity, both present and future of the nation."

"The exportation of domestic manufactures, in the fiscal year 1888, is set forth by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department at \$288,871,449, which is nearly \$12,000,000 greater than in any preceding year in the history of the country. This is especially interesting, in view of the fact that the imports of manufactures during the year were abnormally small, in addition to this it is reasonable to suppose that the purchases of manufactures by the people of this country in the prosperous year just ended were unusually large by reason of increased earnings, and the further fact that during several preceding years their purchases in these lines had, because of the financial depression, been light."

"For these two reasons, the smallness of imports of manufactures and the probable increased consumption of manufactures by the people of this country, it is reasonable to suppose that the home demand upon the manufacturers was unusually great, thus leading to some extent to the reduction of the feature of the year, would result in a reduction of the purchases of American goods by citizens of other countries, but this expectation was not realized."

In view of the facts the large exportation of manufactures in the year just ended, is to say the least, a very remarkable year.

The total exportation of manufactures for the year as already mentioned is \$288,871,449, which is more than double that of a decade ago, almost three times as much as that of 1880, more than four times as much as in 1870, and six times as much as in 1860. As much the Centennial Exposition had to do with the awakening of the taste throughout the world for American manufactures and products which were there exhibited, would be difficult to say but it is an interesting fact, in the least, that in that year, (1876), the exportation of manufactures was \$146,559, against less than \$100,000 mark, and since that time has gone steadily forward until in 1888 it reached \$288,871,449.

Of agricultural implements the exportation of the fiscal year of 1888 were \$7,609,742, against \$2,645,187 in 1888. They went to Great Britain, France, Germany, British North America, Central and South America, British East Indies, Australia, Oceania and even to Africa, while the great grain fields of Russia also drew largely upon American manufactures in this line. Cars for street and tramways were sent to all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the East Indies. Brazil, to Cuba, to Central America, Hawaii, Mexico and Africa, the value of this class of exportations for the year amounting to \$3,425,419.

American cotton goods went to every part of the world; China, British North America, South America and Oceania being the biggest purchasers, the total exports of cotton manufactures for the year being \$1,024,092, against \$9,999,277 in 1887. People in Africa, China, British East Indies, Cuba, British Australia, Japan and Mexico, as well as in all parts of Europe are riding American bicycles, the exportation for the year being \$1,046,559, against less than \$2,000,000 in the fiscal year 1886.

The exportation of copper and manufactures thereof has increased enormously in the last few years, being \$22,160,872 in the fiscal year just ended, against \$3,812,798 in 1888. Refined mineral oils, the exportation during the year amounted to \$51,882,516, in value against \$47,047,408 in 1888. The value of the year's exportation of oil is slightly less than that of the preceding year, which was \$56,463,186, but this is due altogether to a reduction in price, the number of gallons exported being 65,000,000 greater than in the preceding year. Every part of the world accepted and used American illuminating oil, more than 12,000,000 gallons going to Africa, 20,000,000 to British Australia, 44,000,000 to China and \$3,000,000 to Japan. The largest quantities of classes of articles included in the list of exports of manufactures are manufactures of ore and steel. The value of this single class of exports in 1888 was \$70,367,527 against \$30,066,482 in 1893 and \$17,763,034 in 1885, thus showing an increase of 30 per cent. in ten years, while curiously enough there has been the corresponding decrease in the importations of manufactures of iron and steel which fell from \$48,992,757 in 1888, to \$12,615,031 in 1888.

Husband and Wife Killed.

NEW BRUNSWICK (N. J.), Aug. 6.—A murder and suicide, which occurred late last night, was discovered this afternoon in South River, a village six miles from New Brunswick. The victim was a blind man, 42 years old, and his wife Christina, three years his junior, were both found dead. It is the general opinion that the woman killed her husband, and then committed suicide. The Johanssens managed the Hoffman House, a little hotel on Main street, but did not live happily together.

Lake Steamer in Trouble.

MANISTEE (Mich.), Aug. 6.—The passenger steamer Manitou bound from Macine to Iro became disabled off this port last night. After she had whistled for several hours, a Canadian bark took her in tow. About fifty passengers were brought in here by a tug and today left for Chicago by train.

Consulted the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 6.—Dr. James B. Angell, who resigned in May last and who has been succeeded as United States Minister here by Oscar Platan Company of New York, had a farewell audience with the Sultan yesterday. Mr. Angell leaves here on August 13.

MRS. RORER, ON COMPLEXION.

Not a Matter of Outward Application.

Mrs. Rorer answers in the Ladies' Home Journal, an enquiry about the good complexion, saying it can only come from a healthy condition of the entire system and that it is not a matter of outward application, finishing with the statement that "your food cannot possibly agree with you if you have muscular rheumatism and a bad complexion."

It is a known fact that many people fail to properly digest the starchy part of bread and other food. Grape-Nuts is a delightful breakfast food made of the grape-sugars which result from preparing the starchy parts of the cereals. In the same way artificial food of the body should be by natural processes. Therefore Grape-Nuts give one food all ready for immediate assimilation into blood and tissue. They are made by the Platan Company at Battle Creek, Mich., and are ready prepared, require no cooking whatever, and will be found most valuable by athletes, brain-workers or invalids. Sold by grocers.



Outing Goods of all kinds.

A Great Week At Our Store.

Prices on all kinds of hats and gentlemen's furnishings cut

right and left. We are still all torn up, Masons and Carpenters work slowly, then there is the plasterer and painter to follow. It will be fully a month before we can get our store in shape. Our alteration sale still goes on. We are making you a saving on every article sold. The boys are anxious to make this the banner week, because the boss will be away, so drop in and see for yourself what a big load we hitch to your dollar. Any article purchased that does not suit or fit can be returned and your money will be refunded.

Golf Shirts.

75c grades 50c
\$1.00 and \$1.25 grades 90c
\$1.50 and \$2.00 grades \$1.35

Outing Shirts.

50c grades 45c
75c grades 65c
\$1.00 grades 90c
\$1.25 grades \$1.00
\$1.50 grades \$1.35

White Shirts.

75c grades 60c
\$1.00 grades 90c
\$1.50 grades \$1.25
50c unlaundered 45c

Hats.

\$1.00 and \$1.25 grades 90c
\$1.50 grades \$1.35
\$2.00 grades \$1.80
\$2.50 grades (special) \$1.85
\$3.00 grades \$2.70

All straw hats at 50c price.

Underwear.

40c Grades 25c
50c Grades 35c
60c Grades 45c
75c Grades 65c
\$1.00 Grades 90c
\$1.25 Grades \$1.00
\$1.50 Grades \$1.35
\$2.00 Grades \$1.80
\$2.50 Grades \$2.25
\$3.00 Grades \$2.70

Socks.

15c Socks 10c
20c Socks 15c
25c Socks 20c
30c Socks 25c
35c Socks 30c
40c Socks 35c
45c Socks 40c
50c Socks 45c
55c Socks 50c
60c Socks 55c
65c Socks 60c
70c Socks 65c
75c Socks 70c
80c Socks 75c
85c Socks 80c
90c Socks 85c
95c Socks 90c
1.00 Socks 95c

Wash Vests.

\$1 White Vests 50c
\$1 and \$1.25 Colored Vests 50c
\$2.00 Colored Vests \$1.00
\$2.50 Colored Vests \$1.25

Bathing Suits.

\$1.00 grades 8

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

TRUMAN REEVES YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB.

The Organization to Take an Active Part in the Campaign—Independent Primaries—A New Electric Plant May Be Erected.

SAN BERNARDINO, Aug. 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] Republicans, young and old, turned out in force Friday evening in Justice Court's courtroom for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Republican Club.

Joseph E. Rich was made chairman of the meeting, and Louis Felder acted as secretary. A committee, composed of C. A. Whitmore, Arthur Eddy and Percy Hight, was appointed to draw up a declaration of principles. The "declaration" in essence is the platform adopted at the national convention of 1896 at St. Louis, and concludes: "Recognizing the personal worth, integrity and high character of Truman Reeves, who has served this county for years, first as member of the Assembly and afterward as County Treasurer, and whose name has been favorably mentioned in connection with the responsible position of State Treasurer, and believing that his nomination to that important position on the Republican State ticket at the coming election would add strength to the ticket, and if elected, would insure the faithful discharge of every duty connected with that office, the name of this club shall be the Truman Reeves Young Men's Republican Club, San Bernardino County." The age limit for membership will be from 18 to 28 years. Committees on membership and permanent organization were appointed, and the club adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

"INDEPENDENT" PRIMARIES.

The "Independents" held caucus meetings in all of the city precincts, and in some of the country precincts Friday night to select candidates to be voted for as delegates to the county convention, which will be held next Wednesday at the Pavilion in this city. In most instances, the requisite number of delegates were quickly chosen without friction. The primaries were held this afternoon, when the caucus nominees were elected particularly without opposition. The fight for the District Attorneyship, between J. W. Curtis and B. F. Bledsoe promise to be the warmest of the convention.

PREPARING FOR THE FRAY.

Final details have been arranged and the articles signed for a fifteen-round boxing match between "Red" Phillips, the winner of last Saturday night's fight, and Jack Burkhardt. Both men are from Los Angeles. The conditions are that the men shall box fifteen rounds, Saturday night, August 26, at 128 pounds, Queensbury rules. The Athletic Club will get 25 per cent. of the receipts, and the balance of the money will be divided between the two men, 70 per cent. going to the winner and 30 per cent. to the loser.

SAN BERNARDINO BREVITIES.

District Attorney Daley went to Santa Monica this morning, to spend a short vacation with his family. "Red" Phillips, the winner of last Saturday night's fight, and Jack Burkhardt, both men are from Los Angeles. The conditions are that the men shall box fifteen rounds, Saturday night, August 26, at 128 pounds, Queensbury rules. The Athletic Club will get 25 per cent. of the receipts, and the balance of the money will be divided between the two men, 70 per cent. going to the winner and 30 per cent. to the loser.

THE SUPERVISORS HAVE CREATED A NEW VOTING PRECINCT.

The supervisors have created a new voting precinct, to be known as the Kramer voting precinct, and to be included in the Bellevue judicial township. The Laurel voting precinct has also been created out of Cedar precinct, and included in the San Bernardino judicial township.

B. C. ROOS HAS RETURNED TO SAN BERNARDINO.

B. C. Roos has returned to San Bernardino, for the purpose, it is stated, of pushing the recently much-discussed project of constructing a new electric light and gas plant here. The local gas and electric light companies recently combined as a result of which the prices of everything they have to sell has been raised, and the consumers are in no amiable frame of mind.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND.

Two Mischiefous Boys Fined for Vandal Tricks.

AVALEON (Catalina Island, Aug. 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] James O. Walker and Horace Ginn, aged 15 and 16 respectively, were arrested last night on complaint of Boatmen George L. Emerson and T. Gray, charged with malicious mischief. For the past few weeks the boatmen all along the line have been complaining about losing their oarlocks from their boats, and have frequently lost their boats for several days, when they would be returned. Last night Mr. Emerson and Mr. Gray stood watch and when two boys started out in a rowboat, they followed them. Soon they were caught jerking the oarlocks from the boats. The boys were at once taken to shore by Emerson, who swore to a complaint. The boys were arrested and locked up in the "cage" over night. This morning at 10 o'clock they were brought before Justice Whitney, pleaded guilty to the charge and were fined \$5 each. The Walker boy's mother paid the fines.

AROUND THE ISLAND.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Doran, the Misses Keep, Mr. and Mrs. Jewell and N. F. Wilshire yesterday enjoyed a trip around the island in Capt. Burnham's private yacht, the San Diego. A stop was made at the isthmus for luncheon. The round trip was made in less than eight hours.

YESTERDAY'S HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Metropole: R. P. Hillman, Alen Campbell, J. B. Campbell, J. Cohn, Claude Brown, Miss Blanche Brown, Los Angeles; John J. Hawkins, Prescott; Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Hartman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Smith, Tucson; W. F. George and wife, Sacramento; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McNab, Miss Anna McNab, Riverside; Wallace Everson, Miss Marion Everson, Oakland; Mrs. A. M. Goodhue, Long Beach; C. A. P. Farbutt, London; William Northrop, Cowles, Frank D. J. Rice and wife, San Francisco. Island Villa: H. G. Tinsley and wife, C. P. Nichols, wife and son, Mrs. S. C. Webster, Mrs. S. H. Page, Pomona; Miss Louise and Miss Josephine Lounsbury, Mrs. Tressa B. Patten, Mrs. S. H. Loveland, Mrs. J. Wayne, Claude Wayne, Mrs. C. Adams, Miss A. Philen, Miss Nichols, Los Angeles; Mrs. A. W. Hine, San Francisco; E. F. Morrison and wife, Riverside; O. U. Stephens, Walters; C. H. Wilde, Miss Sarah Alred, Miss Jennie Parks, Mrs. B. Olney, Arizona. Glenlore: Richard S. Halkes, Mrs. H. S. Pettigrew, Miss Mabel Brock, Miss A. Sutton, Miss Alice Sherwood, Miss Gertrude Sherwood, Charles Underwood, Cathryn Underwood, Reginald McKenzies and wife, Mrs. Arthur Newton and three daughters, Los Angeles. Mrs. S. Wendelborn, Miss L. Wendelborn, Miss Della Wendelborn, William Wendelborn, San Bernardino; Mrs. V.

French, Natalia French, Mrs. L. Lillard, San Francisco; F. G. Hart and wife, Mrs. Charles A. Hart, Fresno; H. Frederick, Winslow, Ariz. Grand View, Mrs. E. Broadbeck, Miss Adele Broadbeck, Joe Isbell and wife, Los Angeles; S. J. Hull and wife, Compton; H. L. Hawkins, San Diego; Frank J. Smith, San Francisco; H. O. Smith, Redlands; Thomas P. Gordon and wife, Pasadena; L. P. Barnum, Riverside; Miss M. E. Shoeffler, Chicago.

Hotel Pasadena: Samuel Johnson, Tacoma; Theodore Farrington, Elmira, N. Y.; James Bronson, Riverside; H. Wright and family, San Francisco; S. Taylor and wife, Eugene, wife and daughter, Mrs. J. L. Throop, Emille V. Sutton, Mrs. J. A. Walsh, Cricket Walsh, Los Angeles; Mrs. E. N. Aches, Port Penn, Del.; J. Dart, Hichgrove. The Marilla: Miss Evelyn Martin, O. H. Martin, Charles A. Tower, Miss Amy Jacoby, Pasadena; Mrs. F. P. Frost, Robert H. Frost, Mrs. J. C. M. Spencer, Miss Mamie Spencer, Miss Jewell Fuller, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. V. LeMay, Sacramento. Avalon Inn: Mrs. G. A. Thiele and son, Miss Luella Herbst, Miss Ora Cherry, Miss Eva Gowland, W. McKinnay, wife and son, Mrs. E. E. Thorp, Mary E. Gird, W. W. Bosbyshell and family, Mrs. A. Young and son, Mrs. E. O. Wyman, Miss Edna Wyman, Miss North Wyman, Los Angeles; Mrs. P. H. Grace, Miss Mae Dunlop, Sedalia, Mo.

CATALINA BREVITIES.

Hunting is becoming a popular sport with the young men of the island. Yesterday Dr. G. M. Rug of Chicago, a guest of the Grand View, killed five goats, making a total of sixteen killed by him within the past week.

The sweltering heat which has prevailed lately in the cities has caused an unusually large number of transient guests to visit this resort, with the result that the complement of those who spend the season here, has been greatly augmented. The Metropole expects fifty-two guests to arrive on the three boats today, while the Island Villa is booked for seventy-five.

D. W. HINCKLEY OF THE FIRM OF HINCKLEY & OWENS, SAN FRANCISCO, STOCKMEN, IS AT THE METROPOLE.

Jay W. Adams, Pacific Coast passenger agent for the Nickel Plate, West Shore and Pittsburgh railroads, is here with his family on the Island Villa. J. Morris, J. D. Devlin, J. D. Sproule, Tom Fisher, J. May, F. Dodge, Mrs. Schmidt, Miss D. Schmidt, Miss N. Schmidt, Mrs. F. D. Sproule, Mrs. E. K. Kito, D. Arthur, Fred Salter, Leon McCann, Miss Maggie McCann yesterday made the trip to the isthmus on the Fleetwing, with Capt. MacDonnell in charge.

Mrs. A. O. Richardson, who has been spending the past two weeks at the Metropole with her sister, Mrs. A. W. Barrett, left today for her home in Los Angeles.

N. F. WILSHIRE RETURNED TO LOS ANGELES AFTER A WEEK'S STAY AT THE METROPOLE.

The anglers are having fine sport, and the fish have been running and biting very well this week. Yesterday Misses Willie and Madge Martin, aged 12 and 14 respectively, caught six bass, averaging six pounds in weight. Alex Brownstein, in the afternoon, succeeded in capturing on rod and reel fifteen yellowtail, the largest weighing 26 pounds. J. Cohn caught twelve barracuda, five rock bass and two yellowtail.

MISS SARAH COLEMAN, MISS RUTH GARDNER AND CHARLES COLEMAN, GUESTS OF HOTEL PASADENA DURING THE SUMMER, HAVE RETURNED TO THEIR PASADENA HOME.

C. F. Russell, this morning caught the first tuna of the week. He got his strike off Pebble Beach, and landed a seventy-five pound tuna in fifty-five minutes. The catch was made on rod and reel on a twenty-one cuttyhunk line.

HAWAIIAN MILITARY MAIL.

The Postmaster-General has ordered that hereafter mail to or from the United States forces in the Hawaiian Islands shall be transmitted at domestic rates. Mail outside of this still requires the foreign rates. It is expected that within a short time the domestic rates will be extended to all Hawaiian mail.

WILSON RYE, RECOMMENDED HIGHLY BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, WOOLACOTT, 124 N. SPRING.

HUDYAN

In all the years that you have suffered those pains in the loins, that dull feeling in the head, that lack of all energy, and that feeling of weakness, have you never thought it would be best to get rid of all these things and become a perfect man again? "Hudyen" will restore you to perfect health. Waste is going on in your whole system, and it must be stopped. Drains kill life.

"Hudyen" stops drains in a week. Think! People regard you as only a puny man, and you know it is only too true. If you have spermatorrhoea "Hudyen" will cure it and it alters stunted growth, as well. It does away with premature conditions, and in one word makes you a thoroughly sound and a perfect man. If you have lost faith it restores full confidence. It has cured no less than 20,000 men in America, and it surely will make a man of you. If you will call at the Institute, or write, you will get absolutely free circulars and testimonials telling you what this great remedio-treatment has done for all these people. Come and consult the chief consulting physician. No charge whatever is made for advice. In a month you will begin to feel that life has pleasures for you yet, no matter how much you may have transgressed. In trust your case to us, for yours is certainly not as bad as hundreds of others were that have been cured, and cured permanently, too. Don't say that there is no hope for you. "Hudyen" is a specific in all cases. But remember that only from the Hudsonian doctors can you get it. Why wait another day? The more quickly you seek help the sooner will you be a man, and a whole man again. Act!

NEVER FAILS

Thinning of eyebrows, lumps in the throat, ulcers in the throat, loosening teeth indicate blood taint. Ask for free "30-day blood cure" circulars. No matter of how long standing, cure is certain.

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DON'T WORRY—

Broadway Department Store

This is the store that cuts prices.

The Deal's Closed, It's Another Scoop.

These are historic days for this store. We're making stupendous strides—advancing at gigantic jumps just now—the latest leap was last week and it sent us forward with such an impetus as to take our breath away—we have not regained it yet.

The Pacific Drug Co. Have Retired from the Stationery Field and We've Bought Their Entire Stationery Stock

WITH OTHER SUNDRIES

At About Half Its Original Cost Value.

It was a bold and dashing stroke, but still, how could we resist such a tempting offer? We're just as greedy after bargains as you are and we're relishing this one more than any mouthful we've ever had. Only a few random hints—a detailed list will be given later—better come before the choicest is picked over.

Other Prices in Proportion.

Hosiery—Underwear.

3¹/₂ For Ladies' 6¹/₂c Seamless Hosiery, full shape and fast color.

9¹/₂ For Ladies' 15c fine Fast Black Hosiery with high spliced heels and toes.

12¹/₂ For Children's 20c Hose with double knees, heels and toes, of fine gage and fast dye.

4¹/₂ For Ladies' 8¹/₂c Summer Vests, low neck, sleeveless.

7¹/₂ For Children's 15c Muslin Drawers 3 rows of tucks.

7¹/₂ For 15c Corset Covers, plain but perfect fitting.

29¹/₂ For Ladies' 50c Muslin Gowns, neat, with tucked yoke.

Faber's Famous 5c Leadpencils now 2¹/₂c

In hard or soft lead with nickel tip and rubber, natural or rosewood finish

1¹/₂ For 5c pkg. of regular size Envelopes, high cut, gummed.

3¹/₂ For 7c Receipt Book with a stub.

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Other Prices in Proportion.

Shoes Especially.

59¹/₂ For Children's \$1.00 Sandals, hand turned, strap or bow, sizes 5 to 8.

79¹/₂ For Misses \$1.50 Sandals that are hand turned, with strap or bow, sizes 11¹/₂ to 2.

\$1.39 For Ladies' \$2.00 Chocolate Button Shoe, some in lace with coin toes, stock tips and heel foxed.

\$1.48 For Men's \$2.00 Low Shoes in black or tan and hand turned, in coin toes and all sizes.

69¹/₂ For Children's \$1.25 Sandals, in tan, with strap or bow, sizes 8¹/₂ to 11.

98¹/₂ For Ladies' Oxfords in chocolate with coin toes, stylish—all sizes.

For Men's \$2.00 Low Shoes in black or tan and hand turned, in coin toes and all sizes.

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4 Big Specials

Special No. 1.
Handsomely Polished, Solid Oak Chiffoniers, very swell front, five drawers, regular value \$12.00; price this week only \$6.00

Special No. 3.
Hard-wood 6-foot Extension Tables, finely polished, valued at \$5.50; take one this week at \$3.50

Special No. 2.
Hard-wood Bedroom Sets, all pieces highly polished, bureau has double shaped top, valued at \$18; price this week \$11.00

Special No. 4.
Round Parlor Tables, mahogany finished, nicely polished, good value at \$6; price this week \$3.50

This Week.

THIS week we are going to cut prices right down to the cost mark. Just now it's not a question of profit, but of unloading furniture. Only a few weeks more at the old store, then we move to larger and more commodious quarters. We find that we are obliged to move some of our fixtures very soon. We also find that we are obliged to move a lot of furniture out of the store before we can get at the fixtures. We've got to handle this furniture at a loss, and our loss is your gain if you take advantage of it right away. The four big specials mentioned above are only a fare sample of what is going on in this store. If none of these specials happen to meet with your requirements, why, come in and look around. You will find our large assortment of furniture, draperies, carpets, matings and bedding interesting, especially at the prices we have marked them, for the few remaining days.

BARKER BROS.
Stimson Building,
Cor. Third and Spring Streets.

Furniture
Carpets
Mattings
Draperies
Curtains
Shades

HAMILTON & BAKER
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EVENTS FROM THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TOWNS.



PASADENA.

WARM CONTEST FOR DELEGATION TO COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Gift of Ten Thousand Dollars for Throop Institute—Electric Railway Combustion Waiting for the Court's Decision—Colored Convention Bids the Town Good-bye.

PASADENA, Aug. 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] If everybody who has been "mentioned" for office in this good Republican city, should happen to be nominated this fall, the magic and melodious word "Pasadena" would be written after the names of most of the Republican nominees, from United States Senator down, and the rest of Los Angeles county could be largely relieved from responsibility. It is astonishing, the amount of choice standing timber that the fire in the mountains did not touch and that now awaits the lightning's stroke. We have lots of it and are ready to sacrifice any amount of it for the good of the cause. Among those who have been suggested by their friends as Pasadena possibilities are: Hon. Waldo M. York for United States Senator; Hon. James McLachlan for Congress; Hon. C. M. Simpson for State Senator; W. S. Melick for Assemblyman or Lieutenant Governor; George F. Downing for Sheriff; John S. Cox for County Clerk; Charles W. Bell for County Collector; and the Rev. L. P. Crawford, who has said that he will take the nomination for Supervisor if it should be thrust upon him. If anybody has been omitted from this list, who should be included in the list, now speak or hereafter hold his peace.

Pasadena does not expect to get everything; indeed, she does not expect to get her desires. She is content with deserving claimants for that, and just how much she will get, nobody undertakes to say; but the problem that agitates her politicians is how to get to get left. Of the names given above, all but Judge York and Mr. Crawford are active candidates. An effort has been made to induce one or two gentlemen to retire, in order that the Pasadena delegation might go into the county convention with a clean conscience, and that it might hope to get; but this undertaking has thus far been unsuccessful, as no one has been willing to retire. This attitude is due not to any unfriendliness to Mr. Bell, but to the fact that he announced his candidacy for the state before he was made up by the managers, and they looked upon him as a quasi-interloper, from the standpoint of practical politics. Mr. Bell has been called upon to dependent campaign from the start, looking for and receiving little support from the "machine." He has made a careful canvass of the county, and this morning that he was sanguine of enough votes to nominate him, even if he did not get the bulk of the Pasadena delegation. Mr. Bell has been busy in the other towns of the county and has obtained many pledges. He is perhaps the most confident man of the county, and is picked as the winner by many of the old war-horses. Mr. Cox is not saying much, but has a strong home support and is aided by some of the best workers in the county.

Under ordinary circumstances, the lists of delegates nominated by the Republican caucus in Pasadena would be ratified by the party at the primaries; but this year it is indicated that the fight will not end in the precinct caucuses, but will be carried on to the primaries. It will, according to present appearances, be a case of "each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." The contest is warming up every day, and is most talked about in places where men do congregate, sharing interest with the water question, and for the time being overshadowing the Terminal franchise complications.

Rev. L. P. Crawford, who has attended all the county conventions as a delegate for many years, says that if he is sent this year, he wishes to get on the Committee on Resolutions, and insert a plank in the platform, instructing the county delegation in the Legislature to have the salaries of county officials reduced and the fee system swept away altogether; or if not won over with a place on the committee, he would like to submit such a resolution from the floor. He is equipped with a lot of ammunition, and is anxious to open fire. He declares that the receipts of some of the county officials are excessive and the cost of running the county machinery should be materially reduced.

THE TERMINAL'S FIGHT. The Times correspondent interviewed a large number of citizens on the latest developments in the fight against the Terminal franchise today. The position they take at present is, "Wait for the court to speak." The general voice is that a series of legal and constitutional questions have been submitted to the court, and while they are pending it is useless for laymen to go into the merits of the case.

Although many people harbor the suspicion that the Southern Pacific corporation is behind Mr. Frost in his injunction proceedings, Judge Rossiter, Mr. Frost's local representative, vigorously denies this allegation. He says Mr. Frost brought the action on his own responsibility, simply because he feared over the prospect of the Terminal's tracks invading Euclid avenue, and he went to Bicknell & Trask, the Southern Pacific attorneys, because of their acquaintance with the law relating to such cases, and their connection with the proceedings has no other significance. "It is purely a legal fight,"

to be fought out by lawyers," says Judge Rossiter.

Among those interviewed today was Mayor Patton, who said he and the other City Trustees had been served with the temporary injunction papers and were now waiting for the decision of the court. As to what the course of the Trustees would be, should the injunction proceedings fall through and the Terminal's bid come up for acceptance, he was not prepared to say. "We can't tell till the time comes," said Mr. Patton, who was one of the two Trustees that voted against the Terminal. "There are two ways of looking at it. One is that although Mr. Hoag is absent and the Council stands with the franchise, another way of looking at it is that we ought to stand by our convictions and vote against the Terminal through thick and thin. We can't cross the bridge till we come to it. The court may cross it for us. Then, again, the Terminal's bid for the franchise may not be satisfactory to the Trustees. How can we say what we shall do?"

One very urgent advocate of the Terminal's competition said tonight that the friends of the franchise would see to it that Trustee Hoag returns to the city in time to cast his vote for it, if it is found necessary; and it would seem to be easy for Mr. Gibson to provide for the two-and-two vote, as Mr. Hoag is satisfied that a large majority of his constituents want the Terminal to have its trolley, and is pledged to its support. But there is not much to be done or said till the court has pronounced upon Bicknell & Trask's legal contentions.

\$10,000 FOR THROOP.

The Times has great news for the friends of Throop Institute. J. W. Huggs, well-known winter resident of Pasadena, a man of large wealth and great benevolence, who has long taken a deep interest in Pasadena institutions, offers to Throop a gift of \$10,000 under the will of his late wife, Mrs. Huggs. The following letter received today by President Bridge:

"MEERKEB (Colo.) Aug. 2, 1898. Dr. Norman Bridge, President Throop Institute: I have often thought I would like to do something for the institution founded by our noble friend, Father Throop, and I am pleased to say I am now in a position to do so. The present indebtedness is in round numbers \$23,000. I think this ought to be cancelled, and I will contribute toward the cancellation \$10,000 toward that object, provided enough more is raised by free contribution to pay off the indebtedness. This very desirable object may be speedily attained, and with kind regards for members of the board, I remain, truly yours,

"W. HUGGS."

"We must raise the other \$13,000," says President Bridge, "and go at it at once." Mr. Huggs has certainly said the most generous and inspiring proposition. The Congress of Afro-American Leagues of California, which has held a successful and creditable session in this city this week, adjourned finally on Monday, and the delegates to the Los Angeles present elected last evening, the following officers were chosen: Vice-presidents, George Ingraham of Alameda, J. C. Jackson of Fresno, H. L. Lewis of Fresno, and Chaplain, Rev. Tillman Brown of San Francisco; secretary (unanimously), T. B. Morton of San Francisco; assistants, J. C. Carter and J. B. Wilson, Fresno; W. Wells, Los Angeles; orator, William Prince, Pasadena. It was voted to incorporate and the following trustees were elected: J. C. Jackson, Fresno; H. L. Lewis, Fresno; S. B. Carr, Pasadena; Dudley, Sebree, Stockton; C. C. Carter, Redlands; John W. Fowler, Los Angeles; and H. L. Lewis, Pasadena and G. W. Weyliffe, Los Angeles.

A vote of thanks was extended to Secretary Morton for the accurate and reliable manner in which he had kept the records of the convention.

On motion of Mr. Wiley of Sacramento, it was voted to hold the next meeting of the congress in Sacramento. Before adjournment, the following additional resolutions were passed: Resolved, that in the McKinley administration for the glorious manner in which it has conducted the war with Spain.

Resolved, further, that we point with pride to the many appointments he has made among the Afro-Americans in the Northern and Southern States; but we regret that we, in the State of California have not been so honored, we by our vote having placed the State in the sound-money ranks.

Resolved, that we endorse the utterances of Mr. J. P. McLaughlin, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, that the people of this State are opposed to boss rule, corruption and the grasping selfishness of corporate monopoly.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

The joke of the day is that a fence was put around one of the "blind pigs" this morning.

Live Oak Circle will have a lawn social next Thursday evening at No. 372 West Walnut street.

The opening of the Pasadena public schools may be delayed till September 27, on account of the addition being made to the Wilson school.

W. T. Harrington of this city has composed and published a two-step and dedicated it to the American Club. Edward DeBorja of Pasadena will start for Honolulu Monday.

H. D. Gaylord and Ella M. Lowe were married last evening at the home of the bride's mother by Rev. E. L. Conger, D.D. A reception followed at the home of the groom's parents.

The most interesting of recent weddings was that of James Campbell, one of the pioneer settlers of Pasadena, to Miss Ella P. Dixby of Santa Monica, in Los Angeles today. They will reside in Mr. Campbell's old home on St. John avenue.

John O'Brien, vagabond, was sent to jail for ten days by Judge Rossiter today. The court disposed of the complaint of Violet Holmes against her husband, by ordering him to support the child. Sentence of banishment has been pronounced against William S. Ross.

New Valenciennes laces, Bon Accord.

Bath towels, 15 to 50 cents, at Bon Accord.

The London Dining Rooms, No. 257 East Colorado, will open Monday under the same popular management. Old friends will be welcomed and new patrons will surely be pleased.

Lippincott's draped electric funeral car service to Mount View Cemetery of Los Angeles without extra charge. Car completely draped in black cloth and silk, rendering same entirely private.

POWER YACHT DAWN. The pleasure yacht Dawn will leave Thursday, August 11, 7 a.m., for Portuense Bend, from where Long Beach. All day fishing and shell-bunting trip. Fare \$1.25, including railroad fare. For further information telephone Pacific Yacht Company, main 1145, 1152 S. Broadway, or O. D. Barco, Long Beach.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

NICARAGUA'S CANAL AGITATION BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Committee to Interview Senators and Representatives—Good Progress of the Red Cross in Raising Lemons for Cuba—Big Excursion. Coronado News.

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] The Chamber of Commerce is keeping unceasingly at work in the Nicaragua Canal agitation. Letters, telegrams and newspaper articles are being employed by the hundreds in reaching all parts of the United States. Every public commercial body in the country has been asked by San Diego to take up the work, and data have been sent to every daily newspaper in every city of 5000 inhabitants or over. Besides this, personal letters have gone out by the bushel-basketful.

Encouragement has been received from many unexpected places. Texas has given good assurances of help. The papers have taken up the agitation. Public men everywhere have given favorable replies to calls for assistance. With the exception of New Orleans and one or two others, no positive antagonism to the canal is apparent, though the overland railroad influence is expected to make itself felt.

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LEMONS FOR SANTIAGO.

The Red Cross plan of sending a carload of lemons to the fever-stricken boys in blue at Santiago is meeting with great encouragement. Growers from all parts of the county are contributing lemons, oranges, grape fruit, raisins, and dried fruits. The local railroads and stage lines carry the boxes free to the place of shipment. The car will leave San Diego August 12, and will carry a lot of comfort to the boys in the shipment will be a lot of value in the semi-tropics for heat and fever fashers.

MIDSUMMER EXCURSION.

One thousand people arrived yesterday on the first day of the Santa Fe excursion. They came mostly from the cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco. The proportion from the city of Los Angeles being smaller than usual. Many brought their bicycles along. Today the roads and the line with wheelmen and wheelwomen, and at the famous Orange avenue was enlivened by the visitors.

Today a large lot of excursionists arrived, the two sections of train uniting at Orange. Two trains of two sections each brought the people here.

SAN DIEGO BREVITIES.

Capt. C. Humphries, of Battery D, took two prisoners to San Francisco today to be tried by general court-martial. They are Captain E. T. Talbot, Los Angeles, and Private H. Harrington, and are charged with being absent without leave.

The election of delegates at the primaries yesterday was enlivened by a scrap in the Sixth ward, where Col. A. G. Gassen and Charles Kauffman had a set-to. No damage was done.

Hawaiian Consul H. P. Wood gave a lecture last night at the Hotel de la United States has in Hawaii." The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views.

Judge Torrance has granted a change of venue in the case of Meyer vs. City of San Diego, to Orange county. This is the water bond case.

Capt. J. J. Meyer, U.S.A., states that the building of the new Battery D, last Point will be delayed, probably until the fall rains.

Lieut. Patterson, U.S.A., returned yesterday from San Francisco, and is temporarily in command of Battery D, Third Artillery.

The steamer St. Denis arrived this morning from Ensenada with a good cargo of stuff in bond for points below the line.

Cheapest way to see San Diego is to take rooms and eat at New York Kitchen.

Volunteers who assisted in laying the mines in the harbor were paid off tonight.

The steamer Pomona sailed this evening for San Francisco.

The schooner Ellen is here from Richardson Island with guano.

CORONADO BEACH.

Big Run of Pompano—Many Excursionists at the Hotel. HOTEL DEL CORONADO, Aug. 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] The many visitors at Coronado were vastly entertained yesterday by the big run of pompano. The fish were of a gentle art of angling who number about ninety-nine out of 100 people, looked on with interest while the wielders of rod and reel hauled in the little fat pompano. The most expert of all the fishermen was Chris Rickett of San Diego. The fish deserted other bait to try his. Inside of a couple of hours he had hauled in 12 pompano, weighing over a pound each.

Other good catches of pompano were made, but most of the other anglers caught kingfish, flounders, croakers, perch and bass altogether, probably 350 fish were caught at the pier during the day.

John O'Brien, vagabond, was sent to jail for ten days by Judge Rossiter today. The court disposed of the complaint of Violet Holmes against her husband, by ordering him to support the child. Sentence of banishment has been pronounced against William S. Ross.

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big crowd. The plunge baths are a constant source of attraction to inland visitors.

RECENT ARRIVALS.

Among the excursionists arriving from Coast points are: Mrs. V. J. Rowan, Los Angeles; Miss M. Chance, San Francisco; T. W. Foster, San Francisco; A. W. Fisher and child, Mrs. E. A. Hodgkins, Los Angeles; Mrs. E. A. Roberts, Miss Roberts, Pasadena; Mrs. Edwards, Miss Clara, Pasadena; George E. Coulter, Jamacha; D. L. Wilbur, William J. McIntyre, Riverside; Hugh K. Walker, A. F. Robbins, John W. Gage, E. Arney and wife, Lyle and Niles Searls and wife, William L. Israel, San Francisco.

CORONADO BREVITIES.

H. L. Story of Pasadena joined his wife and family here yesterday, for a short stay.

Miss E. K. Gibson and child and Miss Belle O'Connor arrived last evening from San Francisco to remain for the rest of the summer.

President Ripley of the Santa Fe system, is again at the hotel.

Hon. Henry T. Gage of Los Angeles is among the visitors at the hotel.

Mr. J. M. Brooks of Princeton, N. J., is among the newcomers at Hotel del Coronado.

Mrs. M. W. Flournoy and Miss Nell Flournoy of Albuquerque arrived yesterday to enjoy a few weeks of seaside life.

Mrs. John Myers of Dallas, Tex., and Mrs. W. H. Bradley of Los Angeles, are visitors here.

G. K. Noyes, M.D., of Milwaukee, is noted among the prominent arrivals.

T. B. Counselman and wife and Master Theodore Counselman of New York City are sojourning at Hotel del Coronado.

Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Goodenow of St. Louis are spending part of the summer at Coronado.

Dr. George E. Haukele of New York City is registered at Hotel del Coronado.

Ralph Berry of Montana and Miss Grace Berry of San Francisco are here enjoying the many sights of Coronado and the luxuries of the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Tourney of Tucson are spending a few days here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Adams and Miss G. Adams of Detroit, sisters of Mrs. S. C. Pardee of San Francisco, joined Mr. and Mrs. Pardee at the hotel last night.

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politics. It is a well-known fact that Mr. Toland has been urged by many friends to enter the Congressional race.

It was also well known that he was a staunch friend of George S. Patton, and would not allow his name to be used unless he had assurances from Patton that the latter would not be a candidate. A number of Toland's friends had urged him to seek a re-nomination for the Assembly, as it was generally believed that his record in the last Legislature would reflect him. The Democratic conference meeting held last June conceded the Assembly to the Populists. Toland took the view that it would be dishonorable in any Democrat to seek the nomination for the Assembly in view of this agreement. Toland's friends are extremely sore over this harsh treatment of him by the Democratic Central Committee, which was supposed to be friendly to him.

It is generally conceded that the delegates elected are Barlow men. This action of this Democratic committee, which was undoubtedly a result in a grand row among the Democrats, as Toland has a host of friends. It is also probable that this matter will be brought up in the next Democratic convention.

VENTURA COUNTY BREVITIES. The annual Methodist camp meeting under the auspices of the Ventura County Ministerial Association has commenced. A large pavilion has been erected in the Plaza, where services will be held. A large number of campers have arrived, and several hundred are expected this next week. The principal features Sunday are the services at 11 o'clock and the children's rally at 3 o'clock, conducted by Rev. C. A. Westenberg of Santa Barbara.

The schooner Ida McKay discharged 22,000 feet of lumber at Huenehue this Wednesday.

It is said that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company is negotiating for the purchase of the Wheeler hot sulphur springs, and also a large amount of property in the immediate vicinity. It is also reported that if the deal is made the Ojai Valley Railroad will be extended from Nordhoff to the springs, a distance of four miles.

POMONA. Democratic Club Organized and Delegates Elected. POMONA, Aug. 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] According to call the Democrats of the town—forty-two of them all told—gathered at McComas Hall last evening, and the Pomona Democratic Club was organized. W. T. Martin was elected temporary chairman, and Frank Balfour secretary.

Franklin Cogswell offered a long resolution calling attention to the \$100,000 which the State Legislature disbursed after the election of 1896, for the retirement and pledging the Democratic nominees for this district "to a vigorous effort to carry out the above resolution." The resolution was adopted, and the Pomona Democratic Club was organized.

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terred in the Santa Ana cemetery. The

hallowers will be six members from Co. L. N.G.C., and a salute will be fired over the grave by a firing squad from the same company.

WHITTIER ESCAPE ARRESTED. A young hobo who gave his name as Frank Moore was arrested at Capitola yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Prior and sentenced to twelve days in the County Jail by Justice Bacon on a charge of vagrancy. The prisoner was brought to town this morning and turned over to Jailer Elm, who at once recognized him as George Vine, an escaped Whittier inmate who was sent to that place from Pomona on a grand larceny conviction. The authorities at Whittier were telephoned and informed that he had returned as soon as his sentence here is concluded.

The prisoner escaped from Whittier December 19, 1897, and, although he says he has been in several jails in the State since that time, Jailer Elm was the first to recognize him from a photograph sent out at the time. Since his escape he has been to have traveled through many eastern and Southern states.

PARKER STILL LINGERING. Telephone messages received here today in answer to inquiries regarding the condition of C. H. Parker, who was yesterday reported to be dying from the effects of an operation, give the information that he is still lingering, and a slight indication of improvement, and that he had rested quietly during the day.

Frank Clapp, who was also reported to be in a serious condition from the effects of an operation at the same place, is recovering rapidly and pronounced out of danger.

BROKE HIS THIGH. Mr. Lowe of Riverside fell from a buggy at Laguna Beach yesterday afternoon, fracturing his thigh. A physician from Santa Ana attended him and the injured man will be removed to his home in Riverside Sunday morning.

ORANGE COUNTY BREVITIES. Primaries for the election of delegates to the Republican County Convention which will convene in Santa Ana Tuesday are being held in the different precincts of the county this afternoon and a large vote is being polled. Hard-fought races are being made for several of the nominations, and candidates are not losing any efforts toward securing a delegation to support them in the convention.

Chapman Sherry, in company with an assistant, left on the 4:10 o'clock train this afternoon for San Quentin, in charge of four prisoners. Jesus Melendez, a Mexican, who was sentenced to eight years each; Charles Victor Smith, first time house-robbler, seven years, and John P. Flint, convicted of larceny, one year.

In a bicycle race at Tustin yesterday afternoon, over a seven and half mile course, Bert Stambaugh won first time prize in 29:25. Guy Chandler secured second time. Ward Stambaugh third time. Guy Chandler fourth time. Jessie Turner second place, and V. Steadman third place.

Over \$300 has been subscribed by citizens of Orange County at Newport Beach today. Delegates were present from all portions of the county. At noon there was a basket picnic, at the conclusion of which the guests were given under the leadership of President Goldsmith of the Pacific Coast Lyceum League.

Gladstone's Cousin D

City Briefs.

The Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California writes accident insurance as well as life insurance, and in connection with its accident policies grants indemnities for loss of time by reason of sickness from certain designated diseases. Edward D. Silent & Co., No. 212 West Second street, are prepared to write accident policies in this excellent company.

Wedding invitations, \$4 per hundred, by new typographic process, facsimile of engraving, no plate necessary; visiting cards, 60 cents per hundred, correct styles. Jones's Book Store, No. 226 West First.

Should you wish a life or accident policy, do not fail to call upon Edward D. Silent & Co., No. 212 West Second street, and through them make your application to the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Grillwork for doorways, arches, etc.; parquet floors, wood-carpet and strip floors (polished), \$1.25 per square yard and up; also decorated steel ceilings (fire proof). Smith's, headquarters, No. 75 South Broadway.

"Murat Halsted's Story of Cuba," cloth bound, containing over six hundred pages, finely illustrated, given free with one prepaid annual subscription to The Times. The book is offered for sale at \$2.

Lee A. McConnell & Co., the oldest real estate and loan agents in Los Angeles, have moved to No. 145 South Broadway, on the ground floor in new Frost building.

Why drink inferior beer when you can get Anheuser-Busch beer at summer resorts and restaurants at 15 and 25 cents per bottle, by simply asking for it.

The Natick House will serve the usual chicken dinner from 12:45 to 7:30 today. Meals, 25 cents or 21 for \$4.50. Nos. 108-110 West First street.

The new store of the Coulter Dry Goods Company, 317 to 325 South Broadway, is open today for the first time, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Miss E. C. Collins, the Broadway milliner, leaves Tuesday next on her usual trip to New York to purchase fall and winter goods.

Dr. Bower, M.R.C.S., England, L.R.C.P., and L.S.A., London; rooms 501-3 Laughlin building; hours 2 to 4 p.m.

Special—Finest cabinet photos reduced to \$1 and \$1.75 per dozen. Sunbeam, No. 226 South Main street.

Good painting, tinting and wall-paper, reasonable. Walter, No. 627 South Spring. Tel. 283 green.

School of Art and Design, No. 614 Hill street, resumes October 1; now sketching Long Beach.

Nittinger for employment, No. 226 South Spring.

Dr. William Brill, office 341½ South Spring street.

American Hygienic Institute cures constipation.

Dr. Minnie Wells, 127 East Third.

The King's Daughters have discontinued their meetings until further notice.

The McVey-Covington Club will give a concert, consisting of vocal and instrumental selections, at Westlake Park this afternoon.

There will be a baseball game at Athletic Park this afternoon between the Bakersfield and Triby colored nines. There will be a parade, starting at noon sharp from Temple and Spring street.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph Company's office for Mrs. Chauncey D. Clarke, George W. Kerr, G. E. Bailey, E. T. Tucker, Mrs. L. Keger, Miss Ruby Gordon, Mrs. F. E. Whitcomb, T. Reeves, S. Wadsworth, Mrs. J. S. Stanton and J. H. Sturck.

J. A. Anderson, an elderly man, was knocked down by a bicycle on Broadway yesterday afternoon. He was removed to the Revolving Hospital, where Dr. Hagan attended to the bruises and scratches which he had suffered. Harvey Law of Covina rode the wheel which collided with Anderson.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ABBOTSFORD INN—Mrs. F. F. Wilson, Phoenix, Ariz.; T. H. McCullough, Jerome, Ariz.; Mrs. M. C. Rankin, Terminal; Henry Laub, Louisville, Ky., are guests of the Abbotsford Inn.

Marriage Licenses.

The following licenses were issued yesterday from the office of the County Clerk:

William C. Masson, a native of England, aged 21 years, and a resident of Calabasas, and Violet Edith Dunkerley, a native of Wales, aged 21 years, and a resident of Los Angeles.

William R. Hamilton, a native of Indiana, aged 21 years, and Maude Thomas, a native of California, aged 20 years; both residents of Los Angeles.

Daniel Morrison, a native of Canada, aged 31 years, and Ida McLeod, a native of Iowa, aged 29 years, and a resident of Los Angeles.

BIRTH RECORD.

BARNES—In this city, August 6, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. George Barnes, a daughter.

HOME—In this city, August 6, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Home, a son.

DEATH RECORD.

PETTIT—August 6, 1898, at the residence of her son, D. J. Pettit, Mrs. D. J. Pettit, aged 56 years.

Funeral from residence, Sunday, August 7, 1898, at 3 p.m. Friends invited. Interment Rosevale.

CHADWICK—At her late residence, No. 1114 Angelina street, Minerva, beloved wife of H. L. Chadwick, aged 49 years.

Funeral from parlors of Breese Brothers, Broadway and Sixth street, today (Sunday) at 2 p.m. Friends invited.

BINKLEY—In this city, August 5, 1898, Maude S. Binkley, a native of California, aged 24 years.

Remains will be shipped from parlor of Breese Brothers this morning at 9:45 to San Bernardino for interment.

RICHARDSON—At the residence of Miss L. A. Scott, No. 311 West Thirty-ninth street, August 6, 1898, Sarah K. Richardson, aged 72 years 10 months.

Funeral from this residence, Monday, at 10 a.m. Friends invited.

DALE—Near San Bernardino, August 5, 1898, L. C. Dale, aged 72 years.

Funeral from parlor of Breese Brothers, corner Broadway and Sixth street, Monday, at 2:30 p.m.

ANDERSON—At No. 1617 Court street, this city, August 6, 1898, Helen Marie, daughter of A. P. and G. Anderson, a native of Los Angeles, aged 3 years 10 months and 21 days.

HENDRICKS—In this city, August 4, 1898, George Augustus Hendricks, a native of Maine, aged 56 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 521 South Hill street, Sunday, August 7, 1898, at 1:30 p.m. Friends invited. Interment Rosevale.

LOS ANGELES TRANSFER CO. Will check baggage at your residence to any point. No. 218 W. First street. Tel. M. 345.

SALVATION SECURED. Ed Kennedy, arrested for threatening, while intoxicated, to kill his wife with a butcher knife, an account of which appeared in last Sunday's Times, and who was taken to the Dr. J. S. Brown Sanitarium, at No. 822 South Broadway, last Monday afternoon, was returned to his home today completely cured of the liquor habit.

PLEASURE IN A DAWN. The pleasure yacht Dawn will take out fishing party Sunday (today), 9:30 a.m. Take train, Terminal Railway, to Long Beach. O. D. Barnes, agent, Long Beach. Pacific Yacht Company, 125 South Broadway. Tel. main 1448.



Choice of any Sailor in the House

In Java, Milan, Split and Pineapple Braids, White, Navy, Brown and Fancy mixed colors. Sailors that have heretofore been \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 apiece are now offered for

50c

This forms the most stupendous sailor chance of 1898—qualities considered. There is not a woman in town but will be better off with one of these sailors at 50c.

MARVEL CUT RATE
Millinery Co.
241-243 S. Broadway.

Buy Corsets of a Corset House.

OUR CORSETS ARE

Perfect Fitting,
Moderate Priced,
Easily Comfortable,
Stylishly Graceful.

All Corsets fitted to your form and kept in repair free of charge. Largest assortment of distinct styles and shapes carried by any house in the city.

The Unique
Corset and Glove House,
245 S. Broadway.
Two doors south of Boston Store.

Bread made from ordinary baking powder kills more people than war.

DR. FOX'S

Health Baking Powder is not ordinary. It is a Pepsin Cream of Tartar Baking Powder.

Bumiller & Marsh,
HATTERS, FURNISHERS
SHIRT MAKERS,
123 South Spring Street

C. F. Heinzelman, Druggist and Chemist.
222 North Main St., Los Angeles.
Prescriptions carefully compounded, day or night.

Let's go to Hale's.

Special Midsummer Attractions at Hale's

These are peculiar days at this shopping center—several reasons—Just after stock-taking, when many discoveries were made whose revelation astonished us as much as the prices we name will astonish you. Then this is between seasons, when it requires continuous bargain offering to keep business brisk.

A Sheet and Pillowcase Party.

You're invited to attend. There's to be a royal feast for all comers.
The Bill of Fare.
Cambric Cases, 45x36 in. 7½c
Muslin Cases, 45x36 in. 12½c
Muslin Cases, hemstitched, 12½c
8-4 Hand-torn Sheets, 41c
10-4 Hemmed Ironed Sheets, 50c
9-4 Hemstitched Sheets, 58c

Crash.
That's heavy twilled, soft, absorbent, wide now, a yard..... **5c**

Turkish Towels.
That's heavy and full sized and brown, fringed; now..... **8½c**

\$1.50 Bedsread.
That's extra large, in Marcelline patterns, slightly soiled; so they're marked..... **\$1.15**

Damask Towels.
Of linen, good size and fringed and bordered; now yours at..... **13c**

Calicos.
That comes in an assortment of patterns and shades; what's left now at..... **3c**

India Lawn.
That's 32-in. wide—very sheer and dressy, fine and extra good value at..... **5c**

Plaid Gingham.
In all of the popular shades and designs, a beautiful fabric now for shirt waists; that's marked..... **7½c**

Gloves.
Ladies' 4-button or 2-clasp Kid Gloves, in red, tan, brown, black or white, with emby'd or plain backs; instead of \$1.25 now..... **\$1.00**

The celebrated Foster Street Gloves in the latest colorings, embroidery in self, white and black; the \$2 values for..... **\$1.25**

30-in. Organdies.
In both light and dark shades and in floral and plaid designs; priced now..... **64**

32-in. Lawns.
In navy blue and light colored grounds, with small, neat patterns; this week..... **8½c**

32-in. Lappets.
In all-over patterns and amber effects, medium colors, a handsome fabric; cut now to..... **10c**

32-in. Organdie Grande.
In elegant white plaid grounds with small vine patterns; will sell now at only, a yard..... **12½c**

23-in. Japonaise Organdies.
In both floral and plaid effects and in a great variety of color combinations, at..... **15c**

30-in. Satin Stripe Organdies.
With white and medium colors and printed in pretty floral designs; now..... **16½c**

Art Goods.
Art Duck Cushion Tops in colored designs and stamped; reduction now..... **15c**

A special line of Stamp Art Duck Dresser Scarfs with fringed edge; now..... **15c**

Toilet Articles.
Glycerin, Oatmeal or Honey Soap, a cake..... **5c**

Large cakes Lavender Soap..... **10c**

Good quality Smelling Salts..... **10c**

35 Triple Extracts (all odors)..... **15c**

Fine Florida Water..... **23c**

Fine Toilet Soap; a box..... **25c**

Royal Arbutus Toilet Water..... **48c**

Apron Specials for This Week.
Ladies' fine white Lawn and Cambric Aprons, with narrow lace inserting and some plain, with long ties and extra wide, at..... **15c**

Ladies' fine white Lawn Aprons, plain hem and cluster of tucks, long ties and good width, at..... **25c**

Ladies' best Muslin Gowns, high neck or low neck, all-over embroidery reverses, trimmed with narrow Hamburg ruffles, neck and sleeves trimmed to match, at..... **75c**

A good line of Ladies' Muslin Gowns, Empire style, large sailor collars, fine lawn ruffles, silk hemstitched yokes of embroidery and fine tucks, full size..... **\$1.00**

Barbers' Supplies.
Send for our Blue Steel Palm Razor—the best in the world—\$3 each and guaranteed. Jaeger's Special ground in our own establishment, 75¢ each. The best grinding done in this city by electric power. All work guaranteed. Special attention paid to razor honing and shaving outfits.

JOS. JAEGER, 252 S. Main St.

FOR FINE TAILORING
PERFECT FIT, BEST OF WORKMANSHIP, at 25 per cent Less than Other Tailors Charge. Go to

JOE POHEIM
All Wool Suits to Order from \$12 to \$35
Pants from \$4 to \$10
143 S. Spring St.,
LOS ANGELES.
1110 and 1112 Market St., San Francisco.

SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN.
See Show Windows.
\$3
Mail Orders Solicited.
240 S. Spring St.

Scalp Treatments
For hair shedding, dandruff, excessive oiliness or dryness. Reliable treatment given for ladies and gentlemen.
IMPERIAL HAIR BAZAAR
231-233 W. Second St.

Summer Economy In Summer Wear.



10c Fine Rubber Hairpins.....5c
15c Fine Shell Pins for.....9c
25c Side Combs.....20c
Hooks and Eyes.....1c
25c Pure Silk Windsor Ties.....10c
25c Silk Supporters.....8c
Finishing Braid, piece.....5c
A dozen Hat Pins.....5c
Japanese Fans.....4c

Wrappers.
We place on sale this week our line of Lawn and Percalene Wrappers, made with full back and front; that are usually 75c. for..... **50c**

Skirts.
Ladies' Fancy Skirts in checks and plaids and lined in assorted colors and neatly finished..... **\$1.50**

Dimities.
In new plaid effects, of many color combinations, 27 in. wide; this week..... **64**

Notions.
10c Fine Rubber Hairpins.....5c
15c Fine Shell Pins for.....9c
25c Side Combs.....20c
Hooks and Eyes.....1c
25c Pure Silk Windsor Ties.....10c
25c Silk Supporters.....8c
Finishing Braid, piece.....5c
A dozen Hat Pins.....5c
Japanese Fans.....4c

Closing of All Suits
White Duck Suits \$4.
With blazer jackets, with a 4-yd. sweep, skirt that has a 4-in. hem.

White Pique Suits \$3.
That are tailor finished. The jacket is the blazer style.

Fancy Crash Suits \$3.25
Made in checked crash, with a fashionable blazer jacket. They were \$4.50.

Marseilles Suits \$5.
Made with a full skirt and stylish blazer jacket; superb value just now.

Drawers.
Ladies' good Muslin Drawers, narrow hemstitched ruffle, edged with narrow embroidery; good value at..... **35c**

Old line of Ladies' Fine Cambric Drawers, clusters of tucks, beading, real torchon insertion and edge to match, well made and reduced from \$2.75 and \$2.50 to..... **50c**

CHEMISES.
Ladies' Chemise.
Good muslin, square neck, open down the front, trimmed in narrow torchon lace, very good at..... **35c**

Old line of Ladies' Chemise. Of good muslin, square neck, bosom of all-over embroidery, sleeves and neck trimmed to match; reduced from \$1.00 to..... **69c**

Odd line of fine Cambric Skirts, deep flounce of embroidery, cluster of fine tucks, beading and edge; reduced from \$2.25 and \$2.00 to..... **\$1.25**

Odd line of fine Cambric Skirts with 20-inch flounce of beautiful embroidery; with cluster of tucks, in ruffle and at head of ruffle, and some with insertion and edge to match, fine values; reduced from \$4.75 to..... **\$2.00**

Odd line of fine Cambric Skirts, deep flounce, trimmed in narrow Valenciennes inserting, beading and edge to match and some trimmed in the real torchon lace; reduced from \$10 and \$7.50 to..... **\$3.00**

Ladies' fine White Lawn Skirts, umbrella style, with 18-inch flounce and two wide embroidery ruffles; also protection ruffle, at..... **\$4.00**

At this price you've a choice or several lines in value as high as \$3.00, of China Silk in light shades with white enameled handles, and others of Four-lard Silk in different shades with natural wood handles.

Black Parasols of gloria silk with steel rods and fancy Dresden handles for Beautiful black all-silk Parasols brocaded with lace and chiffon trim g' for..... **\$2.00**

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Wash Waists.

In gingham and percales and assorted colors and patterns; Summer price..... **25c**

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At this price

XVIITH YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1898.



Special 3 Days Selling MONDAY, TUESDAY WEDNESDAY.

Below we print very special inducements for three days only and our store ought to be crowded all day as we know these values can not be matched in any store in this city.

- Percale Wrappers 80c.**
Here's an opportunity to buy a \$1.25 Wrapper at just what the material is worth: made of percales and come in neat designs on black, dark red and navy blue grounds; they are cut extra wide, back pleated, ruffled over the shoulders; the yoke, ruffle and collar are trimmed in a black and white wash braid; waist is lined with an extra tight-fitting lining.
- 30c Chemise Dot Veiling 15c**
- \$1.25 Chamois
Gloves 85c.**
Not the common chamois that get rough and stiff after the first wash, but a genuine imported glove which we guarantee will wash perfectly; they are perfect fitting, made with two patent clasps and come in white and deep cream with black and soft self stitching.
- 15c Linen Finger Doyles 5c**
- 6c Silk Ribbons 2c.**
About 85 pieces of all-silk Ribbon, from 1/4 to 1/2 inch wide; colors of cream, blue, green, pink, gray, brown and garnet.
- 9c Tent Drilling 6c**
- \$10 Satin Waists \$6.95.**
Come in black only and made of \$1.25 yard Satin Duchesse. They are handsomely made; the front being tucked with 12 tucks in three clusters of four tucks each. Latest Russian blouse front, back made with deep yoke and four plaits; waist is made with tight-fitting lining; sizes from 34 to 42.
- 15c Ladies' Turn-down Collars 8c**
- 85c French Corsets 50c.**
Two late Empire style Corsets low bust and short hip; full boned and well sewed made of imported white coutille in black and grey, white and black, also a line of 75c Long Waisted Corsets at 50c
- 65c Black Carriage Shades 30c**
- 75c Muslin Gowns 50c.**
Made of good quality muslin, come in low-neck empire style and in high neck; low necks are trimmed with embroidered ruffle around the collar and shirred yoke back, high necks are trimmed around the neck with narrow embroidery and the front yoke is made with two rows of neat insertion and 16 tucks; exceptional value for 50c.
- 35c Children's Nainsook Aprons 35c**
- \$1.00 Muslin Skirts 75c.**
Made of Lonsdale muslin and come in 2 styles; all cut full width, one style made with 12 inch double flounce; summer flounce, also a line of deep hem and seven fine tucks; the other style is made in French ruffle flounce of handsome embroidery, 5 1/2 inches deep.
- 75c Men's Cotton Flannel Drawers 35c**

**Special
3 Days
Selling
MONDAY, TUESDAY
WEDNESDAY.**

OUR NEW TERRITORY

HAWAII ONE OF UNCLE SAM'S
BRIGHTEST JEWELS.

Twice Rescued from a State of
Semi-Barbarism by American
Brains and Brawn.

THE SPIRIT OF SEVENTY-SIX.

IT LIVED AGAIN IN THE REVOLT
OF FIVE YEARS AGO.

Sidelights on the Downfall of Queen
Liliuokalani—Opera House Monarchy—Doomed by Free
Institutions.

Eight years ago the world smiled tolerantly upon Hawaii. It was an "opera house monarchy," its crown was flippantly referred to as the "King of the Islands." Its "beautiful little army" of less than one hundred men was a subject of mirthful derision, and the only "big thing" in the islands was the volcano Kilauea. Three years later, by which time the ruling power had experienced a change of sex, political revolution lifted the island from an "opera house monarchy" to the dignity of a "kingdom." The "King" (then Queen) of the "Cannibal Islands" had become the "sovereign of a people robbed of their rights," and the "little army" had grown into a "crushed" force that would have "crushed" the revolutionaries of 1893 had it not been for the all-powerful menace of U.S.S. Boston's guns. The "big thing" in the small country was "Paramount" Blount.

Unfortunately for this new assumption of dignity, by and on behalf of Hawaii, there were others who, seemingly with the eye of an eagle, forever stamped these claims as counterfeit. We need not look to America's greatest statesman of recent years, James G. Blaine, for an example, even though he did say in a letter to Minister Comly under date of December 1, 1893, speaking of a communication intended for the Hawaiian Secretary of State: "I touched but lightly on the essential question of the gradual and inevitable decedence of the native race and its assimilation by another, to which the power of government would naturally descend. (i.e. between the native and the American) however, entirely depends on the perpetuity of the rule of the native race as an independent nation, and that imperiled, the whole frame-work in our relations to Hawaii is changed, if not destroyed."

Neither need we look to the long line of his predecessors, statesmen and diplomats, who had given the islands a reputation for the "monarchy" which the Queen and her ministers had inherited. The conclusion is that, though not so severely put, that an avowedly American solution must be found for the problem that might arise from the contingencies. The Declaration of Independence alone shall be our authority. The ringing affirmation that all men are created free and equal are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and that "whenever any government becomes destructive to these ends it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

There is the American title to Hawaiian territory, and it need not be urged as an objection that the people of the islands did not participate in the overthrow which resulted in the overthrow of the "monarchy." The Declaration of Independence, which Americans still hold dear enough to swear by, nowhere specifies the right of revolution. It is a principle in its first applications has almost invariably rested on the side of the minority.

The chiefs of Hawaii had been of a more or less annexing turn of mind from the time of Kamehameha himself, who voluntarily placed the islands under the protection of Great Britain in 1794, down to Kalakaua who was picked out of his low associations and dishonest debts and placed on the throne by white influence, because he chanced to have a weak solution of the old so-called royal blood in his veins, and was not under the thumb of British traders. Kalakaua's only ghost of a title to ancestry above that of the common herd dwelt in the allegation that one of his mothers' grandfathers had been attached somehow to the train of the great Kamehameha. Kalakaua's father is reputed to have been a negro cobbler named Floss, and his alleged grandfather had the proud distinction of having been the first man hanged in the islands, this because he had chosen to cut short the natural life of his wife. It is true that Liliuokalani, the sister of Kalakaua, and his appointed successor, in her recently-published book, "Hawaii: Story by Hawaii's Queen," professes to believe the great grandfather of Kalakaua was the own cousin of Kamehameha I (who reigned, by the way, from 1795 to 1825) but then, Her Majesty's memory is defective, as may be seen in the same book where she confounds in one paragraph Admiral Brough with Admiral Skerrett, and the name of the writer of this article with that of Lieut. Swinburne, U.S.N.

The fact is, and the writer speaks on good authority, the native Hawaiians, or rather the best of them, never regarded Kalakaua or his sister, Liliuokalani, as of the all, or native nobility, and they played at being the "sovereign," not to the individual. The writer was told by some of the most prominent of the Royalist party,

while in Honolulu in 1893, that Liliuokalani's overthrow was precipitated by her own foolish obstinacy; that had the Dowager Queen Kapiolani or the heretic apparent, Princess Kaiulani, been the ruling monarch, much trouble would have arisen, and that if the United States government would restore Liliuokalani to the throne, they (the Royalists) would "take her down" themselves in six months. What they objected to most of all in the overthrow of the government was the part which the United States Minister, Stevens, whose blunt Yankee ways and contempt for native profligacy greatly provoked them, had borne in the transaction.

The cause of Liliuokalani's downfall was, as is well known, her attempt to force a constitution of her own making upon the country, with the object of depriving the whites of their civil rights, and eventually, it was believed, of their lives. Not only did she propose to deprive the whites of their civil rights, but she had planned to abolish elections for the upper house of the Hawaiian Legislature, and by removals and appointments secure control of the supreme court, so that her arbitrary acts would be sustained under the shadow of law. She had professed contempt for her brother while he was the cause of her downfall, and she was now to be disappointed by the storm of disapproval from the white citizens on the occasion of his misdoings, and she was even accused in Honolulu of living in the Wilcox rebellion of 1893 which looked to Kalakaua's overthrow.

The reasons for the native Hawaiians' not rising in mass against the comparatively small body of whites who, on the 17th day of January, 1893, deposed the monarch, at an end, are twofold: First, the natives have lost for more than half a century the equalities which made of them a race capable, and second, they themselves have been abashed at the extremes to which the Queen proposed to go in her desire for absolute power.

Liliuokalani has made it appear that in framing the instrument which was to give her the powers of a tyrant over the people, she was actuated by the demands of her people. That there was a certain class of natives and low-caste whites who wished to see the end of the monarchy, and that the revolutionaries of 1893 had it not been for the all-powerful menace of U.S.S. Boston's guns, the "big thing" in the small country was "Paramount" Blount.

It was only when she found that she could not meet the uprising of indignation, there were others who, seemingly with the eye of an eagle, forever stamped these claims as counterfeit. We need not look to America's greatest statesman of recent years, James G. Blaine, for an example, even though he did say in a letter to Minister Comly under date of December 1, 1893, speaking of a communication intended for the Hawaiian Secretary of State: "I touched but lightly on the essential question of the gradual and inevitable decedence of the native race and its assimilation by another, to which the power of government would naturally descend. (i.e. between the native and the American) however, entirely depends on the perpetuity of the rule of the native race as an independent nation, and that imperiled, the whole frame-work in our relations to Hawaii is changed, if not destroyed."

Neither need we look to the long line of his predecessors, statesmen and diplomats, who had given the islands a reputation for the "monarchy" which the Queen and her ministers had inherited. The conclusion is that, though not so severely put, that an avowedly American solution must be found for the problem that might arise from the contingencies. The Declaration of Independence alone shall be our authority. The ringing affirmation that all men are created free and equal are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and that "whenever any government becomes destructive to these ends it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

There is the American title to Hawaiian territory, and it need not be urged as an objection that the people of the islands did not participate in the overthrow which resulted in the overthrow of the "monarchy." The Declaration of Independence, which Americans still hold dear enough to swear by, nowhere specifies the right of revolution. It is a principle in its first applications has almost invariably rested on the side of the minority.

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later became a sacrifice to his conquest.

The Hawaiian of a hundred years ago was a prey to imported diseases and vices, brought by Botany Bay convicts and equally unscrupulous traders, and, capping the climax of his unhappy condition, foreign aggression menaced his very racial existence. It was at this time when the Hawaiian people, the ministrations of the servants of the cross, that a pioneer company of American missionaries arrived at Kailua and took up the noble work of ameliorating the sufferings of the Hawaiian people. Mr. and Mrs. Thurston, the progenitors of that ex-Minister, Lorrin, A. Thurston, were zealous in the cause of annexation procured him the disfavor of the Cleveland administration, made one of the two couples permitted by the King to reside in the cause of the other missionaries began their labors at Honolulu.

The commencement of the American Protestant Mission in the islands was the turning point for Hawaii. Its belief in Christianity, its intelligence, refinement and wealth, as displayed in the numerous churches, splendid schools, comfortable and even elegant homes and great business enterprises; the character of the people and, strange as it may seem, the very existence of the throne itself up to 1893, are all due to the heroic efforts of God-fearing Americans and their successors and descendants. Therefore, again, in this nation the moral responsibility of keeping intact the principles and fruits of that early mission, and providing new safeguards for the future security and happiness of the people as a whole.

There are undesirable features, it is true, connected with the possession of the islands—lepers, Chinese and Japanese, for instance, but the great advantages—moral, commercial and strategic—acquired from American ownership should offset these temporary drawbacks. In the minds of all right-thinking men, the lepers are securely confined by ocean and by impassable cliffs, and restriction laws will operate as far as may be desirable to keep the labor, though the most ardent labor unionist would not undertake the work done in cane and rice fields or the menial plantation tasks which fall to the lot of the despised Oriental. Let many continue to bemoan the loss of "her" crown lands, and poor Kalakaua's dancing eyes may close with tears as he contemplates the loss of many a girl, for a throne she can never mount, but that is far better than that tyranny or bloody civil war which would have been the result of these unruly whites doubling "do" politics" from now on on the American plan, with war horses, "stuffed priors" and all other appliances thereto belonging. Shall we, living in class houses, cast stones at them, or shall we before our own eyes see the mote? There are, there will be problems to solve in Hawaii, but he who says the free institutions of America are not great enough to cover those pitiful islands of the sea is a traducer of his country's traditions and a detractor from her glory.

C. E. WASHBURN.

RAILROAD RECORD.

THE DEAD BRAKEMAN.

Probable Results of the Chicago Conference—Not and Personal.

The brakeman who was killed near Murietta, Temecula Cañon, on Thursday, was L. C. Dale. He was a man of about 25 years old and unmarried. Dale was walking or probably running along the top of the cars while the train was in motion. In stepping from one car to another, he slipped and fell between two cars. One or more wheels passed over one leg and one arm, crushing the bones and lacerating the flesh very badly. His death on the train was reported to Los Angeles by a telegram on Friday.

J. J. Byrne, general passenger agent of the Santa Fe in this city, spent a day at the meeting of the Interstate Commerce Commission in session in Chicago, Mr. Byrne of the Santa Fe and the chief speaker for the American roads, and Mr. McNichol took care of the Canadian Pacific's end of the controversy.

The American roads have to make their rates and file a copy of them with the commission. What these rates are becomes public property at once. All the foreign roads have to do is to learn the rates, and then "shade" them to take in all the business. The American roads have to pay their quota of the war tax. The Canadian road escapes all these burdens. It files no schedules with the commission and works in the dark. The question is, what authority has the commission to deal with the subject? But the public mind is so constituted that it feels sure that the publicity given to the points in controversy will bring about a whole matter up before Congress. If it is found that the commission is not competent to deal with it.

J. A. Nruh, Southern Pacific agent at Arcadia, has been to San Francisco on a leave of absence of thirty days. J. L. Blair, Santa Fe traveling freight and passenger agent at San Francisco, is in Los Angeles for a few days.

George T. Nichols, passenger traffic manager for the Santa Fe, who has been in Pasadena for a week, has gone to San Francisco.

T. K. Statler, general agent of the Northern Pacific at San Francisco, came into town yesterday.

Jay W. Adams, Pacific Coast passenger agent of the Nickel Plate, arrived in the city yesterday, and went on to Los Angeles to see Mr. J. W. Adams, who has been in session at Pasadena, went in a body to Mt. Lowe yesterday.

Revenue Stamps.

Wells, Fargo & Co. have receded from their former requirement that the shipper of goods shall not be permitted to cancel revenue stamps which he himself supplies for placing on the bills of lading. The company still requires the consignee to furnish the stamps. No reply has been received by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association to their demand that the express company keep an account of stamps furnished by their customers and re-utter the money in case the complaints filed against them in the Federal courts are decided against the corporation.

Park Band Concert.

Following is the programme of the concert by the McVea-Covington Club at Westlake Park at 2 p.m. today: March, "El Capitan" (Souss). Song, "Covington Club" (McVea). Song, "Honey, Don't You Leave Me" (J. Covington). Polka, "Afro-American" (McVea). Song, "Warmest Baby in the Bunch" (C. Covington). Cornet solo, selected (W. M. Clark). Scotch medley (The Club). Song, "Don't Care If You Never Come Back" (McVea). Musical character sketch, "This Colored Band" (McVea). Medley national airs.

FINISHED ITS LABORS.

WORK OF THE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION COMPLETED.

Enormous Assessment Reductions May Affect Allowances to Be Made to City Departments.

MARRIED UNDER PROTEST.

A LAW FIRM SUES THE WRONG MAN FOR FEES.

Julius Hanner Sued in Satisfaction of a San Bernardino Judgment—The Weekly Divorce List—Aid for a Friendless Woman.

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The Finance Committee of the City Council will this week take up the matter of the apportionment of funds recommended by the City Auditor in his annual report of the estimated needs of the several city departments. Owing to the large reductions made by the Board of Equalization it is probable that the reductions in the estimates of the Auditor over those of last year will have to be heavier than is stated in his report.

The weekly report of the City Auditor of the condition of the city funds shows a number of them to be on the wrong side of the ledger. The shortage is not nearly as great as it was at corresponding time last year. The deficiencies in the funds will not be made up before October.

The Health Department has recommended to the City Council that the matter of the care of porphyry streets be transferred from that department to the Street Department, and that some other means of cleaning those streets than machine sweeping be adopted.

The hack drivers of the city declare that unless the Council acts on the proposed modification of the hitching ordinance tomorrow they will violate the ordinance in order to again get it. Each day adds new complications to the love affairs of the youth Ernest Beard, and his equally youthful but more worldly-wise sweetheart—now wife, married on Friday night, next morning witnessed him in company with his mother, hurrying to begin suit for an annulment of his marriage, but whether the suit will be a truth or brought remains to be seen.

It is regarded as rather entertaining when regarded when lawyers make a mistake in their suits. Yesterday Y. D. Dunham, a Dunham, pressed their suit in the Township Court against C. Schroeder to recover \$75 for fees, but failed to get a judgment, as they had sued the wrong man.

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Yesterday's session was one of the most quiet and orderly that had been held. When the session opened Councilman Blanchard appeared with a Winchester. He was going to the Sharpshooters' range at noon, and had brought his rifle with him on a trip home. President Silver at once secured the weapon and placing it on his desk remarked that he would see whether there was not some peaceable session. "30-50" or whether the absence of an opportunity for a wrangle that caused such a quiet session, the members had no opinion, but the business was transacted quickly and in a business-like manner.

The action against Crandall, Aylsworth & Haskell, to appear and show cause why their assessment should not be increased from \$12,000 to \$10,000, was dismissed and the assessment remains at the lower amount.

A citation against the West Los Angeles Water Company had also been issued, but there was no response. The Assessor was therefore instructed to place on the rolls against that company an assessment of \$1000 on personal property, consisting of water pipes.

The building occupied by Haas, Baruch & Co. and owned by Carl Haas, was reduced from \$22,500 to \$20,000. The failure of representatives of the State Loan and Trust Company to appear and explain certain facts as to assessments against it for bonds, prevented the board from making a desired reduction for that corporation.

The members of the Finance Committee will this week take up the annual estimate of the allowances to the several city departments made by the City Auditor three weeks ago and at the meeting of the Council a week from tomorrow the committee's report on this matter will probably be made. More than one of the departments have been protesting against the allowances made to them by the Auditor, and appeals will be made to the Auditor for more money than they have been given. If the Board of Equalization had not made such a large reduction in the assessments it might have been possible that some of the estimates of the Auditor would have been slightly, but it is now the opinion of that officer that there will, of necessity, be even more pruning of accounts than he did when he made up his report. There is one item, however, which was not allowed by the Auditor, and the members of the Finance Committee are anxious to include in the annual apportionment of funds, viz, the \$9000 necessary to carry on the police system. An effort will be made to find a place from which the money for this item can be raised even if some of the other less important items have to be cut out of the report, but where the money is to come from none of the members can say at present.

The members of the Board of Police Commissioners will appear before the Council tomorrow to urge that an appropriation of \$10,000 be made for this same committee will request that the Council make provision for arming the members of the police department with a uniform style of pistols. The present condition of the city's finances is the opinion of several members of the Council that this last improvement in the police department is necessary. This same committee will request that the Council make provision for arming the members of the police department with a uniform style of pistols. The present condition of the city's finances is the opinion of several members of the Council that this last improvement in the police department is necessary.

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10 Per cent. Discount on Linings—
SUCH AN DRESSMAKER GET—WILL BE GIVEN
TO EVERYONE IN FUTURE.

W. W. Sweeney
425-427 SOUTH SPRING ST. 4th & 5th Sts.

Truss Parlor
But an Old Truss Fitter.

Having severed my connection with the surgical instrument business I will hereafter devote my entire attention to the manufacture and correct application of trusses, braces, elastic hosiery and supporters. As necessitated by the growth of my business, I have removed three doors north to more commodious quarters, where I have the most complete equipment and the only factory facilities in Southern California for the scientific treatment of hernia—commonly known as truss fitting. As heretofore, my business will be conducted on strictly legitimate and equitable basis. No fake cures offered, no false inducements, but square, honorable business methods. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Ask or write for book on rupture, free.

W. W. SWEENEY,
(Formerly of Hill & Sweeney.)
313 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.
LADY ATTENDANT.

tion from the Health Department to the City Council yesterday afternoon: "We desire to call your attention to the rapid destruction of the porphyry paved streets which are swept by machine sweepers; the sweeping, as performed at present by machines, removes the finishing surface, and leaves the crushed rock foundation bare and disturbed. In order that these streets may be better preserved, we respectfully recommend that also street from Alameda street to the river, and Third street from Los Angeles street to Santa Fe avenue, and all other porphyry paved streets be cared for by the Street Department."

The communication is signed by Health Officer Powers and L. H. Schwabe, superintendent of sweeping.

THEY WANT IT SETTLED.
Hackmen Declare They Will Act If the Council Does Not.

Unless the City Council takes some action upon the petition for the repeal of that portion of the so-called hitchhiking ordinance, which refers to vehicles used for hire, within the next week, the hackmen declare they will move their backs into the district covered by the ordinance in spite of the law. After a test case had been made of the ordinance in one of the justice's courts and the hackmen won, instead of taking advantage of the decision they had circulated a petition asking the Council to make an amendment of the ordinance mentioned. A petition several yards long and bearing the signatures of nearly 700 residents and property-owners of the district, was presented to the Council asking that the ordinance be modified. It was referred to the Board of Public Works and that body has not yet acted. The hackmen, some of them, declared that unless the matter was settled one way or the other at tomorrow's meeting of the Council they will disregard the ordinance and their passengers will make another test case of the matter, and possibly will carry the matter up in event of the second case going against them.

Better Street Drainage.
The work of placing culverts over the gutters at the west side of Spring street at the intersections of Fourth and Fifth streets has been completed, and the condition of these intersections has been greatly improved thereby. The work was done by the Los Angeles Railway Company under the supervision of the Street Superintendent, and was without cost to the city. The culverts are of sufficient size to carry away all the water that may flow along Spring street. A number of other similar culverts are soon to be placed at various points on the company's lines.

To Meet Monday.
Owing to the session of the Board of Equalization yesterday morning and the necessity for the presence there of all members of the City Council, the regular meeting of the Finance Committee was not held. It will be held Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock and continue in session until 10 o'clock, when the City Council convenes. At this session the petition of the real estate dealers for a repeal of the license tax imposed upon them will be disposed of.

AT THE COURT HOUSE.
A FORCED MARRIAGE.
TO ERNEST BEARD REPENTANCE CAME WITH THE MORNING.

Ada Vosburg Corralled the Young Fellow and Married Her Hesitant Lover—The Contract Reported as Signed—Suit for Annulment to Be Brought.

The proceeding taken in the Township Court against Ernest Beard, the twenty-year-old youth who it appears was much younger than his years would indicate, and who was charged by Ada Vosburg with seduction under promise of marriage, were dismissed. It was represented that the couple had been joined together in the holy bonds of matrimony, and in such case the marriage stood as a bar in law against further steps being taken in the case.

When the girl saw little chance of her demand that a contract be signed by young Beard stipulating to pay her \$30 a month and \$240 down, she weakened so far as not to persist in the presence of her fiancé's mother and sisters and Deputy District Attorney James. Without decisively announcing her intention she left the Court-house, but during the afternoon the telephone wires were kept hot in her attempt to locate young Beard. Ultimately she did succeed in getting him to her room on Main street, and there he succumbed to her blandishments. It is said, so far as to sign the contract and then marry her out of hand. Repentance came with the morning sun and young Beard was busily engaged in interviewing lawyers with regard to having his marriage annulled. As for the contract, he being under age, was not capable of signing such a document, and furthermore such a contract for maintenance, it is claimed, could not stand in law for a variety of reasons. Marriage being a civil contract involves the maintenance and support of the wife, and any inkling in this regard may be remedied by a suit for maintenance begun by the wife.

What possessed young Beard when he consented to marry the Vosburg girl, even he himself does not know. He knew, for he had been so informed, that he was under no obligation to marry her. The section of the Penal Code under which the youth was arrested says that anyone who seduces an "unmarried female of previously chaste character" is punishable in such and such manner. The volunteer testimony that reached the District Attorney's office clearly indicated that Ada Vosburg could scarcely fail under the above classification. Apart from this, however, young Beard was released from all legal responsibility when he had offered marriage, and the girl refused. That was on Thursday when she snatched her finger at him, and told him that she did not care for him.

Despite all this, the girl had a kind of hypnotic influence upon her boy lover, and in her presence he was mild and subdued, while plastic as wax under the direction of her will. While in her room, and just previous to the marriage ceremony being performed, she mother tried to effect an entry and even enlisted the services of a policeman, but the Vosburg girl insisted that he was not there and remained in the background.

Tomorrow proceedings will be begun not probably to have the marriage annulled on the ground of coercion. As a side issue to the annulment proceeding, although possibly forming an important part of it, some proceeding may be taken against Mrs. Ernest

Goodyear Welt Shoes

Are better than hand-sewed shoes but cost less. Men, women and children wear them. All kinds are made. The following named merchants are among those who sell Goodyear Welt Shoes:

Henry Klein & Co., 102-104 South Main street.
H. Cohn & Co., 211-213 South Main street.
James P. Burns, 240 South Spring street.
C. W. Waterman, 122 South Spring street.
S. Maas, 103-107 West First street.
Capitale Bazaar, 240 South Main street.
Piazza Bazaar, 90 North Main street.
Broadway Dept. Store, Fourth & Broadway.
L. W. Godin, 137 South Spring street.

Beard for perjury, in swearing out a complaint against Beard.

AN ATTORNEY'S FEE.
Dunnigan & Dunnigan Sued the Wrong Man and Got Left.
A rather round-about kind of claim was passed upon yesterday by Justice Young in the suit begun by the law firm of Dunnigan & Dunnigan against Charles A. Schroeder, the proprietor of the Hollenbeck bar, to recover \$75 for professional services.

It appeared from the testimony that Schroeder held a note made by Theodore Bauer, the old-time king of "Little Paris," and he put it into the hands of Attorney Bentley. The latter put it in judgment, but could not collect the amount of the judgment. When Mr. Bauer died a short time ago it was thought that the judgment might be satisfied from out of the community property, and Attorney Bentley retained the services of Dunnigan & Dunnigan in order to make the contest. It was made successfully, and the amount of the note was collected. Schroeder then paid \$100 to Attorney Bentley as per agreement, and the latter handed over to the Dunnigans \$40 of the amount. But this firm of lawyers thought they were entitled to a larger fee, and instead of serving their brother of the long robe, Bentley, tried to recover \$75 from Schroeder. Judgment was rendered in favor of Schroeder.

THE DIVORCE LIST.
Only One Each Day Filed During the Week.

The following suits in divorce were filed during the week that has just ended:
Ellen Chenoweth against Frank Chenoweth; Harlo Acuna against Victoria Acuna; R. Parker against Ida Parker; Christopher Livingston against Minnie Livingston; Martha Beard against William Beard; Jennie L. Ballard against John L. Ballard.
Five decrees of divorce were granted during the week, and one application was denied.

IGNORED THE WRIT.
Julius Hauser Sued for a Large Amount on a Cattle Deal.
A suit has been begun by Allen McIntyre against Julius Hauser to recover \$3076.96, with interest, from October 14, 1896, less \$500 that has been paid on account.

In October, 1896, the plaintiff obtained a judgment for the amount claimed against James and Joseph Brown, in the Superior Court of San Bernardino county. The defendants in that suit shipped cattle into Los Angeles county to Julius Hauser, for which the latter agreed to pay \$2377.33, and a second consignment for which Hauser agreed to pay \$1567.

On July 29, an execution was issued to Sheriff Burr in order to levy upon the money in Hauser's hands and before it was paid over to the Browns, both of those amounts were due at the time the execution was served, but Julius Hauser, it is alleged, refused to make delivery of the money, and disregarding the writ, paid the amount due to James Brown.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.
Miscellaneous Driftwood Thrown into the Courts.
UNDER THE FLAG. Robson Orde Bell, Norman Thomas Bell, both natives of England; William Herbert Pierce, a native of Wales; John Daly, a native of Ireland; Alva Nelson, a native of Wales; Victor Gustavson, a native of Sweden; Frederick Kubemann, a native of Germany, were yesterday admitted by Judge Shaw to all the rights and privileges of citizenship in making proof of eligibility and taking the necessary oath.

ELEMENTS OF DANGER. For some little while past the dead and decaying trees scattered about in various parts of the city have been removed by men working at the behest of the Horticultural Commission. Much old orchard property is now in the residential portions of the city, and the trees have been neglected and now are in many cases only a menace to the community in a variety of ways. Property-owners have accorded permission to have this old timber cut away, but some of the larger holders have refused to do so, conceding this. Property-owners have accorded permission to have this old timber cut away, but some of the larger holders have refused to do so, conceding this. Property-owners have accorded permission to have this old timber cut away, but some of the larger holders have refused to do so, conceding this.

A YOUNG DEWEY. William Dewey Wahros is a young fellow just six months old who received his name in honor of the hero of Manila. Born within sound and boom of the surf at Redondo this infant namesake met with his first set-back in life when on June 5, he lost his father. It has been a struggle for the mother to provide for her little one, and yesterday Robert C. Davis and his wife, Mrs. Lena Davis, adopted the child as their own.

SUIT WITHOUT FEE. Upon representation from the District Attorney's office, the Board of Supervisors will permit Mrs. Annie Barnes to file a district Attorney's office clearly indicated that Ada Vosburg could scarcely fail under the above classification. Apart from this, however, young Beard was released from all legal responsibility when he had offered marriage, and the girl refused. That was on Thursday when she snatched her finger at him, and told him that she did not care for him.

THE WATER SUITS. An affidavit was filed yesterday by counsel representing the City Water Company in the suit that will come up for hearing on Wednesday next. The affidavit was made by W. J. Brodick, J. C. Drake and S. H. Mott, and meets certain of the technical issues which are incidentally adverted to in the city's answer

to the complaint filed by the water company.

BY THE STARS. A decree was granted by Judge Shaw yesterday to Gabriel Johnson's divorcing him from Elizabeth Johnson, on the ground of desertion. The couple lived at Vevay, Ind., and it is about thirteen years ago that Mrs. Johnson left her home. She held curious religious ideas and believed that the stars had said that she should not live with her husband. And she didn't.

SAN PEDRO.
Increase in Voters Shows Greater Population—Summer Colonists.

SAN PEDRO, Aug. 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] The increase in registration of voters indicates a material growth of population. In 1896 there were 321 voters registered, as residing in this city. On April 11 of this year there were 647 voters registered, and there have been twenty-five or thirty enrolled since. The usual estimate that the total population is five times as great as the voting population is deemed excessive here, as many of the residents are single men. That the total population, however, is three times as great is considered a fair estimate, which would make the population of San Pedro exceed 2000.

Men not registered before midnight next Saturday cannot vote at the county and State elections in November.

E. K. Stewart of Los Angeles is a member of the summer colony at Timm's Point.
D. F. Donegan and family and a number of guests from Los Angeles are occupying Mr. Donegan's cottage on the bluff above Timm's Point.
E. Bantzer of Bakersfield is a guest of N. W. Tilton.

"Capt." Julius Seicks has returned from a month's visit at Warner's ranch. The schooner Serena Thayer, Capt. McVicar, arrived Friday night from Eureka with 255,000 feet of lumber.
The steamer Newsboat, Capt. Ellinson, arrived Friday from Seal with a cargo of ties, lumber and other goods.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bennett of Ontario are visiting Mr. Bennett's mother, Mrs. B. Bennett.
Constable F. H. Schwartz is announced as a candidate for Justice of the Peace.

Several of the candidates for county offices to be filled next November have visited this town lately.

SANTA MONICA.
Big Crowd Expected Today to See the Races.

SANTA MONICA, Aug. 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] The largest crowd thus far at the beach this year is expected tomorrow to witness the bicycle and swimming races. The bicyclists will start from Los Angeles and run to the bluff above Timm's Point.
The swimming race will take place at about 2:30 o'clock, terminating at the North Beach Bath House. This is the annual race for prizes of \$50 and \$20. The yacht Astoria will accompany the swimmers to render aid in case of need.

Salvation Army camp-meeting grounds have the appearance of a military encampment, about two dozen small tents having been pitched in the rear of the assembly tent.
The yacht's last evening came near being wrecked. It broke its anchor line while lying in the bay, and drifted toward the beach, the tug boats coming to its rescue in time to save it from serious damage. The yacht belongs to Messrs. Folsom and Hoff.

Arrivals at the Arcadia are Miss E. Bengough, Miss Tilly Baruch, Mrs. Anna Larsen, Mrs. W. Thomas, N. A. Jensen, Master Morris Jacoby, John R. Haynes, Mrs. M. Wickler, Mrs. E. Soper, Miss Elliott, Mrs. Prussia, S. C. Green, H. O. Brooks and wife, A. Duffell and wife, Harry Duffell, Los Angeles; Mrs. T. Riggs, Miss Rena Riggs, Mrs. S. James, Mrs. C. Granger, Miss B. Smith, Pasadena; A. G. Hubbard, S. R. Hemmingsway, Miss Hemmingsway, Redlands; H. H. Baker, Redlands; Sydney M. Haskill and wife, Pomona; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wolf and son, J. H. Hoelscher, Chicago; John M. Hamilton, Phoenix, Ariz.
At the Clarendon are Mr. and Mrs. Christian, Herman, Cal.; E. F. Ellis and wife, Mrs. H. L. Coffman, L. J. Beall, S. B. H. Butler, Los Angeles; J. M. Stonaker, Barstow; C. A. Lotterer, San Bernardino; Ralfo Valek, P. Ronstadt, Tucson; D. M. Clark and wife, Olathe, Kan.; George Wadey, Mrs. Wadey, Miss Irene Wadey, Alfred Wadey.

Atlanta registrations are Mrs. J. Thaman, T. S. Holiday, Mrs. E. Redlands; Mrs. H. May and son, Pasadena; Mrs. E. M. McClara, N. T. Forward, Los Angeles; Mrs. E. Davidson Worden, Cincinnati.
Mrs. S. Wallace of Los Angeles and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wickerson of San Fernando are at the Santa Monica.
Mrs. L. Phillips of Spadra and Miss Phillips of Los Angeles are guests at the summer cottage of Mrs. A. F. George.

August Voss has returned from Germany, accompanied by his bride.
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Johnston have returned from a visit to eastern friends.
J. W. Burton of San Bernardino is in town.
Chief Clerk Frank Oakley of the Southern Pacific Company is here for the summer.

ANAHEIM.
Celery Acreage Larger Than Ever.

Green Fruits and Stomachache.
ANAHEIM, Aug. 5.—[Regular Correspondence.] The planting of immense beds of celery in the peat land will conclude for this season with the next few days. The bulk of the work is now done. A greater acreage has been put out than last year, notwithstanding the rumors rife that the acreage would be materially reduced. The growers feel confident of a successful year and entertain no fear of a repetition of the disastrous frosts of last season.

GREEN FRUITS.
Green fruit and unripe melons are raising havoc among the children. Three critical cases of cholera morbus were reported this morning in the Placentia and Fullerton neighborhoods and one at Claremont. It is now generally entertained that unripe fruit caused the death of the two Garden Grove children earlier in the week, the poison

Green Tag Reduction Sale

ALL DAY SATURDAY A VAST CROWD OF SUMMER SHOPPERS THROGGED THE BUSY AISLES, KEEN TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS GREAT SALE.

Every Garment in this House that was made for Summer Time or Summer Purposes has been Green Tagged and Cut-priced. Buy now while Assortments are at their best.

Among Yesterday's Most Popular Sellers Were:

Youths' \$15 Stein Bloch Suits at \$10.10.

The best product of the world's best makers. Snappy, seasonable, summery styles, sold everywhere for \$17.50; for \$17.50; Green Tagged here to \$10.10

Other Youths' Suits Green Tagged

From \$4.50 to \$2.75
From \$6.00 to \$4.95
From \$10.00 to \$7.45

Juvenile Suits.

Vestees, Reefers, Knee Pants, Suits, Sailors, etc., green tagged

From \$1.75 to .95c
From \$7.00 to \$5.65
and between in proportion,

Green Tagged Shoes

Ladies' \$4.00 tan bala, vesting or kid top \$2.47
\$3.00 Dugola Kid, lace or button \$2.11
\$3.00 hand-sewn, Green Tagged to \$1.54
\$3.00 hand-sewn southern ties Green Tagged to \$1.54

Boys' \$2.00 calf shoes, Green Tagged \$1.34
\$1.75 calf shoes, Green Tagged \$1.24



At Unheard-of Prices.

Men's \$3.21
\$4.00 hand-sewn, vicel kid, tan or black, Green Tagged to \$2.98
\$3.00 hand-sewn calf shoes, Green Tagged to \$2.17

Misses' \$2.00 tan shoes, button or lace, sizes 11 to 2, Green Tagged to \$1.07
\$1.50 grain school shoe, sizes 11 to 2, Green Tagged to .91c

Men's \$10.00 Summer Suits Green Tagged in half \$5.00

\$12.50 Suits Green Tagged to \$7.35
\$10.00 Suits Green Tagged to \$6.95
\$4.00 Crash Suits Green Tagged to \$2.95
\$3.00 Irish Crash Suits Green Tagged to \$3.65
\$5.00 Men's Bicycle Suits Green Tagged to \$3.18

Men's Minor Wear.

\$1.75 Fedoras Green Tagged \$1.10
75c Crash Hats Green Tagged 49c
50c Crash Hats Green Tagged 35c

Straw Hats for about half during this sale.

50c Silk Neckwear 19c

\$1.25 and \$1.00 Golf Shirts, all Green Tagged 72c

50c Sateen Negligee Shirts Green Tagged 39c

10.00 Negligee Shirts, Pattern Shirts, Green Tagged 99c

11.00 Negligee Shirts, the lowest, thirty-seven out of a possible fifty at 200 yards. Harry Siegel has offered to give a fine hat to the highest man of the winning team next Saturday.

40c Old Underwear, all Green Tagged to 26c

GREEN TAGS MAKE THE SUMMER FOLKS COME IN.
GREEN TAGS MAKE THE SUMMER GOODS GO OUT.

JACOBY BROTHERS,

128-138 North Spring Street.

theory having been abandoned. The children now suffer the same symptoms as those attendant upon the children whose cases proved fatal.

THINKS OUTLOOK GOOD.
Domingo Oyarzabal has 260,000 bales of wool stored at Capistrano. He has between 15,000 and 20,000 sheep this season and expects a good crop in Southern California and half in Arizona. Mr. Oyarzabal confidently expects an improvement in the wool market, and thinks the outlook good for sheep men.

PECULIAR ACCIDENT.
Mrs. L. Rankin of Clair was the victim of a peculiar accident last evening. She was leading a couple of calves to water, when she became entangled in their halter ropes and was thrown heavily to the ground, sustaining severe bruises and cuts. Fortunately, the calves did not run when she fell.

REST IN MANILA.
Every Year Has 120 Holidays—Two Hours for Luncheon.

[Louisville Courier-Journal:] Outside of the Spanish colony in Manila, there is little care for the fashions as they change from season to season in Europe and America. The same material and cut does in summer and in winter, or, more accurately, in the wet season and in the dry. There is never any frost and never occasion for furs, or open fire. Except for cooking, there is plenty of heat in the atmosphere the year around.

Men wear white duck suits, with thin flannel or silk underwear, no linen shirt or collar, white pith helmets and white canvas shoes the year round. The Spaniards and the Spanish half-castes go in for style a little more. The Spaniards are haughty and fond of displaying their uniforms of blue and white and their gold trimmings. The half-castes, or mestiza, are equally fond of

display, but their attire is something of a compromise between European and Chinese modes.

Besides, the one year out of seven that all foreign employees of the great mercantile houses represented at Manila have given to them as "home leave," there is a month's vacation each year, a regular holiday each month, and all the saints' days, and Spanish, French, English, German and American holidays.

Not to observe a saint's day in Manila is sinful and every one holds such sinfulness in especial detestation. Figuring in all the saints' days, Sundays, and general holidays, there are 128 days in each year when these people do not work.

Clerks earn from \$2500 to \$5000 a year, besides having found, a mess allowance, medical attendance, and traveling expenses. In many cases their rooms are over the offices. They work from daylight to noon, rest for two or three hours, and then work till 6 o'clock, but they have much freedom in choosing their hours and are hurried only on mail days.

There are many excellent bands in Manila, and open-air concerts are given every evening in fair weather. Theatrical companies, both native and foreign, play through the season. The mestiza chorus girl is alluring. In the cathedral and the churches the music is always good, though it is startling to the newcomer to hear, as he will in some services, a Gloria from "Trova-tore," the Credo with music from "Bar-bar," and the Elevation from "Traviata."

Red Cross League.
The following-named new members joined the Los Angeles Red Cross League yesterday: Mmes. W. F. Ed-gar, William M. Van Dyke, A. J. Stimson, and M. M. Horton, Misses E. T. Horton, Vora Merce, Juvenile Red

Cross, Lillian Van Dyke, Ethel Siegel, Eleanor Siegel, Florence Sunderland, Ira J. Steinman, Walter Van Dyke, Douglas Van Dyke. The donations of the day were: Young Peoples Society of La Cañada, \$3.25; Mrs. William M. Van Dyke, \$5; Mrs. W. F. Edgar, \$2.

Schrapshooters' Team.
The team selected yesterday by the Los Angeles Schrapshooters to shoot in the friendly match next Saturday with the Azusa company, is as follows: Kelly, Leighton, Nordholt, Blanchard, Mayo, Francis, Bladen, McPherson, Wilson, Kilpatrick, alternates, White and Hughes. The best scores made were forty-five by Leighton and Kelly, and the lowest, thirty-seven out of a possible fifty at 200 yards. Harry Siegel has offered to give a fine hat to the highest man of the winning team next Saturday.

Today the first-class marksmen and markswomen will have a team match.

Church Dedication.
The new Catholic Church at Fernando will be dedicated today by Rt. Rev. Bishop Montgomery. Mass will be celebrated at 10 a. m., vespers and benediction at 4 p. m. The choir of Sacred Heart Church, East Los Angeles, under the direction of Prof. E. Heyes, will render the following music: "Kyrie," "Gloria" and "Sanctus" (Mozart's "Twelfth"); "Credo" (Haydn's "Benedictus" and "Agnus Dei" (Gounod's Solenne). For the offertory Miss Lillian Scanlon will sing Donizetti's "Veni Creator."

SPECIAL NOTICE.
To those troubled with dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair: Use Smith's Dandruff Pomade for results. At all druggists. Price 5c. Sample sent free by Smith Bros., Fresno, Cal.

ESTABLISHED SEVENTEEN YEARS.

DR. MEYERS & CO.

NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.



These Eminent Physicians have become famous for their wonderful cures. No matter what your age or condition is, you should consult them

The true friends of afflicted men. Great benefactors, whose experience, skill and marvelous methods have placed them in the front rank of specialists.

The Curse of Nervous Debility.
The appalling results of this deplorable affliction are numerous. Every year it sends thousands of men to the insane asylum or madhouse, and annually fills a large number of suicides' graves. Men of all ages and all walks of life feel its remorseless grip upon their vital organs and seek vainly for relief. Dr. Meyers and Co. can cure you permanently, restore you to perfect manhood.

Contagious Blood Poison.
Dr. Meyers & Co. cure this humiliating, and oftentimes deadly affliction rapidly and permanently at any stage, primary, secondary or tertiary. Inherited, contracted. For centuries contagious blood diseases have baffled the skill of many physicians, but Dr. Meyers & Co. never fail to cure.

Among the symptoms are chancre, large or small ulcers in the mouth, on the lips or elsewhere, loss of hair on the head or other parts of the body, dark or copper spots on the skin, aching of the bones and joints.
Dr. Meyers & Co. have cured the most obstinate cases, many of which were of long standing and had refused to yield to the efforts of the most skilled physicians in Europe and America. Victims should remember that if the blood has been tainted by this deadly curse it is liable to break out at any time and may end in softening of the brain or a lingering death.
All other contracted ailments quickly cured.

Free Book for Men only.
If you cannot visit the city write for our private book, also symptom blanks and free advice. Thousands cured at home. All letters confidential.

No Pay Till Cure is Effectuated.
Dr. Meyers & Co. have such faith in their wonderful restorative and healing remedies, methods, etc., that they do not ask for money till the patient is cured.

DR. MEYERS & CO., 218 South Broadway, Los Angeles. HOURS—9 to 12, 1 to 4, 4 to 7, 7 to 11. SUNDAYS, 9 to 11.

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The paper will be furnished wrapped in a handsome red, white and blue wrapper, without extra charge. The postage on this number is 3 cents per copy. Do not try to mail it for less.

Below are summarized the more important developments of yesterday in the war situation:

The Spanish Cabinet has approved the basis of her reply to the peace proposals of the United States, and it will be read at the Cabinet council this morning. It is said that there will be no cause left for further controversy between the two nations.

Secretary Alger discharges the crew of the Yosemite, but the order is rescinded by the President.

Several transports sail from San Francisco for Honolulu and the Philippines.

One transport with troops leaves Santiago northward-bound and others prepare to follow.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

So spoke the greatest soldier of the last half of this fast-waning century, and his words are borne on the mid-summer breezes to every home throughout the length and breadth of the land. And Peace has come, not like a mourner bowed in shame, to bewail lost honor and blighted ambition, but with the conqueror's step of triumph to prove her the first-born daughter of Victory.

We are glad and join in a mighty people's shouts of jubilation because it has come at a moment so timely and opportune. It has come just when the deadly yellow fever was beginning to invade the ranks of our gallant boys that wear the blue; and it gives them the prospect of a speedy return to home and fatherland.

The territorial acquisition embodied in this treaty of peace, is the least valuable of its fruits. The nobler thought is the glory that rises in apotheosis above the sulphurous canopy of Santiago and the gray dawn which overhung Manila Bay on May day's morn—the signal triumph which so fitly voices the lines of the old Massachusetts bard, who wrote:

"The harder still when men unlearn
The lesson taught so long,
That, once their slumbering passions burn,
The peaceful are the strong."

In our pursuit of mighty discoveries in the arts of peace, our strength as a fighting nation had slumbered as a giant sleeps after a hard race. And yet, with no previous heralding of boasted prowess, we sent forth at a few weeks' warning, a navy that discomfited the deeds of Benbow and Drake and paralleled the prestige of a Nelson. Her calm reluctance to enter into a war until all other methods had failed, and "an appeal to arms and the God of Hosts," which was the only remedy within reach, is the brightest laurel in America's fadeless crown.

America has no ready-made heroes, yet always finds them in her hour of need. Her Deweys, Schleys, Hobsons and Sampsons spring forth from the mist of obscurity today, as did her Hull, Bainbridge, Decatur and Farragut in the years that have flown. The fighting blood of '76 has not yet run out, nor have the fires died away upon the altars of a republic's earlier devotion. Our republic has expanded its territory since the days of Lexington, Saratoga and Valley Forge, until its star-wrought ensign has dipped its fringes in the sunset sea, but the blood of "Mad Anthony" Wayne and Israel Putnam still surges in the veins of their descendants, as they shoulder their rifles and sing psalms of glory and love to the men of yore.

And the central figure of all this ecstatic triumph is the calm and unruffled man in the White House, the quartermaster-sergeant of Antietam, whose sagacity and patriotism have led him step by step upward to the

Chief Magistracy of the republic. Never in haste, but always cheerful and willing to strike when the opportune moment arrived, he stands quietly awaiting the thanks of a great and grateful people. If this war had been dimmed by a single act of cruelty, either on sea or land, there might be a doubt and a hesitation in the shouts of praise that go up to the Man of Canton in this supreme hour. But no such acts sully our escutcheon or smirch our flag. We have gained a great and decisive series of victories, and have lost nothing in national honor or prestige among the kindred peoples of earth. Therefore, as ere to him mostly justly due, let us raise our voices in thanks to our calm and deservedly honored President for the victory that has come to us without parallel in its small loss of life. The American people are always honest and generally right, and they made no mistake when they elected to the Presidency the good and great man, who, after this war is ended, now stands like some sunburnt farmer beside his field of well-ripened grain and thanks God for the harvest.

AS TO PARTY ORGANS.

There are newspapers and newspapers—one sort that feeds upon party politics 365 days in the year and swallows any nomination that political bosses, rings or cliques may succeed in putting upon a ticket. That is the party organ, pure and simple, and in this age of independent thought and of free and manly political action it has about as much influence as the bit of brown straw that comes into a family wrapped around the maternal beefsteak. The other sort is the newspaper that supports a political party from principle, but refuses to accept the nomination of weak men for office merely because of the fact that through chicanery and political trickery they are enabled to get on a party ticket. Of this latter class is THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, as is known of all its readers.

THE TIMES is a Republican newspaper, but it is not an organ. Its policy has always been to forcefully advance the principles of the greatest political organization that ever dominated this nation, because it believes those principles best represent the institutions that have made the nation puissant and brave. But THE TIMES has not always supported all the men forced to the front for political office under the Republican name, and it is big enough, strong enough, independent and resolute enough to still maintain that the party must present fit candidates if the great party of Abraham Lincoln expects this newspaper to support them.

The Republican party of this nation is greater than any man, greater than any cabal, greater than any clique. The disasters that in times past have fallen upon it have been caused by injudicious nominations, and not because of erroneous principles advanced in its platforms. Given the right kind of men in California as candidates, this State is always Republican—when weaklings are put to the front and urged for election the Democrats win. As that is the only time they do win. As it has been in the past, so it will be in the year 1898—with good, clean, able men as candidates, we can thrash the Democratic combination to an inglorious standstill, but if the party presumes that because a war has been successfully concluded by a Republican administration, and that this year "any old thing" in the shape of a candidate is good enough, even a yellow dog, it will court disaster, and will insure defeat; and it will deserve both.

It is of especial importance at this time to name a Republican for Congress from the Sixth District who can win, a man who has the confidence of the people, a man who is not a perennial office-seeker, a man who has never led the party to defeat, a man who knows his own mind for twenty-four consecutive hours, at least. James McLachlan of Pasadena, who has been a candidate for something for so many years back that the mind of man is strained when endeavoring to recall a time when he wasn't a candidate—the same McLachlan who was ingloriously defeated by the small Populist Barlow—is once more to the breach, clamoring for recognition at the hands of the Republican voters of this district. He has not shown that he is the best man in the district for the place—the strongest man, the ablest man, or demonstrated that he is the only man who can win—he simply wants to go

to Congress again, and so far as McLachlan is concerned, that settles it. But the Republican voters of this imperial Congress District propose to have something to say about this thing, this time. They permitted a boss to dictate the nomination of this persistent Pasadena man two years ago, and the result was Barlow. They have smashed the boss who made McLachlan a candidate in 1896, and this year they will smash McLachlan for the nomination and give the Sixth District a Congressman who will fitly represent it and its great and manifold interests.

THE TIMES has no candidate for any office; it opposes Mr. McLachlan for no personal reasons. It will loyally support any good and able Republican for any office to which he may be nominated, but it gives notice here and now that it will not assist at a Republican funeral when the corpse has been selected in advance! If that be treason, make the most of it!

BRIBERY AS A FINE ART.

The recent examinations of Ernest Terah Hooley in the London insurance court, reveal a thing that is new and instructive as to a portion of the British aristocracy. Of course, it is known that some members of the peerage, like the Duke of Portland and the Duke of Westminster, have enormous rent rolls, and can live comfortably on the incomes of their estates. But all the peerage are not fixed so well. Some years ago one of the Dukes of Manchester died, and it then leaked out that he was personally insolvent and had been supported for some years by his mistress, who was a variety-hall singer. And about the same time, the young Marquis of Ainsbury, whose father was one of the grandest of five old English gentlemen, was expelled from the turf for life on account of the crooked running of his horses, in the interest of the bookmakers.

The Hooley trial serves to show that, in order to float stock companies organized for all sorts of purposes, he had not only subsidized the editorial columns of many newspapers, but had actually paid out large sums of money to members of the British peerage for the use of their names as directors in his wildcat corporations. And while the scandal is not of the same magnitude as that of the Panama Canal, it nevertheless involves the names of many men of quite as high social position as did the disgraceful conspiracy which sent the world-famous De Lesseps to a felon's cell.

Prominent among these high-toned scoundrels who have sold their names to aid a mercenary speculator in bleeding the thrifty and self-denying wage-workers of England, is Lord de la Warr, whose exposure must be most humiliating, and who, in his arraignment before the public as the confederate of an unscrupulous stock-jobber, has not even a letter of condolence from ex-Minister Bayard, to recompense him for his sudden and unexpected disgrace. Verily, the lines of a modern British aristocrat are hard beyond comparison.

All such occurrences as these are what lead up to socialism in Europe and Populism in America. They help arraignment the poor in angry tumult against the rich and to beget hostility against corporations, whether such corporations be honestly managed or not. They serve to antagonize labor against capital, when the truth is that capital is, after all, only the accumulated savings of labor. Agitators of the stripe of Denis Kearney and Eugene V. Debs find such occurrences as these extremely useful in inflaming the passions of wage-workers against the very men to whom they are indebted for the bread that feeds their families; and the consequence is a perturbed condition of mind among those who have saved up a portion of their daily wages, only to lose it in the maelstrom of speculation.

As for Hooley himself, he differs but little from Ferdinand Ward in our own country, save that he has never committed a forgery, nor laid himself liable to a seat in a felon's dock. He is merely a gambler who has resorted to mercantile methods in preference to those of the faro bank or the poker table. In his purchases of descendants of the Dorimants and Wildairs, he found out that they "came high, but he must have them." Just wherein those titled stool-pigeons were any better than the "capper" on the railroad train, who disguises himself as a farmer, to enable the three-card monte dealer to fleece the third-class passengers, does not appear on the surface. Hooley seems to have known that there was a large element in the British aristocracy composed of men who "want something" nothing, and who regard the name of an ancient and hitherto honorable house as a mere article of merchandise, to be sold to the highest bidder.

Hooley is not altogether a new feature in British society, either. As compared with John Law, who floated the South Sea bubble in '72, Mr. Hooley was a retail dealer, nor does he compare with Henry Villard any more than a London pot-house "sweeper" compares with the miner's share of the Epsom Derby. He will pass out of sight as have other needy and unscrupulous speculators, but the stigma will rest just the same upon the titled bunco-steerers who have given him the use of their names in his schemes to fleece the British public. All of which goes to show that the blood that fought at Crecy and Agincourt is no more exempt from mercenary instincts than that of John Noakes, the day laborer in a Kentish hop field, or of Sam Stokes, the drayman in a Well Park brewery on the Trent. Hooley had evidently read Walpole, and with him believed that "every man has his price."

The European concert isn't piping a note.

RAILROAD RATES.

The eccentricities and frequent exaggerations in rates charged by the railroads of this country are strikingly shown in a confidential circular issued by a hardware jobber in Chicago and circulated in Sonora. He calls attention to the saving in freight, on cartons of goods, by shipping from Chicago by the long, round-about route via New York, Panama and San Francisco, thence back to Guaymas—a distance about half way round the world—instead of by rail direct. According to the circular, the rate from Chicago to New York by rail is 30 cents per hundredweight; from New York to San Francisco, via Pacific Mail Company's steamers, 40 cents per hundredweight; thence to Guaymas, via steamers of Pacific Coast Steamship Company, \$12.50 Mexican money per ton, making a joint rate of \$1.01½, United States money, per hundredweight. On the same class of goods, the direct rate by rail is \$1.25 gold, per hundredweight.

In this connection, an interesting book, entitled, "A General Freight and Passenger Post," has been written by a Kentucky man, James L. Cowles, to prove that railroads, being public highways, should, like the postoffice, charge uniform rates for freight and passengers, irrespective of the distance. This is by no means a new idea, but has been advocated in Europe, with some modifications for half a century, and in Austro-Hungary such a plan has been successfully carried out for ten years or more, there being certain zones, established at varying distance from the capital, within which zones a uniform rate is charged. The last time we saw a report of these railroads, several years ago, it was stated that the experiment had proved highly successful, travel having increased enormously on the roads, and the net profits being correspondingly larger.

It is not reasonable to suppose that the railroads could carry heavy freight or passengers any distance within the United States for the same charge as the postoffice carries letters, but it does seem quite feasible—at least in thickly settled sections of the country—to establish zones within which a uniform low charge for freight and passengers would be made. The simplifying of tickets and accounts under this system would of itself, be a large gain for the railroad companies.

The peace commission, if composed of ex-President Harrison, Senator Cushman K. Davis and ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney, will fitly represent the brains, sagacity and civilization of America. It would be difficult to select a more able trio than this, were the country to be raked with a fine-toothed comb.

Campos acknowledges that he has been somewhat surprised at the way in which our fleets and armies have been performing during the past 107 days, but Americans are not, in the least. We told them so, and if they didn't believe it, we are not to blame. It should be recorded that the surprise party has not been confined to Campos and his countrymen.

The experience of the eastern soldiers in camp at San Francisco has given California's matchless climate a black eye that it will take years to cure. Now, had those troops been sent here to camp, we would have shown them a climate that is the real thing.

The Spanish mercantile navy appears to be in no better shape than the war fleet of that country. It is now stated that it will be impossible for the Spanish steamship company to live up to the contract for transporting Spanish prisoners from Santiago to Spain.

Southern California wants, of all things, a man for the United States senator who is sound on the San Pedro Harbor proposition; that is one reason why U. S. Grant of San Diego is persona non grata—but there are other reasons.

Even the effete East foresees something of the effect of the conquest made by the American arms. Leslie's Weekly says: "The greatest direct gainer by our war with Spain is to be the Pacific Coast."

An English medical writer says far fewer people with red hair than with hair of other colors go bald. Perhaps the writer has not observed that there are fewer people with red hair than with hair of other colors.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Herald, finds it has a "push" on its hands, and is after the gang hot foot. Let us hope it may be able to Deweyize the outfit at a fell swoop.

Although Gov.-Gen. Macias says he is going to drive the Americans out of Porto Rico, we have our doubts about it. You can coax Americans, but they do not drive worth a cent.

No doubt Miss Schley was quite as anxious for the return of peace as was her uncle, but he has accomplished much more than she in hastening the desired end.

It has been a sultry 107 days for Spain, and she is likely to remember them as long as the American people do the Maine, which we continue to remember.

Gen. Kent seems also to have gone "hell bent," just as the Governor of that name was went for on another occasion. And we are mighty sorry for it.

Every American hopes the Cubans will be able to govern the Gem of the Antilles, but if they cannot, we can suggest the name of a nation that can.

with the War Department right in the middle of the hostile activity.

Considering the weather we have been having of late, one feels like congratulating a ship that is fortunate enough to be sunk by an iceberg.

Americans have very little use for a man who will not stop bawling; that is one good, strong reason why they have Aguinaldo on the list.

It will be really too bad if the country, having licked the Spaniards, now has to get to work and pacificate the War Department.

Spain comes out of this thing with a floating debt that is a perfect beauty; so we cannot truthfully say that she hasn't gained something.

How flat, stale and unprofitable sounds that cry, "On to Havana," in the light of what has been accomplished without onning.

As a friend of Uncle Collis, Congressman Barlow looms up like a ship in a fog. As a friend of the people—well, that's different.

The "round robin" is about as poor ammunition as a military command ever issued in firing at its commander-in-chief.

Uncle Sam, the brave old fellow, will now have time to quietly retire to his study and make up his list of heroes.

The Carlist's uprising does not appear to be in working order, or else the press censor is playing a strong hand.

Our Uncle Sam went a-fishing, and oh, what a beautiful string of 'em he has brought back from the mighty deep!

Probably it would be just as well to call that man George Dewey home before he captures any more white elephants.

If you will notice, there are no bad breaks in Gen. Wheeler's report. The foxy old fighter is not the sort of a soldier who will whip himself.

The Chicago newspapers have raised their price to 2 cents. The best of it is, they are worth the money.

The great comedian, William J. Bryan, is still awaiting a chance to go into "the enemy's country."

With peace so closely at hand, what a pity that Col. Roosevelt had to go and make an ass of himself.

If Gen. Miles can now succeed in capturing Gov.-Gen. Macias's daughter, the war will be over.

Some one should make Aguinaldo a present of a shoehorn to get his hat on with.

Weyler is rapidly becoming the most quiet thing that ever happened.

The Spanish populace appears to be behaving fairly well—for Spaniards.

"God reigns, and the government at Washington still lives."

Go to Porto Rico, young man, and grow up with the island.

THE STRANDED BUGLE.

One eve, I musing, paced the sands
That skirt a shore where sets the sun;
Where every ripple of the sea
Is warm as kisses, love to love:
I listened to the droning waves
The lake-like waves which fret, and lave
The tinted shells upon the beach.

Among the jetsam washed ashore
I found, deep in a sea-weed bed,
A bugle, with the time of years,
Corroded, tarnished, long since dumb.

I paused, and wondering whence it came,
Stooped down and took it from the sand.
Long, long before, I young, had stood
Where armies gathered and advanced,
Where sabers clanked and trumpets blared,
And I had been a bugler then.
I dipped the mouthpiece in the sea—
I dipped the bell into the sea—
I washed its battered brassy throat
Then held to lip, and blew a blast
Out on the pulsing, starlit air.

The long-hushed bugle woke and rang
A cadence 'long the sea-shore,
Which drifted out to the sea, and came
In ripples back upon the waves—
Which rocked its echoes back and forth
From cliff to cliff—against the crags—
Far out the heights, around and round
As though it pealed, "I'm found, I'm found!"

I blew again, a softer note
Though full, and clear, and sweet, and far,
I thought (but could it swell so high?)
I heard it echo 'gainst a star,
Then drop into the placid sea,
A strain of perfect melody.

I hear that last note ringing yet,
Like cry of loss one far away
Adrift and drifting past recall:
I fancy it may be a soul—
Perhaps the soul of melody!

So let it drift, and sink, and swell
With every motion of the deep!
The bugle hangs against my wall,
And when I will—I'll send once more
A blast upon it to the sea,
To keep the lost one company.

(Reprinted by request.)
DOWN WITH THE DON OF SPAIN.

(A Song in War Time.)
What is their boasted story
Breathed by the lips of years?
A tale that is grim and gory
A record of blood and tears.
Plotted and laid by the sea,
Cruel to fawn and feign,
From Alva to cruel Weyler—
Down with the Don of Spain!

The grandees of Granada,
A more cruel than the Moor,
The Spanish Torquemada,
Racking the brave and pure,
Cortes and Pizarro—
With their hapless thousands slain,
Making of the bones of Spain!
Down with the Don of Spain!

The innocent left to languish,
Wherever their feet have trod;
Ah, the means of anguish
That have mounted up to God!
They have led over land and water
These guests in their grisly train:
Famine, and Lust and Slaughter—
Down with the Don of Spain!

Up from the bleeding islands
There rises the swelling cry,
Thrilling the Cuban sky,
And the far Philippine sky.
Keeping their fate before us,
Our martyred men of the Maine,
Let us join the battle chorus—
Down with the Don of Spain!
—(Clinton Scollard in Collier's Weekly.)

AFTER THE WAR.

PROSPECT OF A MARKED REVIVAL
IN BUSINESS.

Precedent Established in the Days
That Followed the Civil War.
Uncertainty of Investments
During the Past Few Years.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)
WASHINGTON (D. C.) Aug. 3.—
Everywhere in the East business men expect that a business boom will follow the close of the war. This expectation appears to be based upon good reasons, and it prevails among men in all classes of business. The war as a maker of business, generally speaking, has been a failure. Some lines have profited greatly. Men who make uniforms for soldiers have been rushed night and day keeping up with the orders that poured in upon them from the government; while at the same time mills in the New England States that make cotton goods, out of which dresses for the wives and daughters of soldiers are made, have been sitting down the money and running on short time because of the extreme dullness in business.

Normal business conditions are expected to follow the war, and normal conditions are expected to be bettered by the trade which we are to have with Porto Rico and Cuba. To some it may seem a little strange that business men in the United States are looking for a big trade with the people of those two islands, when it is known that the people there are so poor that they have nothing to sell but sugar. The fact is, American business men are calling to mind just now the wonderful trade that sprang up between the manufacturers of the North and the people of the South immediately after the close of the civil war. This trade was surprising, because it was almost wholly unexpected; no one had dreamed that the people of the South either had or could get the money for such a trade. Yet the money was forthcoming for the necessities of life, and a considerable business revival was the result. This, it is expected, will be the case in Cuba and Porto Rico. The people will find the money somehow, and they will usually buy our products. There is one little item alone that shows what we may expect to do with the trade in Cuba. For years Spain has sent to that island annually boots and shoes to the value of \$3,000,000, while the United States, a country noted for its boot and shoe industry, has not sent a pair out of that amount. Hereafter, it may safely be predicted, all, or nearly all, of the boots and shoes used in Cuba will be shipped there from the United States.

There are other reasons why a business revival is expected with the close of the war. War and rumors of war tend to frighten capital out of lines it would naturally follow in times of peace. For a very long time prior to the actual breaking out of the war, there was a general feeling of uneasiness between this country and Spain there were murmurings of the coming conflict; war scares happened every few weeks, and these frightened capital. This condition of affairs began about February, 1895—before we had fully recovered from the panic of 1893—and continued until war was actually declared.

The treasury's condition has something to do with some lines of business, and it must not be overlooked in considering what may happen generally speaking, a growing deficit in the treasury has a very bad effect upon the financial world, which is pretty generally agreed upon by business men. On July 1 the War Revenue Bill went into full effect, while for some time prior to that date some sections of the bill were in operation. It is calculated that for several days past the bill has been producing as much revenue for the government as it will produce, and yet the daily statement issued from the Treasury Department shows that the expenditures of the government exceed the receipts by from \$150,000 to \$3,000,000 every day. This produced a deficit for the month of July, and it led to stories that the Secretary of the Treasury was getting ready to make another issue of bonds. Secretary Taft was given authority by the War Revenue Bill to issue bonds to the amount of \$400,000,000, and to its issue, in addition, certificates of indebtedness to the extent of \$100,000,000 more.

The officials of the Treasury Department, however, do not believe that there will be another bond issue. The Congress meets in December, even though the War Revenue Bill will not take care of the expenses of the government until day until that time. The large amount of money now in the Treasury—considerably more than \$200,000,000—makes it reasonably certain that another issue of bonds will not be needed. Peace will reduce the expenses of the government somewhat, but even peace will not bring them down to where they were before the war began.

The figures at which the bonds of this government are now quoted place this government on the highest rank on the score of credit among all nations. No other government, except the British, is able to borrow money any lower. The British debt is absolutely secured on a gold standard basis, and is practically permanent. Under these conditions, England borrows at from 2½ to 3½ per cent. British 2½s quoted at 11½, and our 2½s, redeemed in three years, at 104, make an almost bowing of the credit of the two nations. The Canadians borrow easily, their 4 per cent. bonds commanding a premium of from 11 to 13 per cent., which makes them 3½ per cent. securities. Egyptian 3 per cent. bonds guaranteed not only by England but by several other European powers, command a premium of about 8 per cent. The other dependencies of England are easy borrowers, but when the power of the United States and England are left out, interest gradually rises. The French rents bear 3 and 3½ per cent., but they rarely rise above 105. Germany pays 3½ per cent. for money on her bonds, and the bonds are pretty nearly always a little below par. Austria is a bit ahead of Germany in this respect. She pays 4 per cent. on her gold bonds, and they never go above 104. Russian 3 per cent. bonds have not been above 95 for years. Italy pays 4 and 5 per cent., but her bonds are below par. Everywhere we know the wabbly course that Spanish has followed since the opening of the war, and for a good while before it opened, for that matter.

EDWARD S. LITTLE.
DRY-YEAR PEACHES.

An Interesting Fruit Exhibit for the
Omaha Exposition.

Yesterday a fine box of peaches was shipped to the Los Angeles county exhibit at the Omaha Transmississippi and International Exposition. Among them was one thirteen inches in circumference, as a slight example of what Southern California can do in a dry year. George Steckel, the photographer, is preparing an extensive exhibit to be placed in the Manufacturers' Building at Omaha.

Among the recent visitors at the Los Angeles county exhibit at Omaha were the following named: M. Haley, Mina Dean, Nels G. Pierson, F. G. Schumacher, C. H. Hall, J. H. Hart, E. B. Miller, Jr., Los Angeles; Adolph A.

Poehner, Minnie Burke, J. E. Davis, W. D. Keyston, Mrs. Ada Zerrill, J. E. Pennyworth, San Francisco; Mrs. A. A. Stone, San José; J. T. Casidy, Sacramento; C. L. Belt, Whittier; L. E. Hotchkiss, Monrovia.

Irrigation Legislation.
[San Francisco Chronicle:] Some of the State papers which are discussing the Wright law are very vicious in their attacks upon it, treating it as if its promoters had been vile conspirators against the welfare of the public.

As a matter of fact, the Wright law was passed with the most emphatic approval of nearly everybody in the State except those interested in personally exploiting the waters for their own benefit. By no class of the people was it more warmly approved than by the small farmers and owners of land requiring irrigation who were unable from their own means to bring the water to their lands. It received the most careful study, was regarded as a great step in advance, and has been the basis of most irrigation laws since enacted in other States. It secured exactly what the farmers in the arid districts desired, and, because they desired it and said so, it received the strong support of the Chronicle and the press generally. We are convinced as strongly as ever that the law is as good as it is possible to enact upon the theory that the owners of lands requiring irrigation shall own, develop and manage the water to supply their own ditches. There appears, however, to have been a difficulty which no one anticipated. In many districts, and apparently the majority thereof, it proved to be incompetent to transact business upon so large a scale. They could not elect directors who were both competent and honest, and bonds without being able to judge whether the water which they were to pay for could be actually developed or developed could be actually developed. The fault was not in the law, which did not compel the formation of any district, or the issuing of a dollar's worth of bonds. It simply gave the people the right to do as they pleased. Under this permission they have in many instances acted unwisely and have suffered accordingly, and instead of blaming themselves they blame the law.

Under the operation of the same law some districts have been successfully organized and have got their water at rates which the land can pay. The Turlock district has just completed its system at a cost of \$1,200,000. The interest upon this amount at 6 per cent. is \$72,000, or 40 cents per acre upon the 176,210 acres in the district, all of which is stated to be irrigable and good land. This cost, for the first years, after which the principal is to be paid off in annual installments. If paid in equal installments the payment for the amount of the principal would be \$1.09 per acre, from which it would regularly diminish. In addition there is the expense of management. We are satisfied that the law, as it is, is into uses which will pay \$2 or \$3 per acre and increase, and pending that that it can be rented to stockmen for more than the interest on the principal it pays now. It is true that others have done badly, but it was under the same law and with the same opportunity to do well, or at least to refrain from doing ill.

Now, however, that it has become apparent that the management of irrigation enterprises is a large matter, and that for a people in our present state of development, there is a demand for something different, and which we can do successfully, as in the former case the Chronicle hopes to be helpful in getting the people of our rural districts

The Times

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Aug. 6.—[Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.] At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.00; at 5 p.m., 29.92. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 65 deg. and 88 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 55 per cent.; 5 p.m., 70 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., west, velocity 4 miles; 5 p.m., west, velocity 10 miles. Maximum temperature, 78 deg.; minimum temperature, 63 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

DRY DUL TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles 65 San Francisco ... 55
San Diego 64 Portland 57
Weather Conditions.—There has been a general rise in pressure since last report from the Pacific Ocean to the plateau regions, accompanied by fair weather, except on the California coast south of Cape Mendocino, where cloudy weather prevails. The temperature changes have been slight in the past twenty-four hours. It is slightly warmer on the Pacific slope and cooler east of the mountains.

Forecasts.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Cloudy tonight; fair Sunday.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—For Southern California: Fair Sunday; fresh westerly winds.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The people of Pasadena are having almost as much amusement over electric trio franchises as the time being, as are those of San Diego over the water question.

Chinese passengers have been introduced into the presence of the Board of Lands and Gun Club in the Yucala Valley. The aid of the Chinese Exclusion Act will not be invoked.

It is a surprising circumstance that a considerable number of those who apply at the County Clerk's office to be registered as voters expect to have to pay a fee. The transaction doesn't cost as much even as a revenue stamp.

It would be interesting to know how much Barlow earned at the trade of Congressmen, which he declared offered great opportunities in a business way. The amount seems sufficient at least to make him anxious to work longer at the same trade.

"San Diego to Santiago" will be the words on the banner borne by the car of lemons to the contest across the continent for the sick soldiers in Cuba. The fact that San Diego county will be benefited by the attention her generosity will attract will not detract in the least degree from the benefit the soldiers will receive. San Diego, shake!

The country jay who looks at the tall buildings as he drives between the car tracks and compels wheelmen to get out of his way, because he knows no better, should be taken by the car and led to the side of the street where he belongs, but the city bully who, with a defiant grin on his face, bows his wagon down between the tracks and drives the wheelmen to the curb should be given a hundred lashes with a cat o' nine tails and then burned at the stake with a slow fire.

If Santa Monica would become the ideal resort which its natural and artificial beauties have fitted it for, it must rid itself of public gambling and all other immoralities calculated to bring the place into disrepute. The few dollars that may be gained through the presence of disreputable persons and practices will be poor compensation for loss of the better class of patronage in the future, which will surely result. With places as with people, a bad reputation is easy to get, but hard to get rid of.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Minor Offenders Grist Through the Grind Mill.

Ah Wing, arrested night before last for selling lottery tickets, will be sentenced by Justice Owens tomorrow at 2 o'clock.

Fred House and William Genev, before the same justice for fighting, were fined \$5 each.

James Fogarty, who stole a shoe from an East First-street shoe dealer and then returned for the mate only to find an officer waiting for him, was fined \$100. He will serve out the sentence.

The case against A. Ohmeyer, the dog-fancier, charged with threatening to kill Julius Van Hacht, was dismissed. The men came to an amicable understanding out of court.

Justice Owens took the case of Alfred Eyrard, charged with having disturbed the peace of Mrs. Mueller, under advisement. The two occupy adjoining houses on Center street. Mrs. Mueller claims that Eyrard hit her horse, to her face, and that when she remonstrated he swore at her.

PECULIAR MARKS.

Means by Which the Police Can Identify Prisoners.

Almost every time the police photograph and examine a crook in order to make a record of marks and general description for the rogues' gallery, they find some distinctive mark which makes his identification at a future date an easy matter. A few days ago the detective arrested Louisa Saravia as a suspicious character, taking his photograph and showing him to the watch. The photograph showed that both of his hands were peculiar, and an examination proved that a little above where the thumbs should come there was a tapering finger about the size of the little finger, and that the prisoner had no thumbs.

Peter C. Dignam, another suspicious character who was examined, has two full sets of teeth on both the upper and lower jaw. The second set is about one-sixteenth of an inch back of the front set, and both are as sound as a dollar, and as white as pearl.

Unity Lectures.

The following course of lectures will take the place of the class lessons in the Unity Sunday-school during the month of August and September.

August 7, "The Spider and its Characteristics"—William H. Knight.
August 14, "Life and Pilgrimages of Jesus"—J. O. Blakeley.
August 21, "A Few Minutes With the Stars"—Prof. B. R. Baumgardt.
August 28, "Patriotism"—W. A. Harris.
September 4, "The Beauty of Truth"—Mrs. Kate Tupper Galpin.
September 11, "Electricity"—W. A. Spaulding.
September 18, "A Lesson on Our Flag"—Miss Edith Joy.

THE PURPLE SCALE.

CITRUS-GROWERS TO ASK THE COUNTY FOR AID.

The Only Hope of Eradicating the Pest is to Introduce from Hawaii the Parasite That Feeds Upon It—A Collector to Be Sent to the Islands.

For quite a long time the citrus-fruit growers of the Downey, Rivera and Whittier districts have been groaning under the affliction of the purple scale, for although the pest has manifested itself in other parts of the county, the districts named have been the very center from which radiated the apparently ineradicable disease.

After a long season of discussion the growers in the three districts got together last week, in conference with the Horticultural Commissioners of the county, at Rivera, and determined to take the initiative in an attempt to secure a proper supply of the parasite from the Hawaiian Islands that has been found to be a true remedy for the purple scale. This parasite is the Chilocorus circumdatus, a little ladybird belonging to the same classification as the Vedalia cardinalis, and was introduced into the Hawaiian Islands by Prof. Albert Koebele, who is now visiting in this country. Since being introduced and propagated, this useful little parasite has done its work so well that it is now a difficult matter to find any purple scale in the islands at all.

A petition is being prepared for presentation to the Board of Supervisors by the fruit-growers of Downey, Rivera and Whittier, asking that an appropriation be made from the county funds to send an experienced man to Honolulu for the purpose of collecting and shipping for distribution in the county a supply of the Chilocorus circumdatus. At present owners of orchards infected with purple scale are being slowly bankrupted, as what fruit they do grow cannot be marketed under the quarantine rules now prevailing. The good offices of Alexander Graw, State Quarantine Officer and entomologist, the State Board of Horticulture, have been obtained, and he has pointed out the necessity for care in the selection of a suitable man to send to the islands and for reasons not generally understood.

It will not suffice that the personage shall go to the island, collect a large supply of the Chilocorus circumdatus, and then return with his prey. As Mr. Graw points out, in a letter received from him yesterday, every parasite has a secondary parasite, and unless due caution is exercised in the introduction of the first, the second also may be brought in and work such devastation as will more than counterbalance the good results of the primary parasite. In sending a collector, therefore, it will fall within the line of his necessary duty to establish propagating stations, where the Chilocorus circumdatus may be bred under selected conditions, and from these colonies the demands of the citrus-fruit growers throughout this county supplied, without any detriment to the cause, and a rapid collection and importation of the parasites into this country.

In about two months Prof. Koebele will return to Honolulu, and has consented to give the representative of Los Angeles county every assistance within his power for collecting the Chilocorus, and for making the collection required. George Comper has been mentioned as the most suitable person the Board of Supervisors can select to fill the position of collector, and the Horticultural Commissioners, the entomologist of the State Board of Horticulture, and it is anticipated, the citrus-fruit growers most closely concerned, will all combine to assist him appointed. The amount necessary to saddle this expenditure upon the county is that, as they contend, the entire county is directly concerned in the eradication of the purple scale. So far all the various washes have been tried without effect, and even after three and four fumigations it has been found that the pest had not been entirely removed. Roughly speaking, it costs a grower 50 cent per tree for fumigation, and conservatively estimating that there are only 30,000 trees in the county infected, yet that would mean an expenditure of about \$60,000 for four fumigations. The growers could not stand up against any such expense, and particularly when experience has shown that fumigation does not eradicate the scale. On the other hand the pest is spreading, and orchards that are clear this week may be infected next, and against its inroads the growers as well as the Horticultural Commissioners acknowledge that they are impotent.

CLEARINGHOUSE RULES.

Country Bankers Think There is Discrimination.

A recent action of the Los Angeles clearinghouse, which represents the banks of this city, has brought prompt protest from some of the out-of-town banks. The country bankers assert that an unjust discrimination has been established against them.

On Friday a new rule of the Los Angeles clearinghouse was put in force whereby all banks of this city charge five cents each for collection of checks on out-of-town banks, but make no charge for collection of checks on Los Angeles banks. A Pomona man, for instance, pays a bill in Santa Monica by giving a check on a Pomona bank. The Santa Monica person who receives the check deposits it with a Santa Monica bank and the Santa Monica bank is compelled to charge five cents for collection, because when the check is sent to the Los Angeles clearinghouse a charge of five cents is placed against the Santa Monica bank for its collection. If, on the contrary, the Pomona man has his money deposited with a Los Angeles bank, he may pay the same bill with a check on his Los Angeles bank and be spared the annoyance of the extra charge for collection.

Some of the country banks say that this condition of affairs is an effective inducement to the people of the smaller towns to do their banking business in Los Angeles instead of with their local banks. A scheme has been inaugurated by which out-of-town bankers are to retaliate by charging five cents each for collection on all checks which they receive drawn on Los Angeles banks.

Fitzgerald is Found Guilty.

J. T. Fitzgerald withdrew his plea of not guilty before Justice Owens yesterday morning, but on trial was found guilty of the charge of having committed battery on F. W. Blanchard. Sentence will be passed Monday afternoon. Blanchard, formerly a partner of Fitzgerald, and who is alleged to have had nothing to do with the firm at the time, went to the store on June 18 and ordered Fitzgerald to move some pianos, which he refused to do, resulting in the two becoming mixed up. Blanchard thought the matter over for a long time, finally deciding he wanted vengeance, so he made complaint to the District Attorney, and Fitzgerald was arrested.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
THE BITTERS
Assimilation
AND
Nutrition
Are the Twin
Handmaids of
Vigor.



STOMACH BITTERS
The Head of the Family:
By Alphonse Daudet... Price \$1.50
The Pride of Jennico:
By Agnes and Egerton Castle... \$1.50
The Lion of Janina:
By Maurus Jokai... Price \$1.25
Tales of Unrest:
By Joseph Conrad... Price \$1.25
For Sale Parker's 246 South Broadway.
At (Near Public Library)
The largest, most varied and most complete stock of books west of Chicago.

NEW BOOKS.
The Head of the Family:
By Alphonse Daudet... Price \$1.50
The Pride of Jennico:
By Agnes and Egerton Castle... \$1.50
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By Joseph Conrad... Price \$1.25
For Sale Parker's 246 South Broadway.
At (Near Public Library)
The largest, most varied and most complete stock of books west of Chicago.

Is the Child
Crosseyed?



It Can be Cured

Without pain—
Without much expense.
Of course the other they get the
less their chances of relief are
it's no harm or expense for you
to come, anyhow, and see if the
muscles are so set as not to be af-
fected by my method.
The younger the child the better.
Twill cost you nothing to see if
anything is the matter with your
eyes.

DELANE, THE OPTICIAN 213 S. Spring St.
First quality Crystal lenses \$1.00.

White Enamel Furniture.

Also Bargain Week in our
ENTIRE STOCK.
Room must be made for new goods.
Take advantage of it.

BUY NOW.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FURNITURE CO.,
312-314 S. Broadway.

Antiseptic Cure Co.,
349 South Hill Street,
LOS ANGELES.

Medicated Antiseptic
Dry-Air Inhalation
FOR THE CURE OF
Consumption.

The first and only treatment
ever endorsed by the Medical
Profession.
Free Trial Treatments Daily.
Write for Pamphlet.
Address—

For Sale or Rent
Tents,
Flags,
the Best.

CAMP FURNISHINGS.
Cotton ducks and drills, blankets,
tents and wagon covers, etc. etc.
Tel. M. J. H. MASTERS,
1513
Mfg. and Jobbers, 215 Commercial St.

R.M.K. Excites Interest
Because It Is Peculiar

In not requiring digestion it stands
alone. The pleasant Antiseptic Gases
penetrate every atom of the body,
destroying germs, bacilli or microbes,
stopping fermentation, purifying the
blood and restoring patient to perfect
health. Absolute proofs and sample
free. Freight paid to points without
agent. Call or write Radam's Ri-
crobe Killer, 212 S. Spring St., Los
Angeles, Cal.

S.S.S. For the Blood

The only cure for Scrofula,
Eczema, Cancer, Rheumatism,
Gonorrhea, Contagious Blood
Poison, and other deep-seated
blood diseases, is Swift's Specific,
S.S.S. For the Blood

Boston Dry Goods Store.
239 Broadway, Los Angeles.

Sater Reductions.
Corsets, Skirts, Muslin Underwear, Children's Hats.
To close out this stock we have ignored original cost and made the
Most Positive Reductions of the Season.

Ladies' Petticoats.
Ladies' Summer Petticoats, umbrella styles, plain grass linen, fancy silk stripes
and checks, imported zephyr plaids, etc.,
\$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00.
Reduced to \$1.00 Each.

Ladies' Corsets.
Ladies' Fine, French Model Sateen Corsets, lace trimmed top and bottom, run
with ribbons, guaranteed to fit,
\$1.50, Reduced to 75c.

Night Robes.
Ladies' Night Robes, made of the finest materials, trimmed in the most artistic
manner with laces and embroideries, all styles,
75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.
Reduced to 50c, 75c and \$1.00 Each.

Ladies' Skirts.
Ladies' All Wool, Black Moreen Skirts, double ruffles, French band on skirt, full
widths, all sizes,
\$2.50, Reduced to \$1.75 Each.

Children's Hats.
Children's Summer Hats, white and colored mull, also straw tops,
50c and 75c. Reduced to 25c Each.

H. JEVNE

Our Cereal Coffees.

Those who are advocates of cereal coffee will find their
favorite brand at Jevne's. We keep all the best brands
of everything in the grocery line. Cereal coffee must be
pure to be good and we are not going to take any
chances by selling an inferior grade. Next time you
need a supply get it at Jevne's.

208-210 South Spring St., Wilcox Building.

One Bottle Cures Trade Mark.

One Dose Relieves Trade Mark.

Mrs. Louise Martin, who is a prominent
woman of San Bernardino, writes:
"Mr. McBurney—Dear sir: I have been
troubled with my kidneys for the past
three years, and have doctored with the
best physicians, but regret to say they
did me no good. Doctors say it was from
change of life. The pain was so intense it
was almost unbearable.
I was advised to try your medicine,
and the first dose gave me great relief,
and the second dose relieved me entirely.
I have not taken half the bottle, and I
feel like a new woman. I have recom-
mended your medicine to a number of my
friends, and they all speak in its praise.
If this letter is of any use to you, use it.
—Your truly,
MRS. LOUISE MARTIN,
San Bernardino, Cal.

Geo. W. Gray had Bright's disease. He
back, hips and through the shoulders;
the urine was of a red brick dust color, he
felt sluggish, weak and emaciated; had
trouble to get up "twenty times in a
night to urinate;" he was nervous, and
could not sleep. Doctors were consulted,
but all shook their heads, saying there is
no hope, and as one doctor in particular
said: "Mr. Gray, YOU WILL BE DEAD
IN LESS THAN ONE WEEK."
In an interview with Mr. Gray he made
the following statement:
"Yes, I have had plenty of suffering, but
I can honestly say that McBurney's Kid-
ney and Bladder Cure made me well."

All this week McBurney will give with
his kidney and bladder cure one Excellent
package free of his famous
Liver Tablets.

A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for
health. These tablets supply what the system lacks to
make it regular. They cure headache, brighten the
eyes and clear the complexion. They neither gripe nor sicken.

Kidney and Bladder Cure, express prepaid.....\$1.50
Liver and Blood Purifier.....\$1.25
Liver Tablets.....\$1.00

W. F. MCBURNEY,
Sole Manufacturer, 418 S. Spring St.

OUR BUSINESS IS GOOD.

We are pleased with our splendid business this summer; we can account
for it in no other way than that the people appreciate the fact that we have
the finest and best-equipped optical establishment on this coast, and are
doing only first-class high-grade work. We make it a point to satisfy every
customer. We GUARANTEE satisfaction. EYES EXAMINED FREE.

Manufacturer and Patentee of the "Aurore" Spectacles.

S. G. MARSHUTZ, 245 S. Spring St.
Optician. Established 1888.

MORPHINE DR. PEPPER & LAWRENCE,
119 1/2 South Spring Street,
Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. Main 1018
Cocaine, Chloral, Cigarette and all drug habits cured in from 1 to 5 days. No pain or
danger. Strictly confidential. No money consideration till cured.

"REMEDIO" ANTIPOTON The new antidote for "Alcoholism." Administered by
physicians only. Pacific Celso Chemical Co.,
Room 304 Bullard Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

Office Desks

Now Is The Time To Buy



The big furniture store between Fourth and
Fifth streets is selling at

REDUCED PRICES.

We carry as complete and fine a line of flat
and roll top Desks as was ever shown on this
coast.

4-5-6-8 feet office tables. Full line of comfort-
able office Chairs. If you are going to fit up
an office come in this week. It will pay you.

We continue another week our Special Sale
of Clobber Rockers.

Niles Pease Furniture Co.
439-441-443 South Spring Street.

Waists. Waists

Hundreds of people who appreciate a good thing will visit our
store tomorrow and the balance of the week to take advantage of

OUR GRAND SALE
Of
Ladies' Waists
..At Half Price..

Those who come first will get the first choice.

85c kind for.....
\$1.00 kind for.....
\$1.50 kind for.....
\$2.00 kind for.....
35c
50c
75c
\$1.00

This Sale will be the talk of the town.

Come and See.

Parisian Cloak & Suit Co.

CONSUMPTION CURED The Improved TUBERCULIN
Treatment of Dr. C. H. Williams
placed within the reach of all at
the remarkably low price of \$10
per month. Patients treated at home or at the Institute. Symptom blank and Treatise on "Con-
sumption, its Cause and Cure" sent free. Koch Medical Institute 230 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

CONSUMPTION CURED. Dr. W. Harrison Ballard.
415 1/2 S. Spring St.

SEND FOR COPYRIGHTED "TREATISE ON CONSUMPTION."

BARKER BROS., FURNITURE, CARPETS
250-2-4 S. Spring St.,
Stimson Block. DRAPERIES.
"Always the Cheapest."

5th Day of the

25th

Reduction Sale

Another Big Slice Off the Prices.

August 3 to 31

The fifth day of this grand money-saving sale will open tomorrow with flying colors and fly-

ing merchandise. Everything under our roof suffers tremendous price-cutting. Inventory is over, and the books show heavier buying and heavier selling during the past six months than during any previous six months. It also shows more stock on hand, which must be cleaned out at some price or other. We are suffering loss on thousands of articles, but if we don't sell summer merchandise and surplus stock NOW, we never will. Crowds thronged the Great Store last week. Greater crowds will come this week, because of the extra slice off the prices. We urge you to buy. What you save comes out of our pocket—but we are willing it should. Our only object is to sell, and sell quickly.

Assorted
Fancy Plaid
Petticoats
Reduced
from \$1 to

69c

Ladies' Low
Neck Pure
Silk Vests
Reduced
from \$1 to

50c

2, 4, 6 and 8-cup
Black Earthen
Tea Pots
Reduced
from \$3 to

14c

Men's Black
and Tan Calf
Shoes
Reduced
from \$3 to

\$1.95

Large Plaid,
Art
Mushins,
Reduced from
1c to

5c

Decorated large
and small
Jap. Fans,
Reduced from
3c to

15c

Full Sized
Mexican Grass
Ham-
mocks
Reduced from
75c to

55c

Large Assortment
of Fancy Straw
Dress
Shapes
Reduced from
50c and
\$1.00 to

5c

2 1/2-inch to
3-inch Cambric
Embroid-
eries,
Reduced from
10c to

10c

Women's 2-clasp
red and brown
Kid
Gloves,
Reduced from
\$1.50 to

69c

Women's French
Kid Button
Shoes,
Reduced from
\$3.00 to

\$3.45

Women's Fast
Black Maco
Hosiery,
Reduced from
50c to

15c

Fancy Mixed
Half-Wool
Dress
Goods,
Worth 25c and
30c, reduced to

10c

Brown Check
Amosack
Ginghams,
Reduced from
5c to

4c

4-Ball Hard
wood set of
Croquet
Sateens,
Reduced from
75c to

59c

Imported Lining
and Dress
Sateens,
Reduced from
80c to

83c

Pleeced Cotton-
Bound Summer
Blankets,
Reduced from
50c to

59c



Summer Suits.

Women's Linen Crash Suits in solid
line colors and mixtures, fly front
and double-breasted styles, latest style
skirts; our \$5.00
reduced to..... **\$2.75**
Crash Suits of very fine quality, elegantly
trimmed with applique and
braid, blazer and Eton styles, our
nobbiest Summer suits,
regular \$7.50 suits,
reduced to..... **\$5.95**
White Pique Suits, either fly front
or double-breasted jackets, very ex-
cellent quality and well
made; our regular
\$7.50 suits, re-
duced to..... **\$4.45**

Wool Skirts.
Novelty Mixed All-wool Skirts in browns,
blues, reds and greens, well
made and lined, \$4.50 grade;
reduced price..... **\$2.98**
Black Alpaca Skirts with pla dots
of white on a broad ground, very neat
and popular, well made, good
lining, \$4 Skirts; Reduc-
tion price..... **\$1.98**
Navy Blue and Black Serge Skirts, made
full and well lined, very latest
cut, regular \$3 Skirts;
Reduction price..... **\$1.85**

Knit Underwear.

Children's Ribbed Vests,
high neck and long
sleeves, white and ecru,
also pants to match, sizes
1 to 4 years at 10c,
5 to 12 years at 15c;
reduction price..... **20c**
Ladies' Fine Swiss Ribbed
Vests, high neck and long
sleeves, also pants to
match, sizes 34 to 40;
reduction price..... **19c**
Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests, low neck
and no sleeves, finished with tape,
10c values; reduction
price..... **8c**
Ladies' Fine Linen Vests, high neck and
long sleeves, finished with silk croch-
et, also pants to match, 70c
garments; Reduc-
tion price..... **50c**
Ladies' Fine Swiss Ribbed Vests, finish-
ed with imported linen finish, low neck
and no sleeves and low neck and
sleeves; 30c values;
Reduction price..... **25c**

Hosiery.

Ladies' Bathing
Hosiery with an-
tiseptic coverings,
reinforced, a new
lined same you
pay 40c for;
Reduc-
tion price..... **25c**
Ladies' Fast
Black Hosiery
with double 0's;
heels and toes, good 12c grade;
reduction price..... **8c**
Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hosiery with
extra well spliced heels, soles and
toes, good 12c grade;
Reduction price..... **12c**
A fine quality of Black Maco Hosiery for
ladies, high spliced heels, double
soles, extra heavy splicing;
2 pairs for 50c, each..... **17c**
A 5c quality fine Maco Hosiery, fast
black with combed Egyptian cot-
ton soles, extra heavy splicing;
Reduction price..... **25c**
Boys' and Girls' Fine Ribbed Fast Black
Hosiery with double heels and toes
and spliced knees, 12c grade;
reduced to..... **8c**
Boys' and Girls' extra heavy Ribbed
Stockings with double knees and
double feet, good 12c grade;
Reduction price..... **12c**

Chic Sailors.
Prettiest of
the season,
mixed straw
crowns and
brims or
white crowns
with mixed
brims, our 70c
grade,
reduced to..... **25c**

Toilet Soap.
Most lasting kind we know of, well sea-
soned, 4 large cakes in a box worth
25c a box, "Daisy Queen" brand, 10c
per box..... **10c**

Kid Gloves.
You don't
have to run
chances on
these. We
guarantee
and fit every
pair. They're
real kidskin,
brown and
tan, mode,
navy, green
and white,
and have the
new corded
embroidered
backs, 4c
clasp, equal
to the ma-
jority of
gloves sold
at \$1.25 or
even \$1.50.
Reduced to..... **89c**

Cut Glass.
Dortmunder & Sons'
Goods
75c Cut Salts, sterling
80c Cut Tumblers, 50c
75c Cut Cologne Bot-
tles, 50c
\$1.25 Cut Syrup Pitch-
ers, 75c
\$1.50 Cut Bon Bona, 10
pieces, \$2.50
50c Cut Mustards, 25c

Blown Glass.
5c Thin Tumblers
3c
60c Thin Water
Pitchers 30c
80c Eng. Wine
Decanters 25c
75c Claret Glasses,
per doz., 60c
80c Lemonade
Glasses, per
doz., 60c
40c Bitter Bot-
tles, 25c
45c Eng. 12 in.
Vases 25c
15c Eng. Budd
Vases 10c

Stationery.
Full count boxes of Note Paper
and Envelopes, cream wove, worth
12 1/2c; reduction price..... **7c**
Cream and Tinted Note Paper and En-
velopes, worth 25c a box;
Reduction price..... **15c**
Fing Envelopes, an all-over design,
very popular;
per dozen..... **5c**
Patriotic Letter Seals for pasting
on envelopes, 75 in a
box, for..... **10c**

Glass, All Kinds.
Sweeping Reductions
in Pressed, Blown
and Cut Glass during
the month.

Pressed Glass.
35c Glass Fruit
Dish, 15c
35c Glass Water
Pitcher, 25c
10c Glass Butter
Dishes, 5c
15c Glass Syrup
Pitchers, 8c
25c Glass Horse
Radish Dish, 15c
35c Glass Cruets, 15c
35c Glass Stand
Lamp, 25c

Notions.
3c American
Pins, 1c
3c 1/2 in. Hair
Pins, 1c
3c card
Hooks and
Eyes, 1c
12 1/2c yd
Fancy
Elastic, 5c
10c piece Fancy Garters, 5c
1c Pair Kid Socks, 5c
4c Spool Black Sewing Thread, 1c
3c Box Hair Pins, 1c
3c Box Black Pins, 1c
10c Box Embroidery Chenille, 5c
25c Linen Slipper Cases, 10c
20c bunch assorted Zephyrs, 10c

Every Yard of Dress Material Reduced.
When we started this Reduction Sale it was for a pur-
pose—to reduce stock. We have accordingly reduced
the price of every yard of silk and every yard of dress
goods—remember that please—every yard is on sale at a
cut price. There never was a chance like this. Read
about it. Compare prices. Come for the bargains.
There are plenty of styles suitable for fall.

Silk Surprises.
50c Wash Silks at 25c.
2000 yards of Ki Ki Wash Silks in stripes, plaids and checks. This
includes all of the regular 50c quality. Reduction price 25c.
75c Black Grenadines at 39c.
3000 yards of Black Silk Grenadine in handsome scroll patterns,
The 60c and 75c qualities, reduced to 39c.

Black Goods.
25c and 35c Brocades at 15c.
26 pieces of Half Wool Black Brocaded Dress Goods in fancy cord weaves,
large and small figures and scroll effects, Regular 25c and 35c qualities,
Reduction price 15c.
50c Bedford Cords, at 29c.
22 pieces of All Wool Bedford Cord and Black Empruss Cloth in a rich
lustrous black, 40 inches wide, our 59c qualities, for this sale at 29c.
50c Figured Serges at 35c.
18 pieces of Black All-Wool Figured Serges in neat patterns, 40 inches wide
and equal to 60c values anywhere. Sale price, 35c.
50c Brocade Sicilian at 50c.
14 pieces of Black Brocade Sicilian in neat figures, scroll patterns, fancy
stripes and bayadere stripes, 44 inches wide—cannot be duplicated anywhere
at 50c a yard. Reduction Sale price, 50c.

Colored Goods.
75c Silk and Wool Fabrics, 25c.
60 pieces of Novelty Dress Goods in illuminated fancy silk and wool checks
and bayadere stripes, all-wool plaids and mixtures, two and three-toned cov-
ert twills, regular price 50c, 60c and 75c; Reduction price 25c a yard.
50c to 75c Chailies at 38c.
1500 yards of the best Imported French Chailies in all-wool with figures, and
pure Silk-warp Chailies, in light and dark grounds and elegant patterns, sold
everywhere at 50c, 60c and 75c a yard; Reduction price 38c.
\$1.00 to \$1.50 Novelties at 68c.
44 pieces of Imported Novelty Suiting in silk and wool in bayadere stripes,
rough effects and silk and wool crepons that were extra values at \$1.00,
\$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard; reduction price 68c a yard.
\$15.00 Pattern Suits at \$5.95.
38 fine Imported Pattern Suits in silk and wool, fancy bengalines, silk-warp
poplins, silk and wool illuminated checks, all the newest shades of blue and
green, regular price \$15.00; Reduction price \$5.95.

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38 fine Imported Pattern Suits in silk and wool, fancy bengalines, silk-warp
poplins, silk and wool illuminated checks, all the newest shades of blue and
green, regular price \$15.00; Reduction price \$5.95.

Baby Buggies.

Full-sized Reed Body Buggy, exactly
like picture, with same gear that the
\$20 buggies have. Silesia parasol and
art twill lining, list price
\$6.00. Reduced for
this sale to..... **\$4.25**
Full-sized Reed Body Swell Front Bug-
gy, upholstered with Persian tapestry
or Rocco corduroy, silk plush roll, rib-
bon or lace parasol, Brussels carpet
bottom. List price \$12.50.
For this sale
at..... **\$8.25**

Cut-Price Shoes.
Ladies' Fine Chocolate Tan
Leather and Button Hand-turned
Shoes, newest style
of toes, our 6c war-
ranted shoes, re-
duced to..... **\$3.50**
Bright Dongola Kid Lace and
Button shoes, flexible
soles, coin toes, all
sizes, reduced to..... **\$1.55**
Broken lines of Ladies' \$2.50, 35
and \$4 Tan Shoes, all
styles, reduced
to..... **\$1.95**
Misses' Finest Chocolate Tan
Lace Shoes, made with silk
vesting tops, spring
heels, sizes 1 1/2 to 3
\$2.50 kind, reduced to..... **\$2.00**
Children's Black and Tan Hand-
turned Shoes, made with plaid
cloth tops and new coin
toes, sizes 1 to 11; our \$2
shoes, reduced to..... **\$1.25**
Girls' Tan Button Spring-heel
Shoes, new coin toes,
sizes 11 to 2, our \$1.50
grade, reduced to..... **\$1.10**
Children's Tan Button Spring-heel
Shoes, sizes 8 1/2 to 11, our
\$1.25 grade, reduced to..... **98c**

Bedding.
Sample line of
Blankets in
white, tan, gray
and a mottled,
complete line of
three leading
mills. Every
line made is
represented, all
have been re-
duced for this sale. 39c
See the leader, at..... **39c**
Full size Bed Spreads, pretty patterns,
raised effects good cotton, best weave,
fine white cotton thread, hemmed
ready for use. The \$1.00 kind
reduced to..... **69c**
Summer Comforts, pure white cotton
filled, light in weight but warm, silkoline
covered, hand tied and most ex-
cellent values at \$1.50, 98c
reduced to..... **98c**

Table Covers.
Derby weave, 64 size, fringed on four
sides, you can use either side, fast color,
large line to choose from, bought
to sell for \$1.25.
Reduced to..... **69c**

Fancy Velling.
100 pieces of Fancy
Velling, 18 inches
wide in black with
large chintilly dots
far apart, the very
newest thing, and 65
pieces closely dotted,
beautiful patterns
and excellent values;
Reduction price
19c

Val. Edges.
Narrow Valenciennes Edges, all new
patterns and excellent values, ranging
with insertion to match. There are 30
some exceptional values at 6c and.....

Parasols.
Fancy Foulard
Parasols, plain in-
dis, Silk Parasols
in brown, navy
and red, and small
checked Silk
Parasols which
were \$1.50, \$1.75
and \$2, reduced to
\$1.00
24-inch Gloria
Parasols in brown,
navy and black
with natural wood
handles, regular
\$1 quality reduced
to..... **65c**

Wash Goods.
100 pieces nicely woven, well printed,
pretty style of our former 1c Dim-
ities, Organdies and Lappets;
reduction price..... **5c**
Imported Lappet Mulls, genuine fast
black grounds with handsome
printed figures, always sold for
15c; reduced to..... **6c**
White Ground Dimities, figures, stripes
and lace effects, printed in laven-
der, green, blue and pink;
reduced from 10c to..... **8c**
Lace Organdies, satin striped grounds
well covered with sprays and flow-
ers, fast colors, stylish effects;
reduced from 10c to..... **10c**
Solid Color Dotted Swiss, a handsome
fabric for summer suits or evening
party dress, pink, light blue, lavender,
red, blue and black
reduced from 12c to..... **12c**
Figured French Organdies, the balance
of these handsome goods that
were selling at 8c; All go on
this sale at..... **19c**
Plaid Madras Suiting suitable for shirt
waists, 39 inches wide, shades of tan,
green, pink, light blue yellow
and purple. Reduced
from 30c to..... **15c**
Finest quality of Imported Organdies in
every conceivable color effect and
pattern scheme, our 45c and 50c
grades reduced to..... **25c**

Cut-Price Shoes.

Ladies' Fine Chocolate Tan
Leather and Button Hand-turned
Shoes, newest style
of toes, our 6c war-
ranted shoes, re-
duced to..... **\$3.50**
Bright Dongola Kid Lace and
Button shoes, flexible
soles, coin toes, all
sizes, reduced to..... **\$1.55**
Broken lines of Ladies' \$2.50, 35
and \$4 Tan Shoes, all
styles, reduced
to..... **\$1.95**
Misses' Finest Chocolate Tan
Lace Shoes, made with silk
vesting tops, spring
heels, sizes 1 1/2 to 3
\$2.50 kind, reduced to..... **\$2.00**
Children's Black and Tan Hand-
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cloth tops and new coin
toes, sizes 1 to 11; our \$2
shoes, reduced to..... **\$1.25**
Girls' Tan Button Spring-heel
Shoes, new coin toes,
sizes 11 to 2, our \$1.50
grade, reduced to..... **\$1.10**
Children's Tan Button Spring-heel
Shoes, sizes 8 1/2 to 11, our
\$1.25 grade, reduced to..... **98c**

Men's Trousers.
The sweeping reductions
on everything under our
roof hit all lines alike. All
the Men's Trousers, all
were \$3.50 and \$4.50
are reduced to..... **\$3.50**
Fancy Percal and Colored
Bosom Shirts, with white
bodies, splendid quality,
our dollar grade;
reduced to..... **50c**

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Fancy Percal and Colored
Bosom Shirts, with white
bodies, splendid quality,
our dollar grade;
reduced to..... **50c**

Men's Neckwear.
Every Tie which was
marked 50c and 75c. Puffs,
four-in-hand, 4 1/2 in. b,
bows and tecks, in the
very latest styles, in
are reduced to..... **25c**

Youths' Suits.
Size from 14 to 16 years
Nobby styles in casti-
gathers to stay and lined with
good materials, our \$4.95 and
\$7.50 suits reduced to..... **\$4.95**

Boys' Suits.
Zouave Suits of all wool
flannels in navy blue and
dark fancy mixtures,
handsomely made, cut to-
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our \$1.50 suits,
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Boys' Double Breasted
Jacket Suits in all wool
cassimeres, chevrons and
tweed, plain and fancy
English mixtures, etc.,
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crash, plain duck and fancy duck, dou-
ble jacket and middie styles,
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Our \$1 and \$1.25 Blouse Waists of white
lawn with wide embroidered ruffles
and deep collars, also plain percales
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Silkoline.
A beautiful line of tinted grounds, floral
and oriental effects, 36 inches wide
and sells for 15c.
Reduced to..... **8c**

Linen Laces.
35 pieces of Linen and Cotton Torchon
Laces, 1 1/2 to 3 inches wide, pretty
new patterns, regularly sold for
12 1/2c and 15c; Reduced to..... **10c**

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You can trust
your tenderest
corn to Mrs. Sul-
livan's care. She
will remove it
without pain and
guarantee a per-
manent cure. Every
disease of the
feet will be
treated with the same care. Ingrown
nails and bunions are her specialties.
Mrs. Sullivan is well known in Southern
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Every one guaranteed not to break or
split, best quality of rubber.
2 quart size, cut to 8c
2 quart size, cut to 8c
2 quart size, cut to 8c
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Anita Cream.
Anita Cream is a medical preparation
for removing Tan, Freckles and all other
discolorations of the skin. It is not a
simple cold cream, neither is it of the
painter's kind. It draws all impurities to
the surface and re-
moves the outer cuticle
in small particles. It is a
perfectly harmless and
will not promote a
growth of hair like
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Regular size at the
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partments for 40c.
Postage 10c extra.

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**Full count
Envelopes**
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Collar Trimmed
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AUGUST 7, 1898.

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Los Angeles Sunday Times

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

LEFT ON HIS DOORSTEP.



Uncle appears to think this a som

THE MAGAZINE SECTION.

[ANNOUNCEMENT.]

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION constitutes, regularly, Part I of the Los Angeles Sunday Times. Being complete in itself, the weekly parts may be saved up by subscribers to be bound into quarterly volumes of thirteen numbers each. Each number has 32 large pages, including cover, and the matter therein is equivalent to 120 magazine pages of the average size.

The contents embrace a great variety of attractive reading matter, with numerous original illustrations. Among the articles are topics possessing strong local and Californian color and a piquant Southwestern flavor: Historical and Descriptive Sketches; the Development of the Country; Current Literature; Religious Thought; Romance, Fiction, Poetry and Humor; Editorials; Science, Industry and Electrical Progress; Music, Art and Drama; Society Events, the Home Circle; Our Boys and Girls; Travel and Adventure; also Business Announcements.

The MAGAZINE SECTION is produced on our Hoe quadruple perfecting press, "Columbia II," being printed, folded, cut, inset, covered and wire-stitched by a series of operations so nearly simultaneous as to make them practically one, including the printing of the cover in two colors.

Subscribers intending to preserve the magazine would do well to carefully save up the parts from the first, which if desired, may be bound at this office for a moderate price.

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ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

THE NEED OF STATESMANSHIP.

THE history of the United States from its beginning to the present time, in some respects reads like a romance. The story of its growth and expansion is like a gradual imperial revelation. Never in the life of any people can we trace so clearly the lines of manifest destiny as in the history of our national life, so constantly expanding till it fills the eyes of the world as fully as any nation of the earth.

The talk of an "imperial policy" in connection with this war, as if it were something new, is all a mistake. Imperialism has marked our course almost from the beginning of our history. We have stood with an open hand, ready for any honest acquisition that we might secure. In the annexation of Hawaii and Porto Rico we are trampling upon none of the traditions of our past, but are simply living up to the law of expansion that has ruled us from the outset. If we glance backward to the close of the revolutionary war we find ourselves limited to that domain east of the Mississippi, and to the south of Canada, and to the north of the Florida line. It was imperial in its great extent, being nearly equal to the territorial expanse of Great Britain, Ireland, Spain and France, but how small in comparison with what we now possess. France and Spain once owned the great West. The Mississippi was the boundary line, although our treaty with Great Britain conceded to both nations alike the freedom of navigation upon its waters.

Then came our purchase of Louisiana, and all that territory from the Mississippi to the "Stony Mountains" was ceded to the United States, with the exception of Texas, for \$15,000,000. It was an imperial acquisition, almost doubling the domain that we had heretofore possessed, giving us the foundation for a mighty republic. Since then we have acquired Texas, California and Alaska, an acquirement which was simply a continuation of our "imperial policy," and now Hawaii, and soon Porto Rico will doubtless be added, and possibly the far-away Philippines.

When California came into our possession it was practically farther away from the life of our nation than are the Philippines today. A man felt that he was taking his life in his hands in his attempt to reach it. A great wilderness, uninhabited except by the most barbarous and cruel savage, lay between him and this State, if he undertook the overland route thither. Steamships did him nothing then as a transporting agent, and so further than the far-off Orient was reached by Dewey today was this Golden State, isolated by Indians, Mexican half-breeds, Spanish, it was a serious problem what he could do with it. Then came the gold rush, with a wild

tain ranges could not hinder it, nor the trackless and waterless wilderness stand in its way, and then our imperial policy extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and covered a continent of space.

Thus we see that the question of territorial expansion is by no means something new or unknown among us, yet perhaps we do not any more readily welcome the problem that is before us in regard to our final disposition of the Philippines. There are many things to be considered before that matter can be properly settled. There are many possible entanglements which we may wish to avoid, and many weighty responsibilities would have to be accepted should we conclude to hold these islands. It is a question that imperatively calls for the deliberation of the wisest statesmanship and the elimination of selfish interests in its decision. Ten millions of wild and semi-barbarous natives would be no very desirable acquisition to our population. It would take a generation to tame them and to bring them into sympathy with our laws and institutions. But then, should they be left to the tender mercies of Spain, and to the unhindered grasp of her power?

This is one of the most momentous problems that the war has thrust upon us. It is not "imperialism" that troubles us, for that is nothing new in our policy, but in connection with the Philippines it is the great question as to what in equity and justice is the wisest policy for us to pursue, and we feel the need of the guidance of the highest statesmanship to settle the matter.

THE "FOURTH" IN NEW ZEALAND.

THE anniversary of our national independence was celebrated this year throughout the United States as it has not been celebrated before for many years. The American colonies in London, in Paris, and in other European cities also remembered the day with appropriate exercises, of a more or less elaborate character. But it will be a source of satisfaction to every American reader to learn that the day we celebrate was also celebrated in the antipodes. At Auckland, New Zealand, the day of American independence was celebrated with great enthusiasm, not by the American colony, alone, but by the citizens of Auckland, who, it is hardly necessary, to say, are almost wholly of English birth or extraction. A copy of the New Zealand Herald, recently received at this office, gives an extended account of a meeting held at Auckland on July 4, on which occasion an address on behalf of the citizens of Auckland was presented to the American Consul, Mr. Frank Dillingham. The meeting was held in the operahouse at Auckland for the express purpose of affording to the people of that city an opportunity to manifest their feelings of cordiality toward Mr. Dillingham, personally, toward the people of the United States in general, and to give public utterance to the prevailing sentiment in favor of an Anglo-American alliance. "It is questionable," says the Auckland paper, "whether at any previous time in the history of the colony a more enthusiastic meeting was held than that held at the operahouse on July 4, when Mr. Frank Dillingham, the Consul in New Zealand for the United States of America, was presented with an address from the citizens of Auckland on the occasion of the anniversary of the foundation of that great republic over which the flag of the Stars and Stripes waves. The theater was packed in every part, and hundreds lined feet deep at the back of the interior of the building, while many were unable to gain admittance. The proceedings throughout were of the most cordial and enthusiastic nature, and in testifying to the representative of the United States their warmth of sympathy and sense of kinship, that those present, loyal British subjects, felt toward the people of the United States, the people of

Dillingham on this auspicious

follows:

Respectfully, Consul in New

Zealand, for the United States of America—Sir: By direction and in the name of the citizens of Auckland, in public meeting assembled, we take this opportunity of expressing to you, and through you to the government and people of the United States, our hearty congratulations on the anniversary of the foundation of your great republic, and the warmth of sympathy and sense of kinship which we, as loyal British subjects, feel toward you as citizens of the United States. The moment that witnessed the birth of your great nation was one characterized by profound emotions, by heroic conduct, and by a broad statesmanship, which it has been the fortune of mankind rarely to witness. [Applause.] Many of the emotions and sentiments of that time were of a character so strained and so painful that time alone could soften them and assuage their keen severity, but now, happily, after a century of unexampled progress in all things that make civilization a blessing to mankind, what in them was of anger and antagonism has passed away, and there is left for the admiration and imitation of mankind the spectacle of a noble people, governed by the great principles then laid down, and characterized by an unfaltering love of freedom, in the spirit of which your nation had its birth, and which was the precious heritage your Pilgrim Fathers carried with them from their native land. [Applause.] The world has yet to witness the further progress and development of your civilizing power and influence, and it is our earnest hope that your people, and ours from which they sprang, may ever be found working out their great destiny side by side; that all men of whatever kindred or race they be, may know that alike under the Stars and Stripes and under the Union Jack, is found the home of personal freedom, of equality before the law, and the security of life and property—[Applause]—and that though they be two nations, yet they are one people, with a common language, a common literature, a common law, and a common religious development, and that they are governed and actuated by one common resolve, that wherever, in the providence of God, they are called upon to undertake national responsibilities, those blessings of their civilization shall constitute the privilege of all those over whom their glorious flags shall wave. [Loud applause.] With the assurances of our warmest sympathy and sincere respect for our kinsmen and people of the United States of America,

"For and on behalf of the citizens of Auckland.
[Signed] "PETER DIGNAN,
"Mayor."

During the meeting there were addresses by the Mayor and other prominent citizens, all breathing the same cordial sentiments of friendship and good will for the United States, and setting forth the mutual advantages of an alliance, at least in sentiment, between the two great nations which have the same language, the same literature, and in effect the same laws and the same religion. Consul Dillingham responded to the address presented to him in a feeling and eloquent manner, which wrought the vast audience up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

"God Save the Queen," "The Star Spangled Banner," "America," "Hail Columbia," and about all the other patriotic airs known to the English-speaking race were sung during the meeting. It was truly a representative and significant gathering, and was forcibly illustrative of the strong bonds of sympathy and friendship which are steadily drawing the English-speaking race together, in spite of past differences and almost-forgotten wrongs. The scene at Auckland was paralleled, in part, in nearly every American city on Independence day, when the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes were twined lovingly together in many a procession. It was the same in Canada, also, and in Great Britain the dawn of the new era was commemorated with no less enthusiasm than in other parts of the English-speaking world.

"So let us have done with a worn-out tale—
The tale of an ancient wrong—
And our friendship last long as love doth last,
and be stronger than death is strong."

[Pittsburgh Dispatch:] There are three electric railways projected in Kobe district in Japan. One is to be fifteen miles in length, extending from Kobe to Amagasaki. The company has a capital of 500,000 yen (\$249,000,) and the work is to be completed within two years. The time for beginning the work is not fixed.

OCTAVE THANET AT OMAHA.

THE MANY ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITS SEEN AT THE GREAT SHOW.

By a Special Contributor.

OMAHA, Aug. 6.—There is nothing more interesting at the exposition than the wonderful food exhibit made by the great food bearing States and by the railways passing through them.

The Agricultural Building, in which the bulk of this exhibit is shown, is decorated with a designedly lavish and sumptuous richness of sculpture. It is lavish as nature has been lavish, and sumptuous as the autumn glory of the West. The great arched entrance of the central pavilion opens into a semi-circular vestibule, the three doors of which lead into the building. Broad bands of fruit and waving grain form the moldings of the arch, and are surmounted by the generous and placid matron who symbolizes Agriculture, and by three figures typifying aspects of plenty. The pavilion itself shows fine groups against the blue Nebraska sky, those on either side representing the zodiac and the seasons, and the colossal central group showing Prosperity, supported by Integrity and Labor. The corners of the pavilions have smaller, but very spirited, figures; and everywhere are inscriptions, for the most part exceedingly happy, applying to agriculture; the names of notable inventors in the machinery of agriculture and notable patrons of the earthtillers are carved upon the panels of the frieze. The whole effect is that of a careless luxury, careless because so opulent.

Within, all the marvelous ingenuity which has made corn palaces, has been at work to deck the booths with every conceivable arrangement of color, every kind of mosaic in which grain can be used for pigment and line. There are queer pictures of the old-fashioned farm and the new, of locomotives and landscapes—all in grain, and some of them pleasing, as well as ingenious. A pretty device is the seed howitzer and shells, which Kansas offers as "Peace ammunition for Cuba." Samples, charts, statistics of all the principal grains and illustrations of their cultivation, make only a part of this gigantic exhibit. There are the finished food product, the innumerable flours and meals, the sugars—the sugar beet has a show of its own—and there is, also, the great exhibit of the famous packers who, however, have most of their exhibit in the Manufactures. Tea, coffee and spices are to be found in the Agricultural Building, as well as chicory, hops, etc., and tobacco is not neglected, while wool, cotton, flax and silk urge their own claims to attention. A very taking exhibit is that of farms and farm buildings, with its models and plans. The cotton belt has a striking exhibit, as have the Rock Island and Burlington railways. The cereal artist of the Cotton Belt has built two pictures of the southwest as it was and the southwest as it is, while he of the Rock Island displays a locomotive under full steam going through a vivid landscape.

Among the State displays, no one State attracts more attention than Texas. C. S. Penfield is the commissioner; but on the day when I visited Texas, another Texas gentleman was on guard, whose patient courtesy and State pride I admired equally. The day was so warm that he had discarded his coat and fanned himself incessantly, but he never tired. "Yes, sah"—I love the soft, blurring accent of the South—"Yes, sah, the State of Texas raises everything that you see, including those animals. Take a farm, ma'am, the State provides them for the accommodation of visitors. It is a wahn day. Oh, I don't know, we have some wahn weather in Texas; but the nights are always cool. I find this wahn Western weather rather debilitating." Never in my life have I met the inhabitant of one really sizzling and scorching section of the country who was temporarily sojourning in another torrid section, that he did not talk about the cool nights and the peculiar quality of his own atmosphere which made heat easy to bear. I drew near and had a little soulful converse with the Texas man on the vast State which he represents. "Yes, ma'am, corn and cotton—here is some of our long-fiber cotton; it is no use other States talking of competing with us in cotton. And corn is pressing cotton hard. Texas is bound to be the greatest corn State in the Union."

"And fruits?" "Fruits? Well, ma'am, will you be here on the first? Please come around here. We are expecting our melons, and some peaches then; and I should like you to sample them. That's all we ask—eat some of our fruit, and we'll provide the fruit for eating." I am told that Texas fruit and melon day was all that her citizens could ask.

THE MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

The next building on the Main Court, the Manufactures, is as severe as the Agricultural is ornate. The feature of

this Doric structure is its beautiful shadows. The center of the building has a group of statuary representing the mechanical arts, the wings are capped with shallow domes. One is minded of the World's Fair in this bewildering building, where are exhibited all kinds of American manufactured articles from packing products in the shape of decorated hams and glasses and tins to sewing machines and drugs.

Take it all in all, the entire food exhibit and the farm exhibit surpass those of the World's Fair. I am not prepared to go as far as the enthusiastic young Iowan who declared that the World's Fair "wasn't in it" with the Omaha show as to agriculture; but there certainly is an impressiveness, a clearness of arrangement, a finish of detail about this part of the exposition that I did not find at the great fair. This may be my own fault, but it is the experience of others as well. The agricultural exhibits are in charge of Prof. F. W. Taylor. The Manufactures Building, being smaller than the similar building at the World's Fair, is more easily studied and it will repay an indefinite amount of study.

I am not trying to write a catalogue, only trying to give an idea of the object and scope of a fascinating exposition, so I will only mention one exhibit that struck me for its excellence, the Utah silk exhibit. The beautiful portieres which show the deft workmanship of the Utah silk weavers also commemorate indirectly with their gulls and lilies the hardships of the pioneers.

In the massive Machinery Building, which comes next, is a bewildering interest, not only for those especially interested, but for anyone. "Well," said an honest farmer, stopping spell-bound before a typesetting machine, "if this ain't the dundest thrashing machine I ever saw." It took some time to rescue him and guide him to the agricultural implements.

But the great feature of the building to the general public is the electric display. This is admittedly the finest ever made at any exposition. No one can go through it without a sensation of awe before this vast, half-unfolded, terrific force which we in our generation have made the slaves of our daily life. It is a wonderful exhibit—and a terrible one.

Another wonderful exhibit, although less striking, is the educational exhibit which occupies the galleries. The board of managers is composed of women. The president is Mrs. A. J. Sawyer, L'n. coln. Neb.

As might be expected, there is a splendid mines and mining exhibit. Architecturally, the building with its unique domes and broken entablature, its Ionic colonnades and its balconies, is one of the most pleasing. There is less sculpture, but an original effect of lines and shadows, unlike that obtained by the treatment of any other structure.

MUSIC AT THE EXPOSITION.

Before one comes to the Mines and Mining Building, he reaches the Auditorium where are held all the public exercises of the exposition. The architecture rests the eye with its simplicity, yet is entirely harmonious. The building can seat 4000 people.

During the two months of the exposition's life, now passed, June and July, the Apollo Club, the Marine Band, Theodore Thomas's Orchestra, the Duquesne Choral Association and other musical bodies have given most admirable music. We are thought to be an unmusical people, but the German leaven in us is rendering criticism harmless. Nor have I seen more attentive or enthusiastic audiences than I saw during the last week in June in the Auditorium.

Merely a nominal sum is charged for admission. At first there was no charge, with the natural result that all the curiosity seekers sauntered in and sauntered out of the "free show." The small charge restricts the number to those who really come to listen to music; and the result is all that could be wished.

One building on the main court no lover of children will omit to see, the Boys' and Girls' Building, which the children of the Transmississippi Valley erected with their nickels. It is simple but pleasing outside, and most conveniently and prettily furnished within, and hundreds of tired mothers were resting themselves in its cool parlors one very warm day when I saw it.

A pleasant feature of the exposition is a kind of hospitality which it extends to its patrons. There are a great many places where visitors for the day can be refreshed and rested. Every State building opens wide its doors and the abundance of easy chairs and lounges, as well as the omnipresent "rocker," invited the tired excursionist everywhere.

At the Press Building, there are all the daily papers, room for writing and invariably a group of agreeable people.

It is this electric current of human sympathy that has made already a kind of social life at the exposition. There is a society composed of the different officials. And, gradually, the visitor who remains for any length of time becomes acquainted with these pleasant, well-bred, well-educated people who have all the western kindness and courtesy of manner and the western pride in their beautiful exposition; and therefore are willing to take pains without end in the sightseer's behalf; so presently they are no longer strangers in a strange town, but meet friends at every corner. Something of this pleasant atmosphere is felt by the most transient of guests. They are guests whose presence is welcomed as well as their money. The management in the first place, the officers, the employees, the people of Omaha all make one feel this grateful sense of personal welcome.

EVENING AT THE EXPOSITION.

No one is more courteous than the superintendent of Liberal Arts (bureau K.) Mrs. Frances M. Ford, who is making more friends than she ever will know, by her gentle kindness to all sorts and conditions of women—and men. Her beautiful building reminds one of the Women's Building at the World's Fair, but it is more severe in treatment; it has, however, the same graceful sky line, with its group of statuary at the corners and its ornate second story.

One amazing thing about any exposition is how soon it is evening. At Omaha the most fascinating thing is evening. Sitting on one of the cool roof gardens one may dine and watch the golden fires light up the sky and deepen to crimson, while the wooden bluffs that hide the river are softened by the most tender mist of haze, and the great white clouds in the quivering, shining sea are like snow-capped mountains; and below, around, is the wonderful sky line, domes and towers and statues carved against the darkening blue. Whatever of dust or heat or

human crudeness and jar there has been through the day, fades under the spell of this enchanting hour. Even the garish music of the Midway is softened by distance, and the "coon song" of the boatman on the lagoon is mellowed into an indistinguishable harmony.

Later, we go down and sit on the lagoon side and watch the swan boat glide amid the gondolas, and watch the lights spring up until the whole lovely court is rimmed with fire and the fiery lilies are splashed by the fountains and the great torch of Liberty waves a dazzling radiance over all.

The scene is ineffably soothing, it has a soft poetic beauty that one does not expect, and it will haunt every beholder. "Why not," it always seemed to whisper, "Why not have beauty such as mine, not merely for your transient delight, but for an enduring possession?"

OCTAVE THANET.

[Copyright, 1898, by the author.]

THE RECRUIT'S SOLILOQUY.

I remember, I remember
How I used to sit and scold
When, on getting down to breakfast,
I would find the coffee cold;
How I used to turn my nose up
If the steak was done too rare—
But oh! for home and mother,
And the dear old bill of fare.

I remember, I remember.
How I used to sit and scoff
When I fancied that the butter
Must be "just a little off."
How I scorned the lowly biscuits
That my sister used to make,
And the things I said concerning
Her attempts at jelly cake.

Oh, it may be childish weakness
That possesses me, but I
Would give a whole month's wages
For one piece of mother's pie.
And I think that I'd be willing
To walk twenty miles today
Just for one of those dear doughnuts
That I used to throw away.

—[Cleveland Leader.]

"BRONCO BILL."

Bill wa'n't no saint, that's sartin; allus spillin' fur a fight.
An' he allus wuz in trouble, whether in the wrong or right.
An' his gun, chock full o' notches, tole o' many a bloody deed;
Fur like lightnin' wuz his anger, when he chose ter draw a bead.
He wuz scarcely thort as human, or at best a human brute,
Who wuz only great at drinkin', an' who only knew ter shoot.
An' there wa'n't a man in Texas from its borders near an' far,
Who didn't sleep more peaceful when they heard he'd gone ter war.
As luck wud hev it, Bill an' me were at the front that day,
When Teddy gave the order that the riders clear the way.
Frum rock ter rock, an' brush ter brush we druv them with a will,
But up among the smoke we'd see that he wuz higher still,
Still a fightin' an' a swearin' as a Texan only can,
An' hoorayin' like ole sixty when his bullet got its man.
But Bill wuz only mortal, jes as human natur's go,
An' the bullet o' a coward often lays a hero low.
When a climbin' o' the trenches us behind him saw him drop,
But the fightin' instinet kindled, it seemed hard fer him ter stop,
So he lay an' pumped his rifle at the Spaniards on the run
Till they thort that Texas Ranger wuz a livin' gatin' gun;
Don't wait fur me," he shouted, "Boys, it ain't no use ter vex,
Fur Texas fellers, soon or late, must cash their earthly checks.
That greaser's bullet plugged me wi' a hole yu scarce could tell,
But in bustin' through my innards it wuz like a ten-inch shell.
I've a kind o' sinkin' feelin' an' a ketchin' o' the breath,
Like the sheriff caught me stealin', an' I s'pose it must be death.
Yes, I'm goin', boys, that's sartin, but I never larnt ter pray,
So I'll give a Texas partin' wi' hooray, ole pardners, hooray!
Fur I've winged that yaller Dago in the tree top where he shot,
An' the soup hez Spanish flavor, tho' ole Bill hez gone ter pot."
An' the way he cheered an' hollered air a lesson to galoots
Who the habit never follered o' a dyin' in their boots.
As a snake won't die till sundown, so poor Bill kept cheerin' on,
Tho' his sun o' life wuz settin', an' the light o' day wuz gone,
An' the dyin words he uttered, as his bloody face we slicked,
Wuz the sentence slowly muttered, "Pards, I'm happy theyve got ficked,"
An' though he wuz as mean a cuss as ever shot ter kill,
There's a sneakin' Texas feelin' makes us proud o' "Bronco Bill."

JOHN WILSON.

WHERE THE TIMBERS CREAK WITH THE WEIGHT O'ER HEAD

"Clink, kerchug, clink, kerchug," as the hammer smites the ringing drill,
And the hand of the miner churns and turns it round between the blows,
For he works with a strong and a hearty will, and the skill of one who knows.

Deep down in the heart of the mother earth, where the precious metals have their birth,
Where the timbers creak with the weight o'er head, and the heart of the stranger fills with dread,

I hear the beat of the rhythmic song, "clink, kerchug, clink, kerchug," as it sounds through the caverns men have dug.

And I know that under the hammer's shock, the tooth of steel eats into the rock.

"Clink, kerchug, clink, kerchug!"

The candle gleams on the jagged walls and the shadows fall as the hammer falls,
And the miner's body sways and swings, as into the drift the music rings.

"Clink, kerchug, clink, kerchug!" It sounds through the caverns men have dug,
For the love that lasts is the love for gold, the love that lasts till the heart is cold.

"Clink, kerchug, clink, kerchug!"

Out on the hill where wind is free, a hint of the song drifts up to me,

As far beneath in the dark and gloom, the miner digs for his hopes a tomb;

For only a tithe of the wealth he earns shall come to the man who smites and churns,
And a crumbling slip or a sudden blast shall bring his song to an end at last.

"Clink, kerchug, clink, kerchug!"

No more it rings for the hole is drilled; with the rasp of the spoon the drift is filled;
Now the powder packed in its narrow home is crouched awaiting the word to come.

While down the spluttering fuse, the spark, creeps unto its master await in the dark.

"Boom! Boom! Boom!" Three words that come from the depth and gloom.

And the mountain quakes and shakes and strains as the sullen master breaks his chains
And into the drift with a grinding shock, tosses the wreck of the shattered rock;

While there in the drift all crushed and still, lies the man who hammered the ringing drill;

"Clink, kerchug, clink, kerchug," a tomb for him, is the drift he dug.

And never more where the wind is free, shall his song come softly up to me.

ALFRED I. TOWNSEND.

THE TIMES' PRIZE CONTEST.

WHO THE WINNERS ARE AND HOW THEY WON.

AT LAST the returns are all in from the great patriotic prize contest instituted by The Times for the benefit of the battleship fund, and to stimulate both the patriotism and the literary ability of the children in Southern California. The children have responded nobly. Nearly four hundred compositions were sent in, and those that were printed brought out a total of 35,049 votes. The names of the prize-winners have already been printed, and now it is time to give their pictures and the quaint little letters in which they tell how they did their electioneering.

To dear little Ruth Aubury belongs the first prize, as she received 5557 votes, the largest number sent in for any one composition. Ruth is only 8 years old, but she is the daughter of Lew Aubury, first sergeant of the Los Angeles Sharpshooters, and, as she says, even the canaries in her home are patriotic. In case anyone has forgotten Ruth's composition, here it is again:

RUTH TWEED AUBURY, 8 YEARS, SEXTON-STREET SCHOOL, LOS ANGELES.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

I am a little girl, not 9 years old, but know all about the war, for I read The Times, Examiner and Record every day.

We are patriotic all through the house; even the baby canaries which I have named Dewey, Sampson and Hobson.

When the mama bird was building

canaries so pleased one other little girl that she not only worked hard to secure the prize for Ruth, but sent her a letter which ought to be the prelude to a warm friendship between the two little maids. Ruth was so delighted with it that she sent it to The Times for publication, and here it is:

"My dear Ruth: I have sent to the Times Office 300 and 80 votes, hoping you will get the prize. I have wanted to know you every since you won the third prize, at Christmas, and we had our pictures printed together. I got the 2nd prize. My address is 533 Fremont Ave., between 5th and 6th. Good-bye,
JUNE CONNOR.

"P.S.—Please send me your address and come to see me.
J. C."

In answer to the request made by The Times that each prizewinner send a little account of the way in which the electioneering was managed, Ruth herself wrote this letter:

"LOS ANGELES (Cal.) Aug. 5, 1898.
"Dear Mr. Editor: When the Times came and said I won the first prize I was very happy and proud and I was not the only one who was happy about it.

All day long my little school-mates and friends kept coming to our house to tell me how glad they were that I won and to tell me how hard they worked for me. Really I believe I've got more friends than I knew anything about I got so many votes.

"Why, for two days, it just kept my grandma and mamma and Uncle Wright busy all the time writing my name on the coupons that were sent to me, and nobody bought a single vote for me either.

"It would take too long to tell you how I did my electioneering, for I just walked and walked, and talked and talked, and told all my friends I wanted



RUTH TWEED AUBURY, NO. 1214 UNION AVENUE, WINNER OF FIRST PRIZE.

her nest I had put a small flag in the seed box and she tugged it out to her nest, and mama said: "Trilby is trying to hoist the Stars and Stripes over her nest." I guess she wanted her babies to "Remember the Maine."

When the first day of May dawned we found three little birds in the nest: Taffy and Trilby were very proud of their little birds. I did not know what to name them, when I happened to think Trilby would like to call them patriotic names, because she tried to raise the flag over her nest. So when Dewey's victory was known, I named the first one Dewey. When I read of Sampson I named the second after him. Then I kept on reading of our brave soldiers. The prettiest bird had not yet been named. I was going to name him Schley when I read about Hobson's bravery. So the last one I named Hobson.

Every day when I come from school I tell them all about the war, and their cage I trim with little flags, and sing our national songs to them.

Hobson is the best singer, and he seems to me to sing:

Harrah! Harrah! we'll set the Cubans free!
Harrah! Harrah! for Dewey's victory!

We'll whip those naughty Spaniards, And we'll sink them in the sea, As we are sailing to Cuba.

And that is just what they will get for fooling with Uncle Sam.

This pretty story of Ruth's patriotic

them to work for me. I worked every week day but one and that day I felt lazy and did not work. I thought because I was ahead I did not need to work. When I got up next morning and found myself number four, I felt badly. Mama said I got behind because I didn't work and if I wanted to win I must not waste a moment so I tried harder than ever and I never stopped till dark last Monday evening.

My Uncle Marian says he thinks the Times has developed the running gear of the children as well as the literary talent.

Before I close I want to thank all my friends and every one that has sent me votes, and I want to thank the Times for giving me a chance to do something more to help build a warship for Uncle Sam. I have given part of a prize I won from the Record to the 'American Boy.'

"RUTH TWEED AUBURY.
"1214 Union ave."

SECOND PRIZE.

Florence Clark, the winner of the second prize, shows a very clear understanding of the war and its causes, and her clever composition brought her 5252 votes. Florence did not write about her campaign, but she says she did very little electioneering. Her friends won her the prize by their thoughtfulness in collecting coupons and sending them to her. This is her composition:

FLORENCE CLARK, 11 YEARS, OLIVE-STREET SCHOOL, LOS ANGELES.

The island of Cuba belonged to Spain, but that country was very cruel to the Cubans and tried to make them pay unjust taxes, so the Cubans wanted to free themselves and went to war. Spain sent hundreds of soldiers to Cuba to fight, but they didn't win; so they took the mothers, wives and children away from their nice farms to small cities and towns, and wouldn't give them anything to eat. They couldn't

seven men went with it to the mouth of the Harbor, and sunk it so that the Spanish fleet could not get out. Lieutenant Hobson and his seven men then went ashore and were taken prisoners.

THIRD PRIZE.

The winner of the third prize is Beth Haggin, who received 5063 votes for the pathetic little story of war and its meaning to so many children in the land. This composition struck a responsive chord in many a heart, and votes rolled in thick and fast from other girls and boys whose big brothers



FLORENCE CLARK, LOS ANGELES, WINNER OF SECOND PRIZE.

raise any crops and were starving to death.

This made "Uncle Sam" very sad, and he said that Cuba should be free. He told Spain that they should stop their war and starvation with Cuba and her poor people.

This made Spain furious, and in Havana Harbor, Feb. 15, 1898, they destroyed the U.S. Battle-ship Maine, and caused the death of 266 of our brave men.

This made the United States angry, and the President said that Cuba should be free, if it took all of his vessels and men to set them at liberty.

He sent Commodore Dewey from China to the Philippine Islands to destroy the Spanish fleet that was in Ma-

had gone to the war. Beth's composition will be well remembered:

BETH W. HAGGIN, 13 YEARS, PASADENA, GARFIELD SCHOOL.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

"War with Spain is an event which could not be averted as long as men of the United States live, whose hearts, beat with pity, at the cry of suffering Cuba.

"Many years ago, in the fairest portion of our own beautiful land, slavery existed, and while the colored people were independent and happy compared with the Cubans under their Spanish masters, such a state of affairs was cruel, and could not remain.



BETH HAGGIN, BOYLE HEIGHTS, WINNER OF THIRD PRIZE.

nila waters, and to take the Philippine Islands and Manila.

Here Commodore Dewey won a great battle, destroying many vessels and killing and wounding hundreds of Spain's men.

He then sent Admiral Sampson to Cuba to blockade Havana Harbor, and to capture all the Spanish ships and men for prizes and prisoners.

After this Admiral Sampson went to Porto Rico and bombarded it; then he followed the Spanish fleet until it went into Santiago Harbor. He then waited with his fleet outside.

Lieutenant Hobson asked permission to take the Merrimac. Then he and

reign, so again it will flow, that a foreign nation might rejoice.

"The blowing up of our 'Maine,' was but putting a match to an already smoldering fire. But when peace comes and Cuba is free, we will say, 'Sailors of the Maine, you died, that they might live.'"

To some, war with Spain means only an added feeling of patriotism, to some revenge—to me it means the giving up of my only brother, to sail many, many miles away to the far Philippines.

When papa said, "Good-by, my boy, God bless you; don't let a Spaniard shoot you in the back," and mama, through falling tears murmured, "Oh,

my son, do your duty to your country and your God." I could only cling to him and cry. When at length he wiped away his tears and left us, we turned into the now lonely house, and I thought, "This is war with Spain."

In many homes this war will mean an empty chair—a loved voice forever hushed, but it will also mean the downfall of a cruel nation. The Stars and Stripes of our glorious Union, proudly waving over a free people in those tropical isles of the sea.

Here is Beth's letter, too, in which she thanks all the friends who helped her to be one of the winners:

"August 4, 1898.

"Times Prize Contest:

"Like many others, I was disappointed on the morning of the 3rd to find I had not received enough votes to entitle me to the first prize.

"What success I had is due alone to the work of my friends, and some strangers, who liked my letter and sent quantities of coupons to the 'little Haggin girl'.

"Friends, strangers and The Times, for its impartial management, I thank you cordially.

"My expenses for my electioneering was only fifty cents, and that was for wheel hire. BETH W. HAGGIN,

"749 S. Moline Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
"Prof. J. S. D. Graham, Garfield School."

FOURTH PRIZE.

Harry Nason, whose 3388 votes entitle him to the fourth prize, is a rustler from Rustletown, even is he does live in San Diego. Harry wrote a poem for the contest which shows his good head for business as well as patriotism:

HARRY NASON, 10 YEARS, SAN DIEGO SCHOOL.

HELPING UNCLE SAM.

I'll spend no more pennies for chewing gum,
No play marbles for keeps in the 'an.
I'm going to save every nickel I get,
Till the war is over with Spain.

If my bicycle breaks I'll put it away,
Or sell it for half what it cost;
And auntie must pay me the dollar she owes
For finding the ring that she lost.

I've got two dollars now in my bank,
Though one of my dimes ain't all good,
And I know I can earn a quarter at least
In chopping up kindling wood.

I had five dollars once, all my own,
And I know I can earn it again;
I'm afraid Uncle Sam will get very hard up
Before he is done fighting Spain.

So when McKinley wants five dollars more
I'll send him my bank on the train,
And I'll be the happiest boy on the land,
To know that I helped to lick Spain.

Harry's method of electioneering was

There are not very many Times coming to San Diego, so I have to try this chain, and it will be great fun to see how it works. If everybody will help me I will sure win the prize offered, and help build the new battleship Maine. Please keep this chain going for just one week. And oblige, yours, truly,

HARRY NASON,

"San Diego.

Name—Harry Nason.
School—San Diego.

"P. S.—Every coupon counts from July 5th to July 31st. I have already sent in over 300 coupons. If you don't want to write ask your friends and some day I will help you on the San Pedro Harbor. HARRY."

After the result of the voting was declared, Harry accepted the fourth place with much practical philosophy, and stored up his experience for future use, as he says in this letter:

"SAN DIEGO (Cal.) August 4th, 1898.

Editor 'Prize Contest,' Los Angeles

Times: I was surprised when the votes came in so thick and fast to find I was number four I don't mind being beaten by some girls, but did not want any boy to get ahead of me. I do not think my peice was as good as some of the others. I wish I could thank my Los Angeles friends who worked so hard for me.

"I just think the Los Angeles Times is the best paper in California.

"The 'Coupon fight' taught me a good lesson I never will forget and that is, the only way for a boy to get ahead is to rustle. Thanking you for your kindness, I am your friend,

"HARRY NASON,

"San Diego, California.

"University Heights School.

"A. Will Angier, principal.
"P.S.—I will send you by picture tomorrow."

FIFTH PRIZE.

Roy Thompson is last on the list of prize-winners, but he gained 3219 votes just the same, and his composition shows the right spirit for an American boy:

ROY G. THOMPSON, 10 YEARS, NORWOOD-STREET SCHOOL.

The present war between Cuba and Spain broke out in 1895, the causes were many, but principally broken promises made by Spain to Cuba after the last ten years war between them. Cuba is the largest of the West Indies Islands, and lies southeast of the United States, and about ninety miles from our shores.

Many Americans sympathized with the Cubans in their struggle for lib-

erty. Hobson has driven the cork in the bottle by sinking the Merrimac.

We have the bravest men in the world. And we will soon wipe her off the earth. And the nations will know her no more forever; Amen.

Roy is a gallant little gentleman, too, as well as energetic, and he bravely congratulates the girls in this jolly little letter:

"To the Times: I am the boy that won the fifth prize and feel quite proud to think I got even the last one as I did not commence to Collect Coupons until after the twentieth of the month then I worked very hard. Some days I rode my wheel nearly all day and would get two or three hun-

It is the result of sheer superiority. The engagement of our fleet with the cream of the Spanish navy in Santiago was practically a repetition of the same superior skill and naval efficiency. Another entire Spanish fleet was destroyed, only one man killed on the American side, and no American ships disabled.

A Sensible Contest.

[Tulare Register:] The Los Angeles Times has lately conducted a voting contest characterized by more sense than marks most contests. Prizes were offered school boys and girls for essays on the war and its causes. Decision was left to popular vote, the



ROY THOMPSON, WINNER OF FIFTH PRIZE.



HARRY NASON, SAN DIEGO, WINNER OF FOURTH PRIZE.

very ingenious and well defined, and he has written The Times all about it. This is the circular letter that he industriously whacked out on the typewriter and scattered broadcast among his friends:

"SAN DIEGO (Cal.) July 25, 1898.

To the Reader:

"My name is Harry Nason. I am 10 years old going on 11. I wrote a piece of poetry for the Los Angeles Times July 5th called 'Helping Uncle Sam.' I don't think it is the best, but I am going to try for one of the prizes, so I have thought of this idea. Please write from two to four of your friends a letter like this, and ask each one to write from two to four more friends, and this will start a chain going from now to August 1st. Every person getting a letter to cut out one or more coupons from The Los Angeles Times and send the coupons to The Times office at Los Angeles with Harry Nason, San Diego, written on the coupon.

erty, and helped them to get guns and powder, and money to carry on their war. This caused a very bitter feeling among the Spaniards, and in Havana the feeling was so intense that it often threatened to result in riots against the Americans, so our government sent the United States battleship Maine to Havana Harbor to protect the American residents there. This made the Spaniards more bitter than ever. On the night of Feb. 15, the Maine was blown up, 266 of her men were killed. The investigation showed that they had anchored the Maine right over a mine, and blown her up. This together with the cruel treatment of the reconcentrados made the Americans so mad that they declared war against Spain. When we get through with Spain she will never want to fight us again.

Dewey has taken the Philippines. Sampson has Cervera bottled up in Santiago Harbor.

dred votes besides my friends would bring and send a great many to my home every day.

"I am glad the girls won the best prizes but they must look out for us boys next time.
"I found out that I had a great many nice friends who worked hard to have me win and I want to thank them for their kindness.

"ROY S. THOMPSON,
"Norwood St. School."

Our Navy Vindicated.

[Guntton's Magazine:] The other side of our exhibition, the navy, has also convinced the world of our unsuspected power. It was a byword that we had no navy, and nearly all Europe had believed that we were such a nation of purchasable politicians that corruption to the point of putrefaction pervaded our political life. The constant yawping of our mugwump press against the integrity of our public men and political machinery was such that political pestilence was assumed to pervade every department of our public life. Our ships were thought to have been built by corrupted contractors, and hence were only shoddy structures; and it was charged that jobbery so pervaded the navy yards, and especially building contracts, that our warships were little more than imposing structures of papier maché. Any European power which had a navy was supposed to be able to march up and either frighten or demolish the American navy in short order.

All this has disappeared. The world as been disabused of this whole line of flippant assumption regarding American public life and the integrity of its official conduct. Instead of this effete and impotent exhibition our navy has shown a scientific perfection, our ships a structure and endurance and efficiency, equalled in no other country. The Oregon, which was built on honor by the United States government, has shown an endurance and perfection and efficiency that no battleship in the world ever before revealed. It is not in the history of naval achievements that a ship of anything like her dimensions should steam at a high rate of speed thirteen thousand miles without an accident, without a stoppage for any sort of repairs or adjustment of machinery, and land home ready for battle the moment her bunkers were filled with coal. In this war our navy has performed feats such as no country can boast of. The engagement at Manila, in which the entire Spanish fleet was destroyed and not a single man in the American fleet killed, has no equal in the history of naval warfare. Nor was this an accident. All investigation has shown that

winners being three girls and two boys.

DOLCE FAR NIENTE.

The sky was wrapped in veil of soft white mist.

As if its summer bridal hour had come,
And one swift gleam of gold and amethyst,
A wandering sunbeam into glory kissed

By the near sunset splendor, shone
A crown upon the fog-veiled mountain peak.

The West rained sunset kisses on the sea,
Till all the dimples on its pure, fair cheek
Showed lovelier than sea shell tints—in

ecstasy

Laughed the bright waves, and rushed
Along their way

And threw white arms of foam and flashing

spray
Upon the waiting sands, that, silver white,
Waited their coming through the day and

night.

The emerald fields of grain had lost their
green,
And ripened sheaves showed only glint of

gold.

And there, highly-piled by labor's hand, they
lay

Like the vast silent pyramids of old.

They looked as if some secret in their breast—
Beyond where prying sunbeams dared to

stray—

Might lurk sure hidden and find happy rest.
Perhaps they held the whispers of the way
That Nature nursed the tiny seed which,

dropped

In her warm breast, found life and strength
to grow.

And sent out roots and tender shoots, nor

stopped
Its circling saps, like life-blood flowing
through

The stalk and tender leaf, till ripened grain

Showed golden billows on the wind-swept
plain.

The white mists rolled above me and the

blue
Made shining rifts only within the West,
And the sun lingered there, and smiling threw

Around his form a gold and crimson vest.

And lying there with arms above my head,
And eyes far-reaching to the deep of skies,
The warm, sweet earth beneath me for my

bed,

The grain wrought pyramid with all its
rich supplies

So near beside me that my hand could reach

And touch its yellow blades, with moun-
tains near.

With emerald seas of orchards at my feet,
The echoing roar of waves upon the beach,

Coming in softened whispers to my ear,
And June's soft, tender kisses on my face,
As if she were my lover and her place

Beside me there to whisper hope and peace,
And bid life's futile, vexing worries cease,
I lay in calm content so full and sweet

While perfumed odors wrapped my head and
feet.

ELIZA A. OTIS.

THE NAVAL WATCH OFFICER.

DUTIES OF THE MEN WHO HAVE CHARGE OF A WARSHIP.

By a Special Contributor.

NEWSPAPER readers notice from time to time in the columns devoted to naval intelligence certain items such as this: "Lieut. John Smith, ordered to the New York as watch and division officer." The duties of the said Lieut. Smith are not rendered very plain to the average layman by the term "watch and division," but when a naval officer sees it inscribed on his department orders, he knows just what will be expected of him when he joins his ship.

There is never one minute in the life of a warship in commission when some officer is not in charge of her. The captain takes command during battle, and the executive officer generally has charge for a short time preceding breakfast, but day and night, in port or at sea, some stipulated officer, either a lieutenant or an ensign, is on duty as officer of the deck. That is his official title, and as for his duties—they are as numerous as those attributed to the Poo Bah of Gilbert & Sullivan's famous comic opera.

In the first place the officer of the watch has the responsibility of the whole ship upon his shoulders. He is supposed to know everything that is going on, and to have eyes that will penetrate to the very double bottoms. He is stationed on the quarter deck in port and on the flying bridge at sea. He has as assistants an officer of the forecabin, who is generally a naval cadet in rank, a quartermaster, who is armed with powerful binoculars and keeps diligent watch for approaching boats and signals from the flagship, and a couple of apprentices who act as messengers. With these as his staff, the officer of the deck is kept pretty well posted.

The number of officers detailed to duty in charge of the deck varies on different ships. There are enough to allow for sufficient reliefs, and it seldom happens that a watch and division officer has to stand more than one watch of four hours in twelve. To the young graduates from the Naval Academy, taking charge of the deck represents the acme of earthly bliss. To be able to don a sword and belt and to strut the quarterdeck with glass under arm is to imagine oneself at least a captain. Often, when in port, the young officer of the forecabin is given temporary charge aft for the purpose of drilling him in the duties. It is really edifying to note the important bearing of the cadet. He is a "bigger man than old Grant" for the moment, and he delivers his commands with the air of a Nelson.

While the Philadelphia was lying at the Brooklyn navy yard several years ago a young ensign, now in charge of one of the auxiliary cruisers off Cuba, was called aft one morning and placed in command of the deck. It happened that only one item remained on the list of the morning's duties, and that was to sweep the decks at seven bells. It was not a very martial command to give, but as the time approached, the officer (pro tem.) of the deck waxed extremely nervous. He imagined that the eyes of all hands were on him, and almost that the safety of the ship depended upon his giving the order in the proper voice. At three minutes of seven bells he again scanned the order book. It read: "Seven bells: Pipe sweepers." It was plain enough, and the embarrassed young officer took his stand near the mainmast and called out in a very weak voice, "Bo's'n's Mate!" The man addressed sprang to his feet with finger touching cap. "Ay, ay, sir!" he replied. Then, glancing hastily about, the scared officer muttered hoarsely, "Swipe sweepers!"

It was an entirely new order to the boatswain's mate. He touched his cap inquiringly. The ensign, more confused than ever, stammered desperately, "Peep sweepers, my man." His words were overheard by several of his brother officers and the laugh which followed proved the last straw. The ensign drew himself up and with withering scorn exclaimed: "Sweep pipers, and be d—n quick about it, too."

DUTIES OF THE DECK OFFICER.

The duties of an officer in charge of the deck are very important both while in port and at sea. Upon him depend the maintaining of order, the carrying out of the day's duties, the proper reception of official visitors, the observance of ceremonies, and, when under way, the keeping of the ship upon the course laid out by the navigator and captain. In cases of emergency he is the first to act, and many a vessel has been saved through the coolheadedness of the officer of the deck.

It is not all daylight work. Night watches must be kept as well, and it is then that the unpleasant side appears. To be called at midnight in the depth of winter, and be compelled to leave a comfortable bed for a sleety, wind-swept bridge, is not agreeable by

any means. Many a naval officer has bewailed the day a martial ambition called him into the service when he hears the rough tap of the orderly or messenger on his stateroom door, and is informed in a voice almost drowned in the shriek of the gale that it is "Ten minutes of eight bells, sir."

THE WATCH ON THE BRIDGE.

It requires a thoroughly philosophical nature to be able to exchange a warm, reposeful stateroom for a cold, exposed, breeze-blown bridge on a freezing wintry night without grumbling. But it must be done and at once. In the navy it is an unpardonable sin to be late relieving, especially on a rough night. At exactly eight bells the officer, who has just put in four hours, expects to see his relief appear from below. If the latter does not step up the ladder very shortly after the sound of the last bell has died away, there is a hasty dispatch of messengers, and a vigorous flow of language.

In port, on calm summer nights, the duty is not hard. More effort is required to keep awake than to attend to the routine work. Then the minutes slip past to the drowsy refrain of the dynamo engine far down in the lower levels of the hull, or the soft lap-

ping of the tide as it ebbs or flows against the steel sides. It is a time when he can ponder over the emptiness of all earthly ambition, and feel that the life of a naval officer is not entirely filled with roses.

It is that rain coats and ulsters and oilskins are both a delusion and a snare. The wind howls with demoniac force, the sleet or snowy spray has the sting of Mauser bullets, and the ship plunges and leaps like a cork at the mercy of a wind-swept mountain lake. Cases have been known in the service of men frozen to the very rail, and it was only a few months ago that a promising young ensign was carried to his death from the deck of a torpedo boat by a gigantic wave. He was in charge of the watch at the time.

ONE OFFICER'S REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE.

Several years ago one of the old-time wooden corvettes, while making a cruise from the Pacific around South America, encountered a terrific gale just after leaving the Straits of Magellan. Before preparations for meeting the storm could be made a black squall swept from the southward and struck the vessel. There was an almost instant change from daylight to intense darkness. The wind howled and raged with terrible fury, and a succession of monster waves, forming with incredible rapidity, thundered against the trembling hull. On the bridge forward at the time were two officers, the navigator and the officer of the deck. The former seized a rope and hastily lashed himself to the railing as the first fierce blast swept upon them, at the same moment shouting: "Look out! Hold fast there!" A few seconds later a deluge of water struck

caught on the recurring wave after being carried from the bridge and swept back on board. He is now one of Admiral Dewey's most trusted captains.

The officer of the deck who comes off watch at midnight or at 4 in the morning, cannot recuperate from the labors of the night by sleeping until noon. He has other duties as pressing and important as those of standing watch. When he was ordered to his ship it was as a "watch and division officer." The latter term means that he is to take charge of one of the gun divisions on board.

A DIVISION OFFICER'S WORK.

Each ship is divided into a certain number of parts for the more effective placing and fighting of the crew. There are generally five, including the powder division (the latter having charge of magazines and the distribution of powder and ammunition,) and it is to one of these that the deck officer is assigned immediately after joining the ship. He is required to take full command of his division, see that the men are drilled thoroughly and that they are in proper order at morning quarters and other ceremonies. He superintends the drawing of clothing and has general control of each individual member.

The drills in themselves take a considerable portion of his time, and it is seldom that he can call an hour his own, especially in the morning. Take it all in all there are few men ashore who labor harder for their money than the naval watch officer. His responsibilities are great and his pay is comparatively small.

If it was not for the fact that billet of "watch and division" officer is simply one rung in the long ladder of promotion that leads to fame and a settled income, there would be few incumbents in the position. The salaries of the ensigns, junior lieutenants and lieutenants who fill the grade (\$1200, \$1800 and \$2400 respectively,) scarcely suffice for the wear and tear of brain tissue and nerves.

H. H. LEWIS.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Charcoal is useful so often, particularly in the hot weather that it is well to remember that a broom stick, cut in convenient lengths and burnt black in the oven is an excellent home-made article. Some bits, renewed occasionally should be in milk cellar or ice box, one or two should always be put in birds or poultry after they are cleaned, if they are to stand any length of time. Remember that charcoal has the wonderful capacity of absorbing poisonous gases to the extent of 1000 times its own bulk.

If unpleasant breath is suspected, nibble a little of the "broom handle caramel," and it will cleanse the mouth and teeth thoroughly and make the opposite a certainty.

An excellent wash for the mouth and teeth and also for the hair is made by dissolving two ounces (about four even tablespoons) of borax in three pints of boiling water, while still warm add to this a teaspoon of spirits of camphor. Bottle and keep on the washstand, when ready to use, add equal amount of warm water.

The very heavy rains of early spring has caused "poison ivy" to be more rampant than ever in country and suburban places this summer. At the slightest appearance of irritation of the skin, while in the neighborhood of this dangerous growth, rub olive oil carefully into the skin and instant relief is said to follow. This is also a remedy for insect stings.

To insure the proper drawing out of salt from meat or mackerel soak it over night in milk instead of water. Sour milk will answer as well as sweet.

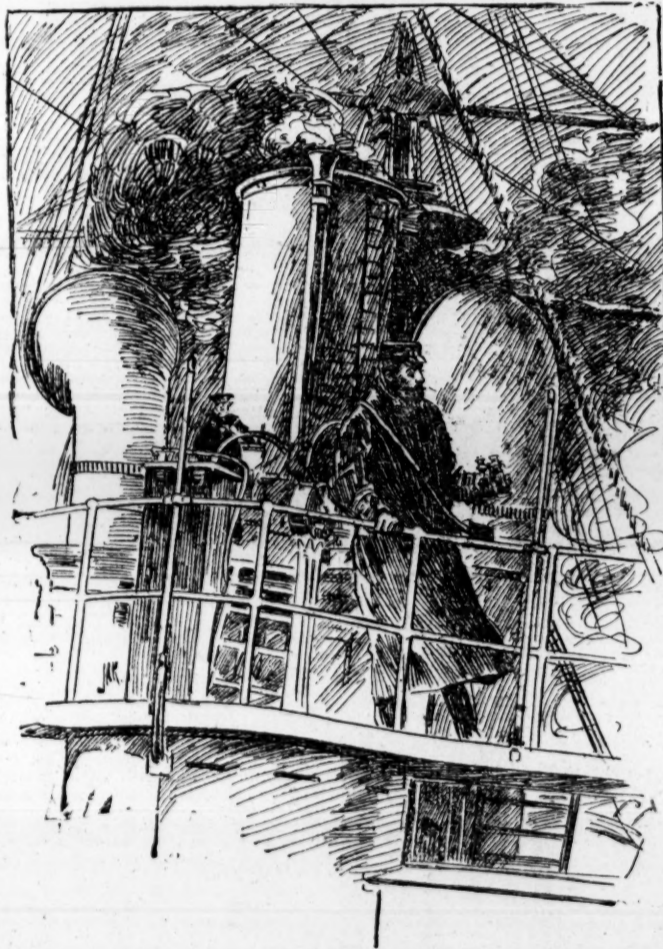
A tough steak may be made tender if rubbed over night or for a few hours with baking soda (bicarbonate.) Wash very quickly, and dry before putting in a very hot frying pan. This is sometimes more convenient than broiling, and if the pan is properly hot and turning duly attended to, the result will be very similar.

If eggs are short and icing is desired for cake, cook a tablespoonful of gelatin for a few minutes in the same amount of cold water, then add a tablespoonful of boiling water, add to this, a little at a time, a small cup of powdered sugar, flavor to taste, spread on the cake while warm. When cold it cannot be distinguished from egg frosting.

Yellow frosting is made by beating until very light the yoke of two eggs with a cup of powdered sugar, flavor with vanilla. This looks well on lady cake.

Even in the South, plums of various sorts are early and late in the market, and the juice, particularly of the damson, is so rich, both in flavor and color, that it is well to preserve it while the fruit is plentiful. A plum cheese, very appetizing to spread on toast or bread and butter for breakfast, may be made from the plums left in the bag, if the juice is not drained too dry. Rub these through a coarse sieve, simmer until tender, then stir in a scant pint of granulated sugar to each pint of the fruit, bring to the boil, pour into cups or tumblers, and when cold cover like currant jelly. If a full pint of sugar is used the cheese will be too hard to spread.

[Chicago Record:] "What made you give that blind man a plugged nickel." "People will take it from him when they won't from me."



WATCH OFFICER ON DUTY.

ping of the tide as it ebbs or flows against the steel sides. It is a time for the officer to recall memories of wife or sweetheart, or to plan future great—"Having the deck" in port is vastly different from being in charge of it at sea. In the days of the old navy, when sails were the only motive power used, there were weeks and weeks when watch would succeed watch with nothing occurring to break the monotony of calms, but there were also periods of constant struggling with the elements, of sleepless nights and days of hard, heart-breaking work, or moments of great peril, when one's life rested on the strength of a backstay, of hours filled with the experiences of an ordinary lifetime.

In this age of formidable battleships, with their powerful engines and great speed, standing watch on the bridge while under way is no sinecure. There is much to look after; the course must be kept, and a sharp watch constantly maintained. On dark nights when vision falls beyond the bow, the strain is intense. A possible accident means court-martial for the officer of the watch; and there are other incentives to careful duty, such as the desire for self-preservation and a regard for professional honor.

It is on stormy nights off the Horn, or in blithering gale in time of war that the man on the flying bridge feels that

the bridge, wrenching the gratings from their fastenings and throwing one of the cutters from its davits to the deck. Amid the roaring of the squall and the splintering crash of the wrecked boat, a shrill cry for help came from the sea to leeward.

"It is the officer of the deck!" shouted the navigator. "He has been carried overboard. Away, lifeboat!"

The order was not obeyed at once, as no small craft could live in such a sea. A minute after the first wave, the warship was boarded by a second, which came from the opposite direction. Shortly after that a volunteer crew manned the whaleboat, but it was dashed against the side of the ship and the men were rescued with the greatest difficulty. It was now concluded that nothing could be done to save the unfortunate officer, and he was given up for lost. Three hours later, when the gale finally broke, an order was issued to clear up decks. While several members of the forward division were overhauling the wreckage of the cutter they came across an object wedged in the mass of debris. It looked like a large bundle of clothing, but on dragging it out they found that it was a man, warm and still breathing. It was the missing officer of the deck. Subsequent investigation brought forth the astounding fact that he had been

KEEP THE ISLANDS.

NOT FOR OUR OWN SAKE, BUT FOR THE SAKE
OF THEIR PEOPLES.

By a Special Contributor.

AS I understand it, the United States went into this war against Spain in the cause of freedom. For three years Spain had been endeavoring to conquer these people. The means employed were savage. Hundreds of thousands were starved. Yet the Cubans, with great heroism, were continuing the struggle. In spite of their burned homes, their wasted fields, their dead comrades, the Cubans were not conquered, and still waged war. Under those circumstances we said to Spain: "You must withdraw from the western world. The Cubans have the right to be free."

It was understood and declared at the time that we were not waging war for the sake of territory, that we were not trying to annex Cuba, but that we were moved by compassion—a compassion that became as stern as justice. I did not think at the time there would be war. I supposed that the Spanish people had some sense, that they knew their own condition and the condition of this republic. But the improbable happened, and now, after the successes we have had, the end of the war appears to be in sight, and the question arises: "What shall we do with the Spanish islands that we have taken already, or that we may take before peace comes?"

CAN'T GIVE THE PHILIPPINES TO SPAIN.

Of course we could not, without stultifying ourselves and committing the gravest of crimes, hand back Cuba to Spain. But to do that would be no more criminal, no more infamous than to hand back the Philippines. In those islands there are from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 of people, and they have been robbed and enslaved by Spanish officers and soldiers. Undoubtedly they were savages when first found, and undoubtedly they are worse now than when discovered—more barbarous. They wouldn't make very good citizens of the United States; they are probably incapable of self-government, but no people can be ignorant enough to be justly robbed or savage enough to be rightly enslaved. I think that we should keep the islands, not for our own sake, but for the sake of these people.

"As far as the Philippines are concerned, I think that we should endeavor to civilize them, and to do this we should send teachers, not preachers. We should not endeavor to give them our superstition in place of Spanish superstition. They have had superstition enough. They don't need churches, they need schools. We should teach them our arts; how to cultivate the soil, how to manufacture the things they need. In other words, we should deal honestly with them and try our best to make them a self-supporting and a self-governing people. The eagle should spread its wings over those islands for that and for no other purpose. We cannot afford to give them to other nations or to throw fragments of them to the wild beasts of Europe. We cannot say to Russia: 'You may have a part,' and to Germany: 'You may have a share,' and to France: 'You take something,' and so divide out these people as thieves divide plunder. That we will never do."

WON BY AMERICAN BRAVERY.

There is, moreover, a little sentiment mixed with this matter in my mind. Manila Bay has been filled with American glory. There was won one of our greatest triumphs, one of the greatest naval victories of the world—won by American courage and genius. We cannot allow any other nation to become the owner of the stage on which this American drama was played. I know that we can be of great assistance to the inhabitants of the Philippines. I know that we can be an unmixed blessing to them, and that is the only ambition I have in regard to those islands. I would no more think of handing them back to Spain than I would of butchering the entire population in cold blood. Spain is unfit to govern. Spain has always been a robber. She has never made an effort to civilize a human being. The history of Spain, I think, is the darkest page in the history of the world.

"At the same time I have a kind of pity for the Spanish people. I feel that they have been victims—victims of superstition. Their blood has been sucked, their energies have been wasted and misdirected, and they excite my sympathies. Of course, there are many good Spaniards, good men, good women. Cervantes appears to be a civilized man, a gentleman, and I feel obliged to him for his treatment of Hobson. The great mass of the Spaniards, however, are passionately ignorant, and as passionate as ignorant. Their so-called leaders dare not tell them the truth about the progress of this war. They seem to be afraid to state the facts. They always commence with a

change it a little, then change it a little more, and maybe at last tell the truth. They never seem to dare to tell the truth at first, if the truth is bad. They put me in mind of the story of a man telegraphing to a wife about the condition of her husband. The first dispatch was, 'Your husband is well, never better.' The second was, 'Your husband is sick, but not very.' The third was, 'Your husband is much worse but we still have hope.' The fourth was, 'You may as well know the truth—we buried your husband yesterday.' That is about the way the Spanish people get their war news.

"That is why it may be incorrect to assume that peace is coming quickly. If the Spaniards were a normal people, who acted as other folks do, we might prophesy a speedy peace, but nobody has prophetic vision enough to tell what such a people will do. In spite of all appearances, and all our successes, and of all sense, the war may drag on. But I hope not, not only for our sake, but for the sake of the Spaniards themselves. I can't help thinking of the poor peasants who will be killed, neither can I help thinking of the poor peasants who will have to toil for many years on the melancholy fields of Spain to pay the costs of this war. I am sorry for them, and I am sorry also for the widows and orphans, and no one will be more delighted when peace comes.

CONSTITUTIONAL PHASE OF THE QUESTION.

The argument has been advanced in the national Senate and elsewhere, that the Federal Constitution makes no provision for the holding of colonies or dependencies, such as the Philippines would be; that we can only acquire them as territories, and eventually must take them in as States, with their population of mixed and inferior races. That is hardly an effective argument.

When this country was an infant, still in its cradle, George Washington gave the child some very good advice; told him to beware of entangling alliances, to stay at home, and attend to his own business. Under the circumstances this was all very good. But the infant has been growing, and the republic is now one of the most powerful nations in the world, and yet, from its infant days until now, good, conservative people have been repeating the advice of Washington. It was repeated again and again when we were talking about purchasing Louisiana, and many Senators and Congressmen became hysterical and predicted the fall of the republic if that was done. The same thing took place when we purchased Florida, and again when we got 1,000,000 square miles from Mexico, and still again when we bought Alaska. These ideas about violating the Constitution and wrecking the republic were promulgated by our great and wise statesmen on all these previous occasions, but after all the Constitution seems to have borne the strain. There seems to be as much liberty now as there was then, and in fact a great deal more. Our territories have given us no trouble, while they have greatly added to our population and vastly increased our wealth.

Beside this, the statement of the olden time, the wise men with whom wisdom was supposed to have perished, could not and did not imagine the improvements that would take place after they were gone. In their time, practically speaking, it was further from New York to Buffalo than it is now from New York to San Francisco, and as far as the transportation of intelligence is concerned, San Francisco is as near New York as it would have been in their day had it been just across the Harlem River. Taking into consideration the railways, the telegraphs and the telephones, this country now, with its area of 3,500,000 square miles is not as large as the thirteen original colonies were; that is to say, the distances are more easily traveled and more easily overcome. In those days it required months and months to cross the continent. Now it is the work of four or five days.

CONSTITUTION CAN STAND EXPANSION.

Yet, when we come to talk about annexing the Hawaiian Islands, the advice of George Washington was again repeated, and the older the Senator the fonder he was of his advice. These Senators had the idea that the Constitution, having nothing in favor of it, must contain something, at least in spirit, against it. Of course our fathers had no idea of the growth of the republic. We have, because with us it is a matter of experience. I don't see that Alaska has imperiled any of the liberties of New York. We need not admit Alaska as a State unless it has a population entitling it to admission, and we are not bound to take the Sandwich Islands until the people are civilized, until they are fit companions of free men and free women. It may be that a good many of our citizens will go to the Sandwich Islands, and that, in a short time, the people there will be

ready to be admitted as a State. All this the Constitution can stand, and in it there is no danger of imperialism.

I believe in national growth. As a rule, the prosperous farmer wants to buy the land that adjoins him, and I think a prosperous nation has the ambition of growth. It is better to expand than to shrivel; and, if our Constitution is too narrow to spread over the territory that we have the courage to acquire, why we can make a broader one. It is a very easy matter to make a constitution, and no human happiness, no prosperity, no progress should be sacrificed for the sake of a piece of paper with writing on it; because there is plenty of paper, and plenty of men to do the writing, and plenty of people to say what the writing should be. I take more interest in people than I do in constitutions. I regard constitutions as secondary; they are means to an end, but the dear old conservative gentlemen seem to regard constitutions as ends in themselves.

I have read what ex-President Cleveland had to say on this important subject, and I am happy to say that I entirely disagree with him. So, too, I disagree with Senator Edmunds and with Mr. Bryan and with Senator Hoar, and with all the other gentlemen who wish to stop the growth of the republic. I want it to grow. Sometimes I have thought that there is only air enough on this hemisphere to float one flag, and in time that dream may come true.

DESTINY OF SPAIN'S ISLANDS.

As to the final destiny of the island possessions won from Spain, my idea is that the Philippine Islands will finally be free, protected, it may be, for a long time by the United States. I think Cuba will come to us for protection, naturally, and, so far as I am concerned, I want Cuba only when Cuba wants us. I think that Porto Rico and some of those islands will belong permanently to the United States, and I believe Cuba will finally become a part of our republic.

When the opponents of progress found that they couldn't make the American people take the back track by holding up their hands over the Constitution, they dragged in the Monroe doctrine. When we concluded not to allow Spain any longer to enslave her colonies in the New World, that was a very human and a very wise resolve, and it was strictly in accord with the Monroe doctrine. For the purpose of conquering Spain, we attacked her fleet in Manila Bay and destroyed it. I cannot conceive how that action of ours can be twisted into a violation of the Monroe doctrine. The most that can be said is that it is an extension of that doctrine, and that we are now saying to Spain: "You shall not enslave, you shall not rob, anywhere that we have the power to prevent it!"

MONROE DOCTRINE NO BAR TO GROWTH.

Having taken the Philippines, the same humanity that dictated the declaration of what is called the Monroe doctrine will force us to act there in accordance with the spirit of that doctrine. The other day I saw in the paper an extract, I think, from Goldwin Smith, in which he says that if we were to bombard Cadiz we would give up the Monroe doctrine. I do not see the application. We are at war with Spain and we have a right to invade that country, and the invasion would have nothing whatever to do with the Monroe doctrine. War being declared, we have the right to do anything consistent with civilized warfare to gain the victory. The bombardment of Cadiz would have no more to do with the Monroe doctrine than with the attraction of gravitation. If by the Monroe doctrine is meant that he have agreed to stay in this hemisphere and to prevent other nations from interfering with any people on this hemisphere, and if it is said that, growing out of this, is another doctrine, namely, that we are pledged not to interfere with any people living on the other hemisphere, then it might be called a violation of the Monroe doctrine for us to bombard Cadiz. But such is not the Monroe doctrine. If, we being at war with England, she should bombard the city of New York, or we should bombard some city of England, would anybody say that either nation had violated the Monroe doctrine? I do not see how that doctrine is involved, whether we fight at sea or on the territory of the enemy.

FIRST WAR FOR HUMANITY.

This is the first war, so far as I know, in the history of the world, that has been waged solely in the interest of humanity; the only war born of pity, of sympathy, and for that reason I have taken a deep interest in it, and I must say that I was greatly astonished by the victory of Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay. I think it one of the most wonderful in the history of the world, and I think all that Dewey has done shows clearly that he is a man of thought, courage and of genius. So, too, the victory over the fleet of Cervera by Commodore Schley is one of the most marvelous and the most brilliant in all the annals of the world. The marksmanship, the courage, the absolute precision with which everything was done, is to my mind astonishing. Neither should we forget Wainwright's heroic exploit, as commander of the Gloucester, by which he demonstrated that torpedo destroyers have no terror for a yacht manned by American pluck. Manila Bay and Santiago both

are surpassingly wonderful. There are no words with which to describe such deeds—deeds that leap like flames above the clouds and glorify the whole heavens.

WAR PROVES ANGLO-SAXON SUPERIORITY.

The Spanish have shown in this contest that they possess courage, and they have displayed what you might call the heroism of desperation, but the Anglo-Saxon courage and coolness—courage not to be blinded by passion, courage that is the absolute servant of intelligence. The Anglo-Saxon has a fixedness of purpose that is never interfered with by feeling; he does not become enraged—he becomes firm, unyielding, his mind is absolutely made up, clasped, locked, and he carries out his will. With the Spaniard it is excitement, nervousness; he becomes frantic. I think this war has shown the superiority, not simply of our ships, or our armor or our guns, but the superiority of our men, of our officers of our gunners. The courage of our army about Santiago was splendid, the steadiness and bravery of the volunteers magnificent. I think that what has already been done has given us the admiration of the civilized world.

I know, of course, that some countries hate us. Germany is filled with malice, and has been just on the crumbling edge of meanness for months, wishing but not daring to interfere; hateful, hostile, but keeping just within the overt act. We could teach Germany a lesson, and her ships would go down before ours just the same as the Spanish ships have done. Sometimes I have almost wished that a hostile German shot might be fired. But I think we will get even with Germany and with France, at least I hope so.

And there is another thing I hope that the good feeling now existing between England and the United States may be eternal. In other words, I hope it will be to the interests of both to be friends. I think the English-speaking peoples are to rule this world they are the kings of invention, of manufactures, of commerce, of administration, and they have a higher conception of human liberty than any other people. Of course, they are not entirely free; they still have some of the rags and tatters and ravelings of superstition; but they are tatters and they are rags, and they are ravelings, and the people know it. And, besides all this, the English language holds the greatest literature of the world.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

Marie Antoinette de Mirabeau is the family name of the novelist "Gyp," and she is the great-grandniece of the famous orator Mirabeau. She, too, is a revolutionary—she is, indeed, one of the few titled women who are avowed Socialists. She is full of vigorous dislikes as her novels show. Her literary output is something prodigious, and it is truly said that if she would do less and give more time to it her work would be of uncommon excellence—as it is, it is amusing, but not literature. She began to write in 1878, in which year she was married to the Count de Martel de Janville, and took up her residence in Paris. Since then she has published twenty-seven books of fiction, and in addition to these she writes every week three or four columns for M. Edouard Drumont's paper, the Libre Parole.

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THE MAN AND THE HOUR.

COMMODORE WATSON AND HIS MISSION TO THE
COAST OF SPAIN.

By a Special Contributor.

A GRAY-HAIRED officer who was a roommate of John Crittendon Watson in their schooldays at the Naval Academy, said the other day: "I remember Watson's favorite study was always history. He was enthusiastic over that, and was especially interested in the early history of Spain. He was familiar with every period in the story of that country, from the time, twenty-one hundred years ago, when the conquering Romans made a landing at what is now Barcelona, down to the years in which the cities of Iberia were the victims of sack and bombardment at the hands of Romans and Goth and Moors, and later from the British and French. Many a night when I have wanted to sleep I have heard him hold forth on the glories of those early days."

"Watson was always just as much of a fighter as a student, too, and we who knew the man can easily understand how his blood stirs as he realizes today that fate and the march of events have placed in his hand the pen (as represented by our mightiest squadron) with which another chapter in Spanish history will soon be written. Outside of navy circles, Commodore Watson is not so widely known as Sampson, or Schley, or Dewey, but with the men who serve under him he is as popular even as Schley. He is a fighter through and through. From the day when he helped lash Farragut to the mast down to the present time, he has always been equal to the task, whatever it may have been, and the Jackies on board the warships which will make up the transatlantic squadron are simply aching to get to Spain with the 'old man,' for they are certain that they can equal the record of Manila and Santiago, if only they can meet Camara's fleet."

Watson is essentially the man of the hour in his profession, and will not sail in ignorance of the task awaiting him. With the exact information of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence at his command, he will know the details of the coast fortifications of Spain as thoroughly as he does those of New York Harbor. He will have on his list of cities which he may be called upon to bombard such historic places as Cadiz, Barcelona, Cartagena, Malaga, Valencia, several smaller ports, and the thriving seaports of Santander, Corunna and Ferrol, on the northern coast. He knows that all these cities are fortified to a certain extent, but that, with the exception of two or three, the fortifications are in almost the same condition as they were when the English fleet under Admiral Blake blockaded them in 1657. The guns mounted on them, while not so ancient as this, are most decidedly out of date, and many are in poor condition.

THE BASE OF SUPPLIES.

The first consideration in preparing for the naval operations in Spanish waters will be to secure a base. It can

be said that the Balearic Islands have already been selected as the American base. They are favorably located for this purpose, lying only a hundred miles off the east coast, within easy reach of all Spain's Mediterranean ports. Although the fortifications of the islands have been strengthened by the mounting of a few new Krupp guns since the beginning of the present war, it is known that it will be impossible for them to offer any effective resistance to the big guns of the American battleships. Just which of the island ports to occupy will be left to the decision of the commander of the squadron when he arrives and has an opportunity to examine the exact situation and the lay of the land.

It is a noteworthy fact, although it has received no mention in any discussion of plans by the department of officials, that Admiral Camara's fleet will lie directly in the path of Watson's squadron on its way to the proposed base of operations. The base selected by Camara for his fleet is Ceuta, at the extreme point of the African peninsula, opposite Gibraltar. Ceuta is the site of Spain's penal colony, and the place where some of her greatest atrocities have been committed. It is likely that the American force would go into a fight off this spot with more than their usual enthusiasm. It will be a favorable location for the Americans, too, if Camara decides to stay there until their arrival. The Spanish admiral will have a good harbor to fight in, but will not be backed up by land batteries of any strength worth considering. In fact, it will be decidedly easier to vanquish them at Ceuta than if they lay under the protection of even the poorly-manned guns of Cadiz. Ceuta is, however, strategically the proper point for Admiral Camara to make his stand, as it is the key to all the Spanish coast cities on the Mediterranean.

SPAIN'S WEAK DEFENSES.

Ever since the first rumor of the hostile expedition from the United States against Spain reached Madrid, the Spanish government has been working with feverish activity in directing the construction of new fortifications about all the larger coast cities. At almost every port new earth and sand batteries have been thrown up at advantageous positions. These defenses are probably as effective against heavy projectiles as any that could be devised, for the experience of the American warships with the fortifications of Santiago and San Juan shows that sand affords much greater resistance than stone and mortar. It is in the matter of ordnance and gunnery that the Spanish ports are disastrously weak. A number of Krupp and Armstrong guns, purchased before the war, have been mounted on these new batteries, but they are too few in number to be effective, and if left to the generally untrained and undisciplined Spanish artillerymen, the Americans have little to fear from them.

If it is the Spanish plan to dispute the passage of the straits of Gibraltar,

they will have to rely, aside from the fleet and the insignificant fortifications at Ceuta, on the fortifications at Tarifa and Camero Point. Tarifa depends for its defense upon the big square tower, rendered famous by the loyalty of Guzman and Bueno, which dominates the bastioned inclosure of the city, and upon the fortress of the Isle des Pigeons. This little island communicates with the mainland by means of a fortified drawbridge. It is less than a quarter of a mile wide, and is completely encircled by a wide earth parapet, defended by fifteen batteries; all but two of which are uncovered. Not a modern gun of any power is mounted in these batteries, according to the report of a French correspondent who recently visited them, and the force stationed here has been insufficient even to take care of them, so that nearly all require new mountings or are deficient in some other part of their mechanism.

Camero Point is weaker even than Tarifa. It guards one side of the bay of Algeiras, on the opposite side of which looms Gibraltar. In 1810 the fortifications about Algeiras were all dismantled and the English have seen to it that they were not rebuilt, protesting against each move to erect new defenses as a hostile demonstration against Great Britain. Watson could sail past both Tarifa and Camero Point without suffering any serious damage, or he could lay to and silence their guns with a few shells from the battleships.

THE MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

Once past Ceuta the American fleet will find the nearest port of importance to be Malaga, the capital of the province of the same name. It is considered to rank next to Barcelona in extent of business and shipping, but the fortifications are practically nil. The recent war excitement has caused the military authorities to throw up several batteries near a lighthouse on the outer point of Malagueta, and now guns have been added to the battery of San Nicholas, but they are of little moment from a strategic point of view.

If the government at Washington gives Commodore Watson instructions to carry on a devastating war, which is hardly probable, he will proceed from Malaga to Cartagena, which is Spain's chief naval arsenal. Cartagena is the most strongly fortified of Spain's Mediterranean ports. Above the town on the slope of the wooded hills, are located a number of masked batteries, mounting 6-inch and 8-inch rapid-fire guns of the Armstrong pattern. The situation of these batteries and the fact that the guns burn smokeless powder, would make it difficult for an enemy to locate them. The forts which present the most formidable appearance to the eye stand on the Island of Escombrera, two miles from the narrow entrance of the well-sheltered harbor, but they are in a neglected state. Their old-fashioned smooth-bores could not stand for an hour before the powerful guns of the Brooklyn or Oregon. The harbor, which is heart-shaped and deep in the center, is shallow near the entrance, and submarine mines could be planted with ease. That such mines have been put down in all the Spanish harbors is known, but their efficiency is a doubtful point.

During the past two hundred years Cartagena has been the scene of many battles. It was occupied by Sir John Leake in 1706, and retaken the following year by the Duke of Berwick. In 1823 the town capitulated to the French, and in 1844, in consequence of the insurrection in Spain, it was again given over to warfare. Admiral Lobos, with

a Spanish fleet, bombarded Cartagena in 1873, and recaptured it for the government. If fate decrees that an American squadron shall be the next to challenge the ancient city, her history will simply bear out the prophesy of Scipio that, "Born in storms, a stormy career is hers."

BARCELONA POORLY FORTIFIED.

The city which has suffered most from panic since the report of Watson's coming reached Spain, is Barcelona, which would naturally be the next objective point after Cartagena. Barcelona is the most cosmopolitan city in Spain. Its half-million population includes a large proportion of French, English and Italians, and, for that reason, Commodore Watson might hesitate to turn his guns against it. The heaviest pieces in position above Barcelona are eight 240-millimeter Armstrong guns which, on account of the ease with which they can be handled and the rapidity of their fire, would prove formidable antagonists in the hands of competent gunners. A number of new batteries have been recently erected which carry four 7-inch quick-firers and a few 6-inch Armstrongs. All the other guns at Barcelona are supplied with cannon shells carrying small bursting charges. The proportion of armor projectiles is so small that they could do little damage to warships, though they might make things uncomfortable for the crews.

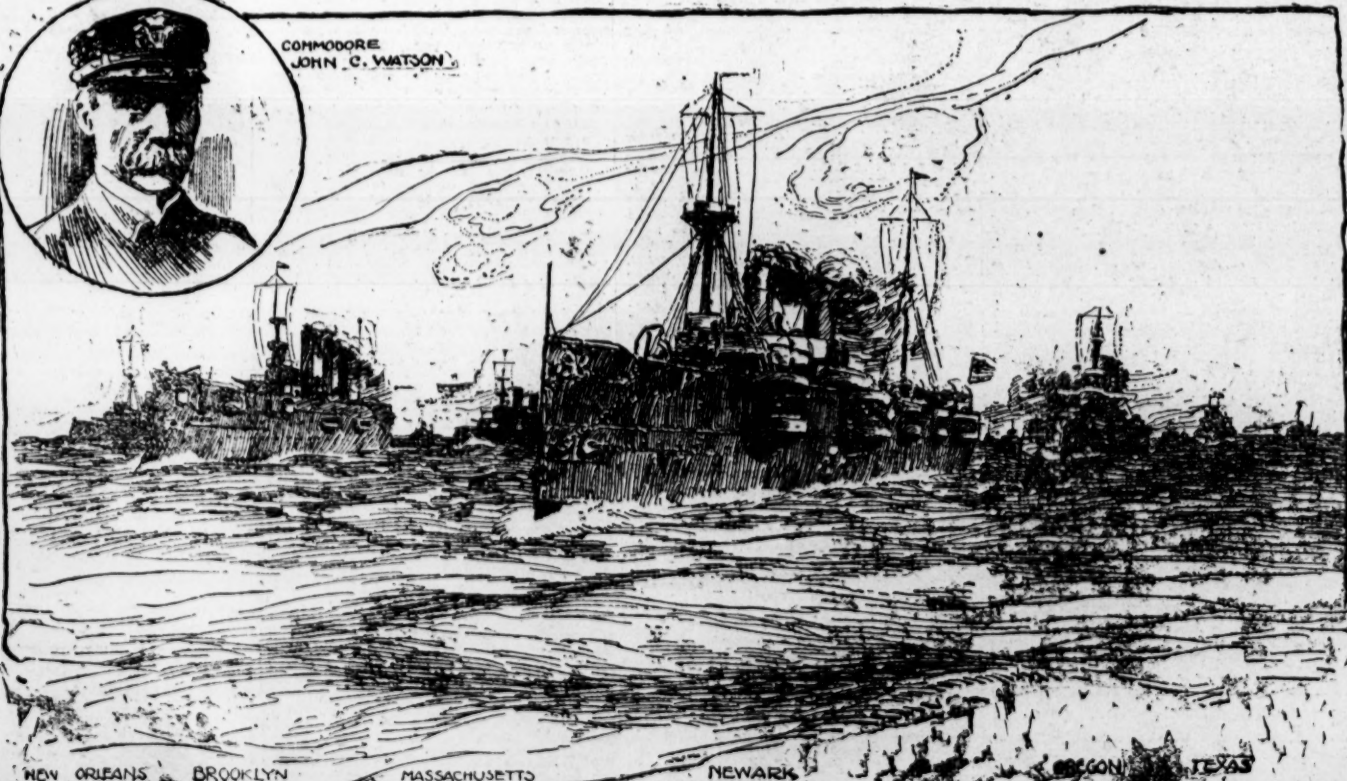
The defenses of Barcelona have a natural location hard to surpass. The city stands on the sloping edge of a small plain. Immediately to the south-east rises the Montuich hills to a height of 350 feet. Upon the summit of this hill stands the fort of the same name. It commands the city, citadel, and the port, and at one time was considered impregnable by the Spaniards. To the northeast is the citadel, a regular fortress built on Vauban's system. Surrounding it are walls, moats and batteries, very pleasing to the martial eye, but constructed of such poor material that a modern gun would play havoc with them. A careful review of Barcelona's defenses, the strength of which is perhaps better known to the government than those of any other Spanish city, compels the admission that they would offer but little resistance to Watson's fleet. If the forward turret guns of the Oregon ever begin to send their 1100-pound projectiles into the very center of the Casa Consistorial, as they can easily do, it is probable that the red and yellow banner of Spain will lose little time in bowing to the conquerors.

SPAIN'S STRONGEST SEAPORT.

The most important of Spanish cities and the one best located for defense is Cadiz. It is built on a rocky promontory that extends northeast five miles into the Atlantic from the Isla de Leon. Between the island and the mainland extends a narrow channel, the Rio de Santi Petri; at the entrance from the ocean is the fort of Santi Petri. On the right of the railway which connects Cadiz with Seville are the forts of San Luis Punteles and Matagora. Both are formidable in appearance and large Krupps form the greater portion of the armament, but Watson's fleet would find more strength in one of the newer earth batteries erected along the outer edge of the city than in the two forts combined. The batteries mount a number of 9-inch poly-grooved guns, for which a high degree of accuracy is claimed up to a range of 8000 yards. They carry 360-pound projectiles classed as armor-piercing, but not



COMMODORE
JOHN C. WATSON.



WATSON'S FLEET ON ITS WAY.

likely to prove highly effective because of the low bursting charge (ten pounds.) With skillful gunners some of the older Krupps and smooth-bores about Cadiz might be made of efficient service, because their location enables them to command a considerable range when fired at a high angle. But it is doubtful whether the Spanish gunners possess sufficient ingenuity to take advantage of this circumstance.

The city itself still retains the old wall, pierced with five gates, which stood during the invasions of the earlier centuries, and a number of guns are mounted here and there, but their purpose is more to impress than to defend. Forts Santa Catalina and San Sebastian are located on the extreme outer point of the promontory, and they are fully garrisoned by the so-called crack artillerymen of Spain. That their antiquated stone and brick ramparts will crumble into dust before the 10, 12 and 13-inch rifles of the Indiana, Oregon and Massachusetts is a foregone conclusion.

CARELESS OFFICERS AND POOR GUNNERS.

After all, the weakest spot in Spain's defenses is the inefficiency of her gunners and the poor condition of the guns. The carelessness of Spanish officers in looking after such ordnance as they have is simply amazing. At the time when the correspondent was in Cadiz, he paid a visit to all the fortifications protecting the city. In the fort of San Sebastian, one of the principal defenses, which is so situated that it commands one face of the town, he noticed a Montoria breech-loading gun of large caliber. The size and formidable appearance of the weapon invited a closer inspection, which resulted in the astounding discovery that a crack, carefully puttied, existed in the outer end of the breechblock. It did not require a thorough knowledge of ordnance to realize that the gun could not be fired without positive danger of explosion, or that it had not been fired for some time. The non-commissioned officer of artillery, who

acted as guard, merely shrugged his shoulders and laughed indifferently when the crack was pointed out. It is safe to conjecture that similar defects exist elsewhere in Spain's coast artillery. A similar incident was related to the correspondent in Lisbon by a French officer, who had been looking over the defenses of Barcelona. The Spanish captain who was showing the Frenchman over the batteries mentioned the fact that he had just received a 9-inch Armstrong gun, but that part of the breech mechanism was missing. To the officer's remark, "Of course, you won't mount it in that condition," the Spaniard replied: "Why not? It looks just as strong, and the inspector never examines the pieces closely." So long as he could fool the inspector, the officer was satisfied. The possibility that the gun might be found useless when it was needed against an enemy apparently did not occur to him. So, with the Spanish gunners. They take no pride in the condition of their pieces, and they get little practice. Such as they have is done with half or quarter charges. Spain has been too poor to afford full charges for her guns, in target work, and the result of this policy, or necessity, has been to prevent the possibility of developing efficient marksmen. At home, as in her colonies, Spain's fatal weakness will be found not in her guns, but in her gunnery.

The coast ports of Spain, aside from those already mentioned, Santander, Ferrol, Coruna, Valencia, Alicante and Tarragone, are too unimportant to claim Commodore Watson's serious attention, and, as his instructions do not include an invasion, it is hardly probable he will make a demonstration in front of any of them. If the past results of the Spanish-American war offer any criterion, the mission of this modern armada will be fulfilled within a very few weeks after its arrival off the coast of the dons. And Commodore John Crittenden Watson's addition to the pages of Spain's history will have been written.

HENRY LEWIS,
Late U.S.N.

WOMEN OF NOTE.

Julia Marlowe-Taber, who went to Europe a few weeks ago completely broken down in health, is said to have wonderfully improved by her short stay at Adelboden, in the Bernese Alps.

Miss Harriet Benton of Odessa, Mo., recently graduated from the Kansas City College of Pharmacy and was awarded the gold medal for attaining the highest degree in every branch of study.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stiles, who died in Madison, O., the other day, was a Union spy during the civil war. She was captured by the Confederates during the siege of Richmond and narrowly escaped with her life.

Mrs. McCulloch, who died recently in Washington, was the widow of the late Hugh McCulloch, twice Secretary of the Treasury. Mrs. McCulloch was interested in several charities, but her favorite was the Newsboys' Home in the Capital City.

Mrs. Caroline Croft, formerly Caroline Abigail Brewer of Boston, has left \$100,000 to two prominent physicians of that city for investigations to find some way of curing cancer, consumption and other diseases now regarded as incurable.

Queen Margharita of Italy has taken to golf playing in the hope of reducing her flesh. She was formerly one of the famous beauties of Europe, but increasing corpulence is stealing away her good looks. All Roman society has now taken up golf with enthusiasm.

Mrs. Cora Henner, who was chief of the women detectives at the World's Fair and who is to take charge of a similar department at the Paris Exposition, personally made 200 arrests at Chicago, and she had ninety-five women working under her. She will take 100 to Paris.

The Countess of Castellane, formerly Anna Gould, is so disgusted with the

conventional French marriage, wherein the bride, no matter how humble, must bring a dowry to her husband, that she has organized a society for promoting matrimony among the lower classes without any such obligation.

The announcement that Mme. Rejane, the famous French actress, had instituted suit for divorce is followed by the news that the proceedings had been dropped, and now a Paris correspondent writes that Mme. Rejane, her husband and their baby are frequently seen in an automobile on the Bois.

Mrs. Caroline H. Bell of Milwaukee, who will be Wisconsin's candidate for national treasurer of the Woman's Relief Corps before its coming Cincinnati convention, first became conspicuous in the work of the eighth annual convention, when she was presented with a solid silver set by the various corps of her department.

Queen Victoria will soon celebrate her jubilee as "Lady of Balmoral." She purchased Balmoral in the summer of 1848 and took possession of it in the following September. Hence, when she goes there in the autumn, she will have been a resident of Deeside for half a century, a fact which is to be commemorated by the erection of a fountain on the Ballater road.

Mrs. Ella Knowles Haskill, the woman lawyer of Montana, who ran for the office of Attorney-General of Montana on the Populist ticket, and failing to get it, married her successful competitor on the Republican ticket, becoming thereby the "Assistant Attorney-General." thinks a woman murderer should receive the same punishment as a man murderer.

Many Italians of the younger generation had their first opportunity recently of hearing Adelaide Ristori on the stage. Notwithstanding her age and infirmity, she made the trip to Turin, where she recited the fifth canto of "Dante's Inferno" at the Carignano Theater. Though her voice was weak, the dramatic genius, which had made her world-famed, still animated her delivery.



WORTERMELONS.

Ef you've only et the melon
That you've bought, an' put on ice,
An' then set down an' cut it,
With a fork an' carvin' knife,
You've missed of boyhood's romance,
A mos' delicious slice,
An' never drunk the fulles' cup of life.

There aint no fruit a growin' now,
In any earthly groun',
Like the juicy worter-melons ripe an' sweet,
That creepin' 'neath the rus'lin' corn,
We barefoot youngsters foun'
An' toted to the willer-clump to eat.

Ef the stem was dry an' curly,
An' was sort o' hard an' shrunk,
An' of the rine was darkly green,
With lightish, jagged streak,
An' when we tapped upon it,
Give out a holler "plunk,"
It seemed as ef we heerd that melon speak.

But there aint no melons growin' now
Like them we used to hook,
From closely hidden patches that we knew;
An' there aint no sun an' shadder,
No swimmin'-pool nor brook,
Like the waters that we used to paddle through.

LOU V. CHAPIN.

FATHER CRESPI'S DIARY.

A RECORD OF THE FIRST JOURNEY MADE BY EUROPEANS THROUGH CALIFORNIA.

Translated for The Times.

PART I—INTRODUCTION.

SHORTLY before daybreak of June 25, 1767, Don Carlos Francisco de Croix, Marquis de Croix, Viceroy of New Spain from the Viceroyal residence in the City of Mexico, sent out a notification to the Jesuits of the royal decree of Charles III, expelling their order from the dominions of His Catholic Majesty. The colleges, convents and missions pertaining to or in charge of the Society of Jesus were distributed among and assigned to other religious organizations.

The missions of Lower California, whose beginning was due to the unceasing labor and undaunted courage of the noble sons of Loyola, Fathers Salvatierra and Kino, and which had increased during the short space of seventy years (October 25, 1697, to February 3, 1768,) from one to fourteen, were transferred to the custody of the Propaganda Fide of the Franciscan friars in the convent of San Fernando, established in the City of Mexico.

The political government of the Californias was intrusted to Don Gaspar Portola, a native of Catalonia, in Spain, who received the appointment of governor, and for the purpose of carrying into effect the royal decree in that remote province, sailed on October 9, 1767, from the port of Matanchel. It was December 2 of the same year when he arrived at San Bernabe, in the peninsula of Lower California, and from there proceeded overland to the principal mission, Loreto. Upon his arrival he informed the unhappy fathers of their fate; the Jesuits obeyed without murmur the King's commands, and on the third day of February, 1768, set sail from Loreto for the mainland.

July 16, 1767, the following Franciscans left their convent of San Fernando to take charge of the California missions: Father Junipero Serra, doctor in and professor of theology, commissary of the Inquisition and president of the missions of the holy province of Mallorca; Father Francisco Palou, a member of the same province and a missionary of the Propaganda Fide; Father Juan Moran of the province of the Concepcion and a missionary; Father Antonio Martinez of the province of Burgos; Father Juan Ignacio Gastore, a member of the same province; Father Fernando Parron of the province of Estremadura, and Fathers Francisco Gomez and Andres Villumbrales of the province of the Concepcion.

In due course of time these missionaries reached the City of Tepic, where their number increased by five, the Fathers José Murgía, Juan Ramos de Cora, Juan Crespi, Miguel de la Campa Cos and Fermín Lazuen, all formerly occupied in the missions of the Sierra Gorda. December 8, 1767, two more Franciscans, the Fathers Dionisio Bastera and Juan de Medina Yeytia, both members of the province of Cantabria, left the City of Mexico and joined their companions in Tepic on the last day of December of the same year.

March 13, 1768, the friars left for San Blas, where all sixteen the next day at noon took passage on board of the schooner San Carlos, which left that port at 8 o'clock in the evening and arrived on Holy Friday, the first day of April, 1768, at about the same hour in the roadstead of Loreto. Only Fathers Serra and Palou landed that evening, the others on the next day, April 2.

The new missionaries at once went to work with great energy and activity in their new field of labors, and on May 14, 1769, founded the mission of San Fernando Villacata.

Many were the orders issued by the Kings of Spain, many the expeditions undertaken since the first one of Cortes in 1533, for the purpose of exploring and settling both Californias, but little had been accomplished in the peninsula and nothing in what is today the glorious State of California. The last mission established by the Jesuits (October 16, 1766,) and the one farthest north, was Santa Maria de los Angeles, situated in lat. 31 deg. N.

The court of Madrid, jealous of Russian encroachments on the northern part of the Pacific Coast, ordered the then Inspector-general (visitador,) Don José de Galvez, to proceed at once to California and take all the necessary measures for occupying without delay at least the seaports of San Diego and Monterey. Galvez, in conformity with this peremptory instructions, and armed with full powers from the viceroy, left Mexico in April, took vessel at San Blas on May 24, 1768, landed in Cerralvo July 6, and shortly after arrived at the mines of Santa Ana, where, in the house of Don Manuel de Osio, he established his headquarters. There he met, on the last of October, the president of the missions, Fray Junipero Serra. After several conferences, both agreed upon a plan toward the settlement of Upper California, and decided that for this purpose two expeditions should be undertaken,

one by sea, and the other, divided into two sections or divisions, by land.

The expedition by sea was composed of three schooners, one of which, loaded with provisions, was lost at sea and never heard of, the other two were the San Carlos and San Antonio (alias Principe.) The San Carlos which left the port of La Paz January 9, 1769, was under the command of the pilot, Don Vicente Vila, with whom, besides the vessel's crew, were Don Pedro Fages with twenty-five soldiers; the surgeon, Don Pedro Prat, and the ensign of the engineer corps, Don Miguel Constanzo. Delayed by contrary winds, and the sufferings of the crew and passengers from scurvy, the San Carlos did not reach the harbor of San Diego until April 30, where it found already anchored the schooner San Antonio, or El Principe, under the command of Don Juan Perez, which had sailed from Cape San Lucas February 25, visited several points along the Coast, gone as far north as 34 deg. 40 min. latitude, and then returned south, entering the port of San Diego April 11.

The first section of the overland expedition left Villacata March 24, 1769. It was composed of the captain, Don Fernando Rivera y Moncada, twenty-five of his soldiers of the presidio of Loreto; the pilot, Don José Canizares, charged with making the necessary astronomical observations; three muleteers, forty-two Indians of Lower California, and the missionary, Father Crespi.

This party arrived in San Diego May 14, 1769, without having experienced any other misfortune than the loss of many Indians, due to deaths and desertions. From this date, May 14, 1769, the beginning of the settlement and of the modern history of California may be counted.

Don Gaspar de Portola, Governor of the province, and in command of the second section of the overland expedition, started from Loreto March 4. On May 5, the venerable Father Junipero Serra, the real conqueror and settler of Upper California, joined him at the mission of Santa Maria de los Angeles. The party arrived May 13 at Villacata, where the next day the mission of San Fernando was established with Father Miguel de la Campa Cos in charge.

By May 15 the expedition had set out anew on its journey, and arrived safely the first day of July in San Diego, where Fray Junipero Serra, on the 16th of the same month, founded the mission of San Diego de Alcalá, of which he and the fathers Juan Vizcaino and Fernando Parron were the first pastors.

One part of the policy agreed upon by the Inspector-general and the president of the missions had been carried out, and it now became necessary to proceed with the second, the establishment of a settlement at Monterey. As already stated, the crew of the San Carlos had fallen victims to the scurvy and were unable to handle the vessel, therefore it was decided that the San Antonio should return to San Blas for more sailors wherewith to man both schooners, and at the same time bring a cargo of provisions and other articles necessary for the maintenance of the missions, presidios and Indians. It was also agreed upon that a small portion of the soldiers should remain in San Diego to guard the harbor and nurse the sick, and that the main body should accompany the governor on his search for the port of Monterey.

This reconnoitering expedition started on its journey on July 14, 1769, and was composed as follows: Don Gaspar de Portola, governor and commander-in-chief of the expedition, with one servant; Don Fernando Rivera de Moncada, captain and second in command, with one servant and twenty-six soldiers of the militia, called on account of the leather jackets worn, "Cuera." Lieut. Don Pedro Fages, with his volunteers of the Free Company of Catalonia. The ensign of the engineer corps, Don Miguel Constanzo, seven muleteers and fifteen baptized Indians of Lower California, and last but not least, the Fathers Francisco Gomez and Juan Crespi, to the latter of whom posterity is debtor for the diary of the journey, here translated from the Spanish, is herewith respectfully submitted to those interested in the early history of one of the fairest lands with which this globe of ours is blessed.

This was the first overland expedition ever undertaken by Europeans in what is now the State of California. The difficulties to overcome were many, the hardships suffered by those pioneers without number; their only guide, the description of the sea voyage made by the pilot Cabrero Buena, exact and abundant in details as far as landmarks are concerned, but absolutely unreliable and grossly inexact in the astronomical observations fixing the latitude of the different promontories and localities. The scientific instruments used by Father Crespi and Ensign Constanzo must also have been of an inferior order, for the observations made by both simultaneously, disagree from nine to thirty-three minutes, the aver-

age difference being twenty-two minutes.

Owing to the absence of correct charts and good instruments, the explorers searched in vain for the harbor of Monterey, or rather were deprived of the mediums to establish absolutely its identity, and therefore were forced to leave it behind and to proceed in the search for it as far north as latitude 37 deg. 46 min., according to Crespi's observation. There they found a harbor which, in conformity with Cabrera's charts, was the port of San Francisco. Crespi and several other members of the expedition had been before this almost convinced that they had found and passed the bay of Monterey, but were unable to prove it conclusively, and rather than seem to be wanting in obedience to the royal orders these valiant pioneers preferred to keep on their journey of reconnoissance until absolute necessity compelled the return.

The diary is not a high, literary production, but it is what is far more valuable, a true, terse and precise statement of facts as they occurred day by day, jotted down on paper after a hard day's travel, with the impressions still fresh upon the mind. This is what constitutes its great value and high interest. Every letter, every word in it breathes truth. There is no striving for bombastic effect, no flourishes of rhetoric; it is simply the recital in plain words of a journal into an unknown country. Still the descriptions and details given are set forth so clearly that anyone acquainted with the topography of the coast between San Diego and San Francisco will have little difficulty in following day by day the steps of the explorers and in identifying most of their stopping places. As far as the English version is concerned, it has been the translator's object to give it as literally as the innate differences between both languages will permit, and as the often obscure text allows.

That Father Crespi was a keen observer and possessed of much practical sense, every line of his diary proves, and with a true spirit of prophecy, he points out many places as preeminently fit for settlements, which today are in truth the garden spots of the great State of California. There is no cant, no hypocrisy in the notes he nightly jotted down. They are the expression of love for humanity, the true religion—God's gift to man. Crespi was an admirer of nature and all her beauties; the fruits and flowers of California recalled to him his beloved Spain.

On January 24, 1770, the explorers returned to San Diego. April 16, Fray Junipero Serra, Constanzo and the surgeon started in the schooner "San Antonio" for Monterey, arriving at that port May 24. The Governor and the captain, together with the soldiers, left the next day overland for the same port and took almost the identical road traveled over by Crespi on the return journey.

Father Crespi, besides the diary translated herein, also wrote those of the reconnoissance of the harbor of San Francisco (March 20, 1772 to April 5, 1772,) and of the sea voyage undertaken on board the frigate "Nueva Galicia" to Nutka (June 7, 1774-August 27, 1774;) both are works of great importance to the history of the Pacific States. At some future day they may also be made available to English readers.

FRANK DE THOMA.

Albuquerque, N. M., April 1, 1898.

BEGINNING OF THE DIARY.

FRIDAY, July 14, 1769.

Today, being the feast of the seraphic doctor, Saint Buenaventura, at about 4 o'clock in the morning we left the port of San Diego, taking a north-westerly direction through a level, grassy country, in the neighborhood of which are lagoons where plenty of salt can be gathered. Afterwards we came to the beach of the second harbor of San Diego, which is so closed in that vessels cannot enter it. In several parts of the road we noticed species of wild rosemary bushes to us unknown. On our right is a mountain chain of medium height, without trees, but its soil is well covered with pasture; we met many hares and rabbits which abound in this port. After going a distance of about two leagues we arrived at a large Indian rancheria, situated in a corner formed by this second bay. As a few springs of water are near to it, we gave to this place the name of La Rancheria de los Ojitos de la Rinconada de San Diego. When the Indians saw us approaching, they all, men, women and children came out on the road to welcome us with demonstrations of pleasure, and we greeted them as well as we possibly could. Here we left the beach and entered a cañada opening into the hills but running in the same direction, and well studded with plenty of willow trees and also having a few alders. We were given to understand that some pools of fresh water existed in the dale; this we believed, noticing all around us verdure and freshness. This cañada, even if not very wide, is everywhere, on the hills slopes and mountains alike, covered with rich, pasture-loaded soil. We found the water holes and our people refreshed themselves there, but the horses had to go dry. After journeying for two hours and three-quarters, about two leagues and a half, we went into camp near to these pools, which we named Los Pocitos de la Cañada de San Diego. Shortly after our arrival, it being already dark, two Indians came, bringing us some good-sized sardines; one made a long speech, and the Governor and the captain received the fish, giving the gentiles in

exchange a few beads and small pieces of cloth, with which they left rejoicing. Journey, two and one-half leagues.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1769.

At about 8 o'clock in the morning we broke camp, journeying in the same northwesterly direction. We climbed a large, grassy hill, without either stones or rocks, and found ourselves on large tablelands, having a good clay soil and well covered with pasture. Since leaving San Diego we have not met with any other rocks or trees, besides those in the cañada, and a few scrub oaks. We saw a bunch of seven antelopes running across the tableland, and hares and rabbits jumped up under our very feet. After traveling for about one and a half leagues we came to a beautiful cañada or valley, which at first sight seemed to us to be all gardens and fields. On a small knoll in this dale we noticed an Indian rancheria, with its grass huts, and no sooner had the gentiles perceived us than all, happy and content, came out on the road to meet us. We went down to this valley and found that its verdure is due to an abundance of exuberant wild squashes; there we also noticed many rosebushes of Castile. These Indians have a well near to their hamlet, in the dry bed of a creek. The valley runs from the southwest to the northwest, is about one league long by 400 varas wide, has the best of soils, and a few oaks and alders; we call it El Valle de Santa Isabel (Queen of Portugal.) Here we rested for a short while, so as to give the commandant an opportunity to distribute beads among the natives, and then continued on our way toward the northwest and through the same valley, accompanied by an Indian, who on his own account had volunteered as a guide to our next camping place. At a distance of about half a league we found, at the end of the cañada, a pool of fairly sweet water, and there we discovered two well-made earthen water jars. From here we changed our course, following a cañada running in a northerly direction, and over its level and pasture-clothed soil we journeyed. From there we came in sight of another and still more fertile valley than the first, and went down to it, establishing our camp near to a large pool of good, sweet water, to which our soldiers gave the name of La Poza de Osuna, and which we called El Valle de San Jacomé de la Marca, praying the saint to intercede for us with the Almighty toward the conversion of the natives of this valley, and the establishment therein of a mission under his patronage, because the site seems to us very proper and convenient for such a purpose. Today's journey consisted of three leagues and one-half.

This valley measures about a league from the north to the south, and about one-half of a league from the east to the west. The soil is very rich and abundant in pasture, grape vines and other plants. South of this valley are three large pools, and to the north, according to the scouts sent out, is a large Indian rancheria composed of numerous huts, well built and thatched with grass roofs. As soon as we arrived, eighteen gentiles, accompanied by their women and children, all very affable and not in the slightest loudish, paid us a visit. This place, it seems, must be near the ocean, which we saw in our descent; the hills surrounding this valley are not very high, have neither stones nor rocks, and the soil is covered with pasture. The only thing lacking is trees; we have met a large number of scorpions, but nobody has been stung. Journey, three and a half leagues.

SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1769.

Today both of us priests said mass, which all heard. At half past two in the afternoon we set out on our march, traveling to the north and northwest. After crossing the whole of the plain we climbed up a bare hill; shortly afterward we came to a small grove of to us unknown little trees, interspersed with a few scrub oaks, beyond which are extensive pasture-covered tablelands. Having journeyed for about two and one-half leagues, we descended into a very green cañada, its soil fertile, and with an abundant growth of alders. In this dale is a rancheria of Indians, who, as soon as they saw us coming, rushed out full of happiness toward us, showed us a well they had dug for their own use, and as we understood it their desire was for us to stay. But as this was not the camping place decided upon, we only rested for a short time, and the commandant made a present of beads to the principal gentiles. We called this place "La Cañada del Trifunfo de la Santissima Cruz," to which we prayed.

We again took up our march, accompanied by all the Indians, who informed us that another small watering place was ahead. At a distance of half a league, more or less, we came to a second little cañada with many oak trees, and there our guides showed us a small spring, bubbling among mulberry bushes, and near to an Indian rancheria, where we only found six women in whose possession we observed several well-made earthen pots and jars. To this place we gave the name of "El Ojito de la Cañada de los Encinos." After a league's travel, journeying across slightly rolling hills, rich in pasture, we rescended to another very green cañada of good black soil, and from there entered a new one, also abounding in verdure and pasture-clothed. Here we camped at the base of a hill having on two of its sides a spring, one with about three inches and the other with about one inch of water. We found it somewhat difficult

to water our animals. Both of these springs are surrounded by Castile rose bushes, and from one of which I took a bunch having six full-blown roses and a dozen buds. Contiguous to this cañada comes another having a rancheria, whose inhabitants, eight men, three women and four children, visited our camp at once. After the captain's harangue, all squatted down in perfect confidence like old friends. One of the Indians was smoking tobacco from a well-made clay bowl. We called this place "Sa Alejo." Our day's journey has been of four hours' duration, and we have covered a distance of nearly four leagues. The next day I observed the sun, and found that we are exactly in 33 deg.

(To be continued.)

LAY SERMONS.

I WONDER if Christians generally appreciate the blessed privilege of prayer, which, when true and earnest, takes the soul face to face with its Redeemer. The communion may be intimate and sweet, and we may talk with God, feeling that He both hears and sees us. We are in as intimate touch with Him as with the dearest human friend—yes, more so, for He knows our every thought, our every need, our every desire. And God does not love to withhold anything from His children that it would be for their good to have, so we may go to Him confidently, knowing that He will answer our prayers as seemeth Him good.

A sense of loneliness is sometimes necessary for us that we may draw near unto Him. If we had our friends always about us, cheering us with loving ministrations, gladdening us with tender and pleasant companionship, we should not feel the need of His comforting presence as we do when we are lonely and alone. Then it is that the heart cries out for God and His sustaining presence; then it is that we desire to abide in Him. As some one has said, "Abiding fully in Christ is a life of exquisite and overflowing happiness. As Christ gets more complete possession of the soul, it enters into the joy of its Lord. His own joy, the joy of heaven, becomes its own, and that in full measure, and as an ever-abiding portion. Just as joy on earth is everywhere connected with the vine and its fruit, so joy is an essential characteristic of the life of the believer who fully abides in Christ, the Heavenly Vine."

We cannot see God, but the infinite sense of His presence and His care may be always with us. And, oh, the rest it brings. We can say nothing can ever be wrong with us if we are Christ's. We may have our trials, but they will be for our good, as the storm strengthens the vine that it does not break, and makes it bring forth more fruit. Abiding in Christ, we can never be alone. In the hour of our greatest desolation we can hear His gracious voice saying: "I will not leave thee comfortless. Child of mine, look up; I will never leave nor forsake thee." It is a blessed thing to feel each night that we are "one day nearer home," nearer our Father's House, nearer the joy of His visible presence, and the larger life, free from sin and sorrow.

The Christian's life here should not be an unhappy one, and it would not be if he lived up to his privileges. The eye of faith would forever see the light, and the glory of the life immortal. It is only a little while that we have to carry life's burdens, and they are given us to strengthen us. How weak would be our arms if they were laden only with pleasure; how faltering our steps if they but trod the plains alone. The Hill Difficulty is a glorious thing for us to climb, making our limbs strong and our courage great.

Let us not strive to always have our own way, but know that God's way is best, even if sometimes there are thorns in our paths and mountain heights to climb. It is from the mountain top that we see afar and the soul expands and grows. But we must climb to reach it over rocky ways and thorny paths; but there God's pure air is around us, and we joy in the thought that we have overcome the last obstacle in our path and now may walk unhindered and free.

Oh, Christian, forever look up; leave the briars of sin behind thee, and climb to the noblest heights of God's purposes for thee, then shall you stand in the light of His presence, and the sunshine of eternal peace.

Gertrude Atherton says, apropos of American criticisms on her "international" novels: "The reason is a simple one—the Americans cannot stand criticism from any one. But criticism from an American-born who has taken up his residence in a foreign country and thus gained two ears instead of one, irritates and worries them out of all self-control, and perception of justice. If I romance about them they would beyond doubt, ignore me, but as I have never in a single particular deviated from the truth, nor been guilty of an exaggeration, they have tried every possible method to frighten me into the peaceful realms of obscurity. Of course there are Americans and Americans. A large and enlightened class understand that the country needs an impartial critic more than any country on earth."

THE FREEDOM OF HAYTI.

HOW THIS RICH ISLAND BECAME A REPUBLIC.

By a Special Contributor.

THE Island of Hayti, or Santo Domingo, as it is sometimes called, its past and its future, have become, of a sudden, not only interesting but important in view of the attitude the United States is certain to take all that concerns the West Indies. The acquisition of Cuba means that eventually and at no very distant day perhaps, the United States will dominate if she does not absolutely control, Cuba's sister islands of the West Indies.

Therefore, the past of Hayti as it may hint of its future is of general interest and importance.

It was this mountainous island that Columbus called Hispanola, and the French rechristened the Queen of the Antilles.

In order to understand the progressive changes which have taken place in the condition of Hayti and its evolution into its present republican form of government, one must begin at the very beginning.

"The island is believed to have contained at the time of its discovery by the Spaniards, above one million inhabitants of the Carrib tribe of Indians.

But incredible as it may appear, in consequence of this wholesale butchery by the Spaniards, and the severe drudgery they were compelled to undergo in the mines, the natives were reduced to about sixty thousand in the brief space of sixteen years.

The race of native Indians was soon entirely destroyed. Their place was at first supplied by Indians forcibly carried off from the Bahama Islands, and by adventurers from Spain and other European countries, and in the following century by the importation of vast numbers of negroes from Africa. The Spaniards retained possession of the whole island till 1665, when the French obtained a footing on its west coasts and laid the foundations of a colony that afterward became so flourishing.

In 1691, Spain ceded to France half of the island, and in 1763 the possessions of France were still further increased. From 1776 to 1789 the colony had attained the acme of its prosperity and its produce and commerce were then equal or superior to that of all the other West India Islands.

Unhappily, this prosperity was as brief as it was signal, and the ruin that soon overwhelmed the colony was complete.

In 1789 the population of the colony was 665,000. It exported that year 68,000,000 pounds of coffee and 165,000,000 pounds of sugar.

Many French families of note had emigrated to the island and settled on it as planters. Slaves were imported at the rate of 20,000 a year; in 1789 the black population was between five and six hundred thousand. The whites numbered only 40,000. But beside the whites and the negroes there was a third class arising from the intermixture of the white and negro races. There were various classes of these mulattoes; in all they numbered about thirty thousand.

The mulattoes were nominally free, but they occupied a very degraded social position. They were regarded as public property and were obliged to serve in the colonial militia without pay. They could hold no public trust, nor fill any of the liberal professions. They were not allowed to sit at table with a white man, or bear the same name or be buried in the same spot.

Such was the state of society in the colony of San Domingo in 1789 and 1790, when France was shaken by the revolution and the fall of Louis XVI.

San Domingo was not long in responding to the agitation that broke out in Paris.

When the celebrated declaration of rights, asserting all men to be "free and equal" reached the island, the whites looked upon their ruin as certain. The mulattoes believed the French to be their friends; they became turbulent and rose in arms; the uprising was however, soon put down. The negro population of the island remained quiet, the contagion of the revolution had not reached them yet.

When the national assembly learned of the alarm the new constitution had excited in the colonies they adopted measures to allay the storm. They revoked all legislation relative to slaveholding in the colonies and left San Domingo virtually free to make its own laws in the matter. This gave great offense to a society in France known as the Amis des Noirs, which was devoted to the interests of the blacks.

James Oge, a young mulatto who had been sent to Paris to be educated, became possessed of the idea that it was his destiny to return to Hayti and become the deliverer of his people. Accordingly, he set sail, landing in Hayti in October, 1790. He at once announced himself as the redresser of all

wrongs. A force of 200 mulattoes joined Oge. At the head of these he committed some outrages, until he was defeated by the French and forced to seek safety in the Spanish part of the island. The Governor-General demanded Oge from the Spaniards, and in March, 1791, the enthusiastic boy was broken alive upon the wheel. Fifteen executions followed this futile uprising. The execution of Oge forever separated the whites and mulattoes. His death became the inspiration of his race. Before his death Oge had informed the French of an intended uprising among the blacks, but no attention was paid to this warning, and the French colonists were absolutely unprepared when the appalling news spread through the island that "the blacks had risen."

The outbreak had been fixed for the 25th of August, but the blacks, impatient as the time drew near, had commenced the insurrection on the night of the 22nd.

The slaves of the plantation Turpin headed by an English negro, set out at 10 o'clock at night; they were soon joined by the slaves of the adjacent plantations. They burned every house which they approached and murdered every white person, irrespective of age or sex, who fell into their hands. Every atrocity attended this massacre. By morning they had devastated the entire plain of Cape Francois. The ranks of the rebels were increased at every step.

Gen. Toussard was sent against the rebels with a detachment of troops of the line, and the national guard, but he was soon recalled for the defense of Cape Francois. Fearful cruelties were practised upon both sides. Prisoners taken in battle were torn to pieces with red-hot pincers and tortures too terrible to contemplate were practised daily by the negro insurgents.

Their principal leader was a man named Jean Francois. Jeannot was another chief who arose at this time. He was an atrocious monster, and his barbarities revolted even his followers. He was put to death by them.

The mulattoes also rose against the whites, and for a time general chaos reigned. Port au Prince was burned. The whites were collected in the forts and cities, where they bade defiance to the insurgents.

The difficulties of the situation in Hayti were much increased by the unstable government at home: Decrees were constantly being made and repealed in Paris. Every ship that arrived from France might bring new commissioners or a new Governor. The year 1791 closed amid scenes of war and devastation. The mulattoes and blacks sometimes fought together, sometimes under separate banners.

Many of the colonists left the island, war was declared between France and England, and in 1793 a British force landed on San Domingo. Later this force was increased and the English captured Port au Prince.

Alarmed, the French government abolished slavery and at the same time invited the blacks to join them against the English invaders. Several thousand did so, but the great majority joined Francois and Blasson, the negro chieftain, in the hills.

At this desperate recoup when blacks, mulattoes, French and English were all struggling for the possession of the island there arose a master spirit from the ranks of the slaves. This man was Toussaint L'Ouverture.

He was born in 1743, his father and mother having been slaves before him. He was 48 when the first insurrection of the blacks took place in 1791. He did not join this insurrection. He protected his master and his master's interests faithfully, sending him money after he had fled to the United States. Once, however, these ties were broken Toussaint joined the blacks, and soon became the leader of the revolution. For awhile he served under the governor of the Spanish colony at the end of the island. Later he took the oath of fidelity to the French Republic and was made a brigadier-general. It was mainly through his genius that the English were finally driven from the island. In reward he was appointed Lieutenant-governor of the island. Shortly after the French general, Leveaux, being recalled to France, Toussaint was created his successor as commander-in-chief of the French forces in St. Domingo. At the age of 53 after fifty years spent as a slave, Toussaint L'Ouverture was the virtual master of the island.

The condition of the colony improved greatly, the blacks obeyed a leader of their own race, and submitted to discipline. Under Toussaint the colony knew a brief season of prosperity. By one pretext or another Toussaint sent the French commissioners back to Paris and virtually ruled the island himself. He promulgated a constitution, and was leading the island rapidly toward peace and prosperity when Napoleon decided upon his ruin.

To this end Napoleon sent an army

of 25,000 men to Hayti under the command of Gen. Leclerc, the husband of Pauline Bonaparte, who accompanied him. At the approach of the French fleet Toussaint summoned his old generals, Christophe and Dessalines, La-plume and Murepas, and retired to the mountains with his army. Toussaint and Christophe were declared outlaws. A number of fierce battles were fought. The French then offered great inducements to Toussaint's followers; many deserted, and thus abandoned, Toussaint was forced to make terms. By the terms of the treaty he was to govern Hayti as hitherto, Leclerc acting only in the capacity of French deputy.

Toussaint retired to one of his estates and peace seemed assured, when the island was startled by the intelligence that Toussaint had been seized in his house, and, with his family, conveyed aboard a French man-of-war, which immediately sailed for France. Several of Toussaint's friends had been murdered in attempting to rescue him.

Toussaint's old friends and generals at once arose in arms, led by Dessalines and Christophe. Battle after battle was fought, the negroes gaining steadily. Midst of this, Leclerc died, and Pauline Bonaparte returned to France with his body, and Rochambeau succeeded to the command of the French. War recommenced between England and France, an English fleet blockaded the island. Rochambeau asked assistance of France, but as none could be sent him, he was forced to evacuate the island, and toward the end of November, 1803, all the French troops left St. Domingo. As Toussaint had died eight months before in a French prison Dessalines and Christophe were left the masters of Hayti. They proclaimed the independence of the island "in the name of the blacks and the people of color."

On the 1st of January, 1804, at an assembly of the generals and chiefs of the army, the independence of the island was again solemnly declared. At this time to mark the formal renunciation of all connection with France, it was resolved that the name of the island be changed from St. Domingo to Hayti, the name given it by its original Indian inhabitants.

Gen. Dessalines was appointed governor-general for life, with the privilege of naming his successor. On the 8th of October, 1804, Dessalines ascended the throne as James I., Emperor of Hayti. He was assassinated in October, two years later.

On the death of Dessalines, Christophe seized the government of the northern part of the island, and Petion, a mulatto general, assumed the government of the southern division. For several years these rivals carried on a war for supremacy, but after a time each left the other undisturbed.

Each governed in the manner of a president of a republic and these men were the first presidents that free Hayti knew. In 1811, Christophe converted his territory into a kingdom, which he ruled as an absolute monarch until 1820, when finding a revolt in progress which he could not subdue, he shot himself.

In 1818 Gen. Petion died. He was succeeded by Gen. Boyer, who, on the death of Christophe, became president of the republic of Hayti, which, as the Spanish portion of the island had come under his sway, now included all of Hayti.

It was during Boyer's administration that France recognized the independence of Hayti. In 1842 a revolution broke out and President Boyer fled to Jamaica. In 1844 the inhabitants of the Spanish portion revolted and formed themselves into a separate republic under the name of Santo Domingo.

After various individuals had for a short time occupied the presidential chair of Hayti, the election fell upon Gen. Soulouque, who ascended the throne under the title of Emperor Faustin I.

Since his fall Hayti has been governed as a republic. But the administration of its affairs, by its present rulers, gives no guarantee either of future prosperity, or peace, and it is not unlikely that the first republic in the West Indies will some day come under the sway of the first republic in the world.

PAUL KESTER.

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DYSPEPSIA

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk toast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life."

DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, O.



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AT THE THEATERS.

FOR a fortnight past Los Angeles has enjoyed one of the most unique and delightful attractions ever seen on the stage of the Orpheum. It is superfluous to allude to the worldwide fame Mrs. Alice Shaw has won through her marvellous whistling; the wonder lies in the exquisite perfection of the art itself, and in the pluck and energy with which this petted society woman has risen above reverses and misfortunes. She has not only created a new art, but has achieved the far more difficult feat of gaining recognition for it among the great musicians.

When Alice Horton was the loveliest little madcap in Detroit, she used to whistle like a bird just because she was built that way and had not a care in the world. When Alice Shaw was left with five children to support and nothing to support them with, she developed her whistling into the art that has brought her fame and fortune. Her professional career has lasted just twelve years. During the earlier part of it she whistled exclusively in concerts and at private entertainments, and in this way she became the rage on both sides of the ocean. She ap-

perfectly appointed in every smallest detail. She steps out upon the stage exactly as she would enter a drawing-room, and the absolute lack of any staginess or affectation in her calm, gracious bearing is as refreshing as a whiff of lavender after being smothered with musk. Then her whistling. Only a musician could fully appreciate the delicate finish of her art. After the wearisome iteration of trills and chirps that mars the work of would-be "artists in whistling," the smooth, sustained flute notes, the exquisite shading of the tone that dies from a shrill, searching sweetness to the merest breath of music, is a revelation.

The girls whistle the daintiest and sweetest of accompaniments, for they have inherited in fullest measure the talent of their mother, but it is in their quaint Polish and Hungarian dances that they are most irresistible. While standing beside their mother they are merely two slim, beautiful girls of 16, modest and self-possessed as Mrs. Shaw's daughters should be, simply clad in their girlish little frocks of rose and black, as they would be if allowed to come down to the drawing-room at home during one of their mother's receptions. After Mrs. Shaw's last solo is finished the orchestra strikes up the maddening music of the czardas, and two Hungarian gypsies bound out from behind the wings. They

enthusiasm and love for our glorious national air. At the Orpheum Director Frankenstein has hammered in the fess with so much patriotic persistence that it is now the marked exception when some hayseed or foreigner remains nailed to his or her chair while the "Star Spangled Banner" is played. The overwhelming majority, from boxes to gallery, springs to its feet with hearty alacrity as soon as the first chord crashes out, and sings the opening stanza with vim enough to shake the roof.

At the Burbank, too, the people are beginning to fall into the procession. In spite of the fact that for many weeks the beautifully trained orchestra down there has been playing patriotic airs with such delightful fire and verve that a mummy might emerge from its wrappings and march to the splendid free swing of them, the audience of loyal American citizens has hitherto simply settled down a little more solidly and ruminated over its gum or lemon-drops in pastoral tranquillity while waiting for the curtain to rise on the next act. The other night one young man—all honor to the fine moral courage of him, had the pluck to stand up when he heard the "Star Spangled Banner," and to remain standing absolutely alone. At the end of the piece, Director West turned around and bowed a grateful acknowledgement to this one man who had not been ashamed to show his patriotism and the courtesy due to the national air of America. The example was a good one, and it has had its effect. Next night nine-tenths of the people rose, and one strong, deep voice troiled out the chorus in gallant style. Since then the custom has become established, and now Los Angeles is "right in it" with all other patriotic cities in the land.

Judging from certain subtle indications, it is dollars to doughnuts that constraint prevails just now in one Los Angeles family. It all happened at the Dewey Matinee, and the cause of it was that timid and innocent little ingenue who is billed as "Miss Norton." Owing to the crush last Wednesday afternoon it became necessary to put a number of chairs on the stage. In the front row on one side sat a substantial citizen and his frau. The children had evidently been left at home, much to mamma's subsequent relief. The worthy couple looked on approvingly until it came to Norton's monologue. Then the approval was confined to the countenance of papa. A coquettish smile spread in ripples across his cheeks until it submerged itself into the scanty locks behind his ears, and he recked not of the frigid glare of mamma. With a penetration truly astonishing in one of her years, the shy fawn in gray silk "caught on" as she gamboled lightsomely about the stage, and it took her exactly one second to get even with mamma. There was a rush, a swirl of modest Quaker draperies, and a small foot clove the air in an upward sweep, just missing the honest citizen's nose. There was a howl of laughter from the gallery, and a patter of applause. Mamma did not clap. She was too busy talking note of the joyous and carefree manner in which papa joined in that encore, and that is why constraint probably reigns in one Los Angeles family.

Two successful debuts on the vaudeville stage have been made at the Orpheum this week. The first was the opening performance of the unique musical act of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Goolman, the success of which augurs well for the future. Mr. Goolman has for some months managed the battery of percussion instruments that pertains to the Burbank orchestra, and the effectiveness of his work has been fully up to the general excellence of that organization. With the assistance of his wife, Mr. Goolman is putting on a musical turn that is fully equal to any of its kind on the vaudeville circuit. From Los Angeles Mr. and Mrs. Goolman go to the Orpheum at Kansas City and thence straight to New York, where they play this season with the Hyde Comedy Company. That they have many friends in Los Angeles who wish their success has been demonstrated by the number of bouquets that have been passed to them over the footlights during this first week of their vaudeville career.

The other new aspirant for musical honors is Nat. C. Brigham, whose sweet and sympathetic tenor voice has won so much applause during the past week. It has been currently believed that Mr. Brigham is a Los Angeles man, but this is not the fact. He is from Salt Lake City, but has been staying for some time in California. He has sung a great deal, but not professionally until he was persuaded by the managers of the San Francisco Orpheum to appear on the stage here in Los Angeles. His delightful ballads made a hit from the opening night, and if his reception in Los Angeles is any indication of general popularity, his success is assured. Mr. Brigham will sing at the Orpheum in San Francisco, and will appear in concerts, but as the health of his wife obliges him to live in California, he will not go East just yet on the regular vaudeville circuit.

It all depends upon the health of pretty Julie Kingsley whether or not Los Angeles has seen the last of that funniest of comediettes, "Supper for Two." For the last week Miss Kingsley has been almost too ill to appear on the stage, but she has risen gallantly to the occasion every night, and has played her part with a spirit that left

nothing lacking in the general hilarity of the piece. If she is well enough to appear in the new play, "Love and Law," it will be given during the third and last week of the stay. If not, the company will stick to "Supper for Two," in which Miss Kingsley's part is much less exacting. Los Angeles can easily stand another week of "Supper for Two," for it is one of the funniest skits ever put on the stage. It is true that Mr. Coote is all the fun there is, but he is enough to make a Dunkard laugh himself into spasms. The "business" of that piece is a work of art, and anything that might otherwise be lacking is fully supplied by Mr. Coote's own inimitable personality, and the delightful quality of his work in his own especial line of comedy.

The Chicago Chronicle says: "William H. Crane, when he exploited 'A Virginia Courtship' here, told the readers of this paper that he would not return to the coast again because it was impossible to get even fairly decent treatment at the hands of the newspapers there. He advised all his friends to keep away from that region and said all who went would live to regret it."

Mr. Crane is perhaps rather too sweeping in his assertions. Not all the newspapers of the Pacific Coast treated him, his company, or his plays ungenerously or unjustly, although it must be confessed that he and his attractions were lampooned by certain dramatic writers. That extremely bad judgment was shown in this, has been amply demonstrated by Mr. Crane's overwhelming success everywhere else in plays that were unmercifully slated by some of the papers in California.

Prospects for Alice Nielsen's projected tour as a star are here set forth by the Chicago Chronicle: "Miss Alice Nielsen, for a few years past one of the most popular artists in the Bostonians' close musical corporation, now to set out as a star in light opera, passed through Chicago on her way to New York, where she is to begin rehearsals immediately for her starring tour. She has just returned from Japan, by way of Honolulu, and has benefited greatly by her rest."

"Since Miss Nielsen first joined the Bostonians and graduated from the Tivoli forces in San Francisco, she has had remarkable luck in obtaining parts suited to her. She has pleased the public almost invariably, and when she left the Bostonians she was probably as well liked as any other member of that band of singers."

"Frequently it is the cause for lamentation that young players and musicians yearn all too soon for the laurels of the favorites of the public, and start out to achieve fame at a time when they really have no right to expect recognition as the heads of their own companies. In the case of Miss Nielsen, however, it should be noted that the comparatively brief time that she has been prominently before opera-goers is by no means a measure of her experience, as she had sung the standard repertory time and again in California prior to her success east of the Rockies."

"Spiking all critical guns by securing the best talent for the composition of her opera and the finest singers and comedians to assist her in its interpretation is a wise policy, and Miss Nielsen has adopted it."

"The vehicle which she has chosen for her introduction to her admirers in her new position was written especially for her by Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith, who have produced the best operas given this country of recent seasons."

"This work is called 'The Fortune Tellers,' and is said to advance the most ingenious and amusing story that Mr. Smith has yet supplied for an opera, while those who have heard part of the music declare readily that it is the best that the genius of Victor Herbert has evolved, which is saying a good deal, if you stop to think that it was he who furnished the score for 'The Serenade,' admittedly the most attractive comic opera of American writing to this time."

The Pittsburgh Dispatch says: "Chautauqua has been regaled by an address on the drama by a California educator named Dupont Syle. Enemies of the theater have heard a lot of unpleasant truths about themselves. Probably it is a good thing to bring home the truth as often as possible to those people who never invite it there themselves. We have our doubts on that score, however. It is an absolute fact that one may talk for days together at a person who has fixed opinions of a thing, without knowing why, and not have the slightest effect. The most difficult people to convince are those who formed their opinion on nothing. This sort of folk will not be influenced in the slightest degree by Prof. Syle's suggestion that the theater 'had much better be accepted as an institution which can be reformed than derided as a thing essentially wicked in itself.' The great hope is that the discourse will set others to thinking for themselves who have hitherto derived their opinions from those who have founded theirs on error."

"The theater is—in every respect—not what it should be, either before or behind the footlights. Neither is art or literature, when considered in the same sense. But because one painter or one writer defiles his trade is no reason why all paintings and all writings should be set aside as unclean. If it



ETHEL AND ELSIE SHAW. [FROM THE LATEST PHOTOGRAPH BY MARCEAU.]

appeared in concerts at every court in Europe, except one. Queen Victoria, worthy soul, has adhered rigidly to the staid old British prejudice against "whistling girls and crowing hens," and with true womanly obstinacy has declined to listen to the silvery piping of "la belle siffleuse," for very much the same reason that she gave for setting her stolid Guelphic countenance against all fluff and frivolous fancies in dressing the hair.

Her Majesty's verdict that "whistling is indecorous and unwomanly" did not down Mrs. Shaw a little bit. She continued to whistle her way into the hearts of the people of her own set on both continents until it became evident that there was more money in the career of a vaudeville star. When one is whistling for revenue it is just as well to have that revenue comfortably large.

Last year Mrs. Shaw decided that wandering about the country alone was not the bliss that people seemed to think, so she took her twin daughters from school and trained them to assist her. The result everyone has seen. It would be hard to imagine a more charming group on any stage than is made by this beautiful woman and her two slender young daughters as they stand side by side. Mrs. Shaw is a typical New York woman, well groomed, exquisitely gowned and per-

are dressed as boy and girl, in the most brilliant and picturesque of all costumes. And that dance is the most bewitching thing ever seen outside of Buda-Pesth. These two tall, lithe young creatures, clean-limbed and satin-skinned as thoroughbreds, dance for the sheer love of music and motion. There is nothing of the soubrette swing, no effort at stage effect. They dance as the gypsies might dance, brimming over with youth and health, and the pure joy of being alive. The whole performance is idyllic.

The delicious camaraderie that exists between mother and daughters does not in the least interfere with the strictness of the training that keeps Ethel and Elsie so girlish and natural even in the artificial atmosphere of the stage. They have a charming home life even in their travels, for Mrs. Shaw has the true nomad instinct for settling comfortably into any environment.

From Los Angeles they go straight to Cleveland, O., and then fill engagements in the principal cities of the East preparatory to another European tour.

Los Angeles is surely waking up on the question of patriotic demonstrations, and the crowds which gather nightly at the theaters are losing some of that awkward self-consciousness which savors so strongly of the backwoods, in a burst of genuine, healthy

was a good reason the "Madonna" of Murillo and "The Transfiguration" of Raphael would now be unknown, and the very books upon which all religious thought is founded would be in ashes.

"Reform the audiences," is Prof. Syle's cry. That is the correct way to reform the theater, because if there is uncleanness in the theater it is just what the audiences demand of the manager. Just so soon as the people refuse to attend the bad performances there will be a change to higher standards. The manager is out to make money. He is governed in his actions by the necessities of the moment, just as the deacon of the church feels it no sin to get the better of his neighbor in a horse trade. It is business."

THE WEEK'S ATTRACTIONS.

At the Burbank Theater the Bacon Company during the past week has been presenting an excellent production and performance of "Under the Polar Star" to a series of good houses. The company has shown itself to be thoroughly competent, and its efforts have been appreciated by the public. Beginning Monday night this company will present "Alabama," one of the best plays of its kind ever known in the history of the theater. The scene, the sentiment and the surroundings of "Alabama" are all of the South before the war. The entire action is out of doors. The play is poetic, refined and full of delicate simplicity and tenderness. There are no blood-and-thunder parts, but the story told is extremely interesting. Augustus Thomas, the writer of "Alabama," is the first author to catch the dreamy fancy of the South without doing violence to the natural sentiment and humanity of that sunny region. "Alabama" has, it is said, all the quaint delicacy of a pastoral, yet it deals faithfully with fact, its poetry being the simple expression of genuine character. Every sentiment expressed in the play is on an exalted plane, in keeping with its brilliant literary character, and with the general excellence of the actors. Mr. Webster will play the part of Col. Preston, Mr. Bacon has the part of Ned Moberly and Mr. Ross will play Ned Armstrong. Hugo Toland, who was the second man to play Capt. Davenport, succeeding Maurice Barrymore during the New York production, will again play his old part and greatly help the cast. Mr. Nicholson will, of course, have the part of the heavy Raymond Page. Miss Tidball will be seen as Carey, one of the prettiest and most pathetic parts ever written. As Mistress Page, Marie Howe will do both herself and the role justice. Miss Jennie Weidman will make her first appearance as Mrs. Stockton, while Miss Pursell will play her daughter, a very pretty part. The other parts of the play are well filled, and a delightful performance of a beautiful play is assured. "Alabama" is a clean, strong, pathetic drama, full of live, romance and fun, and a play that everybody is the better for seeing. The usual prices will prevail.

It is a legend in theatrical circles that an eastern doctor of Thesplan tendencies, being asked what to take for biliousness and consequent blues, thoughtlessly replied:

"Take Joe Hart!"

The Orpheum's new bill for the coming week displays the famous farce comedian's name in gigantic type at the head of the procession. Hart has maintained a reputation as a fun-maker for many years. Hard work and a genius in delivering "new wrinkles" (notice the paradox there)



keep Hart up with the leaders. He comes to the Orpheum after a triumphant tour of the eastern vaudeville houses, and with a little bit more of lustre than attached to his fame as a farce comedy star. He will present, with Miss Carrie DeMar, a charming actress, his newest farce called "The Quiet Mr. Gay." The piece will be played but one week.

Fleur-de-lis, a Parisian damsel, who trips the light fantastic with fascinating effect, having made the artistic uses of her feet a study, will have a prominent place on the new bill.

Gilbert and Goldie, those stand-bys in the Orpheum's early history and prime favorites yet, are to return to their first love, after a two years' absence from the Coast. They have learned many a new lesson in eastern cities and will, it is announced, deliver an entirely fresh volley of songs, sayings and jokes, with a few of the old thrown in for "Auld Lang Syne."

Charles Case, a black-face monolog-

ist, completes the sextette of new people.

Bert Coote and his capable company are to present, if nothing unforeseen occurs, a new piece, which they have been rehearsing for weeks past. It is called "Love and Law."

Lorenz and Allen will give a new



tinge to their act; Sydney Norton and Miss Grant the same, while the biograph has new views to unfold.

The Orpheum is getting ready for another record-breaker. Next Tuesday afternoon will be given a matinee for the benefit of the Red Cross Society. It is a genuine, simon-pure benefit, too, for every dollar taken in will be turned over to the fund for the relief of the soldier boys. An all-star bill has been made up for this coming week, and the performers will all give their services toward fattening the Red Cross fund. Measured by the profits that have been rolling in, it is a princely gift and one that will not lessen in any smallest degree the great popularity of the theater and its energetic manager. Mr. Rosenthal's enterprises are all conducted on a broad-gauge basis, and Los Angeles has set to see his first failure to "get there."

There are fashions in all things, and why not in farce comedy? Joe Hart's piece, in which he will be seen with Miss DeMar at the Orpheum the coming week, is an instance. The piece is entitled "The Quiet Mr. Gay." In the effete East, theater-goers have been treated to an epidemic of farces under such paradoxical and fantastic titles as this. There has been "The Wrong Mr. Wright," "The Good Mr. Best," and "The Swell Mrs. Fitz Swell." We shall have an inkling what this new school of farces is like when Joe Hart unfurls to us the adventures of the quiet Mr. Gay.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Manager John C. Fisher of the Burbank is lying very ill at the Van Nuys Hotel.

The rotund comedian, M. A. Kennedy, has been added to the cast of "La Tortue," which also includes Sadie Martinot, W. J. Ferguson and "Aunt Louisa." Eldridge, to be produced at the Manhattan Theater, New York, on September 3, at the opening of Brady & Ziegfeld's second season.

"Way Down East," the rustic comedy by Lottie Blair Parker, begins its season at the Tremont, Boston, August 15. The cast includes Phoebe Davies, Sara Stevens, Louise Galloway, Odell Williams, Charles V. Seaman, Felix Haney, Forrest Robinson, George Y. Backus, and others identified with the 150 nights run at the Manhattan Theater, New York.

Thomas M. Riley, the treasurer of Modjeska during her last tour, is at the Van Nuys. It will be remembered that Mr. Riley married Maud Northam, the Los Angeles girl who began her stage career with Modjeska last year. He will act as advance agent of the Modjeska company this season.

Miss Anna Held, who returns from Europe early in August, recently appeared at the Gaiety, Paris, in a special performance arranged by herself in aid of the Red Cross relief for wounded American soldiers. Considering the pronounced Spanish sympathy of the beautiful Anna, and her freely-expressed opinion of the American nation, this announcement is not without its element of humor.

Rehearsals by E. H. Sothern and his company have begun at the Lyceum Theater in New York, the play with which his coming season will open at that house about September 1, being "The Courtship of Maurice Buckler," a dramatization by J. I. C. Clark from an English novel. The play is in prologue and three acts. Mr. Sothern has deferred his production of the dramatic version of "Rupert of Hentzau" until the season of 1899-1900. Miss Eleanor Moretti is to be his leading lady next season.

There is no character of the kind in the public eye today to compare with Buffalo Bill in popularity. He is simply beloved of the people. The small boy adores him, the women admire him, in a warm and kindly spirit, while the men wish they were boys again that they might make loud confession of their feeling toward him. He is so conspicuously American, so thoroughly a creature of our continent that it would be strange indeed if we were not to acknowledge our loyal affection for this big man, the genius of the Wild West.

Imre Kiralfy has arrived in New York to personally oversee the prepara-

tions now in progress at Madison Square Garden for the production of his great naval spectacle. The whole garden is to be transformed into an enormous lake, on which will be enacted in imitation, but with startlingly realistic effect, the battles of Manila and of Santiago, the sinking of the Merrimac in Santiago Harbor and various scenes around Key West. Minie warships from twelve to thirty feet long and propelled and directed by electricity will be used in the performances.

Chicago is to enlarge its importance as a booking center for theatrical attractions for the coming season. James S. Hutton, manager of the Lincoln Theater, will, on the commencement of the season, act as manager and local representative for a combination of theaters in Chicago, St. Louis and elsewhere. He has, in addition to renewing his lease of the Lincoln, leased the Alhambra, secured control of the bookings of another Chicago theater, and, it is asserted, has an option on a lease of the Schiller. The leasing of the Alhambra is assured, but no positive statement is made in regard to the Schiller. Managers Hutton and Hagan are reaching out for other theaters, with encouraging prospects for their acquisition.

Theatrical managers who conduct traveling companies are in a state of mind over the prospective trial engendered by the war revenue law of 1898. It appears that the great truth was flashed upon the fraternity when Leon G. Bailey, the legal representative of Lincoln J. Carter, called upon Collector F. E. Coyne and proffered \$10 for a license enabling his client to take ten shows into forty-four States for fifty-two weeks. Collector Coyne, who is "a quick study," and knows the new revenue law backward, said, while he would like to accept the proffered fee as an equivalent for allowing Mr. Carter's dramatic and pictorial lessons of patriotism to be spread broadcast, the construction of the law would not permit it on the \$10 basis; in fact, the State license was \$100 for each and every company.

Next season Tim Murphy is to appear in a play by Opie Read and Frank S. Pixley called "The Carpetbagger," and it is promised that there is a duel in the piece which is an absolute novelty. The exact nature of the weapons used is not made public, but they say that neither broadswords, rapiers or pistols will be used, and it is therefore an open choice between bowie knives, poison and kegs of powder. Any way, regardless of the actual novelty of the duel, Tim Murphy is such a clever actor and such a good fellow that the play will have to be pretty bad or he will make it successful.

Annie Irish has relinquished her position as William H. Crane's leading woman to rejoin the Empire Stock Company. This clever actress has found in this country an unbroken series of advantageous engagements since she first came over with the Kendals to play the daughter of whom the second Mrs. Tanqueray was so jealous in the Pinero play. She has been with the Lyceum company, with John Drew, with Mrs. Fiske in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," with Crane in "A Virginia Courtship" and now goes back to the Charles Frohman company, where she will again be associated with J. E. Dodson, who, like her, came over with the Kendals and played Cockey Drumme so delightfully.

A Chicago carriage manufacturer got the benefit of much of the princely salary that Papinta is drawing from the management of the Masonic Temple Roof Theater when she purchased, at a cost of \$2000, on Wednesday last, four of the most stylish equipages that ever rolled over the Lake Shore drive. The vehicles are intended for Papinta's ranch in Contra Costa county, California, and will be shipped there immediately upon the close of her engagement at the Masonic Roof Theater. Meanwhile she is enjoying daily drives in the parks of Chicago, though the initial trip of the drag proved unfortunate, inasmuch as the party were caught out in the terrific hailstorm, with the result that Papinta saw a Parisian parasol go to wreck in the icy bombardment and watched the colors fade from a new and costly costume.

Another actor has decided to come to the relief of theater-goers on the Pacific Coast and has announced his determination to extend his itinerary so it will include the far western territory. Roland Reed has added his name to the catalogue of stars who have not acquiesced in the decision of the syndicate that the Californians are to be deprived of amusement because some of the syndicate enterprises have not flourished out there. Later in the season Mr. Reed will present a new comedy from the pen of Madeline Lucette Kiley, which is now receiving its finishing touches in London, during the sojourn of that lady in the British metropolis. Mr. Reed's tour will cover all of the principal cities of the country and in the spring he will play a short season on the Pacific Coast—his first in three years. Miss Isadore Rush will remain Mr. Reed's leading support, and will be seen to advantage in the new plays. His best play, "The Wrong Mr. Wright," will find a hearing on the coast; it will be recalled that the principal in the action hails from Frisco and the plot hinges upon the trials

of the man from the West and his various relatives.

Maurice Grau is but little behind Manager Ellis in announcing plans for his season of opera in America. The Metropolitan company will begin its work in Chicago in November, and then proceeds to New York, where it will doubtless remain until the artists return to Europe in the spring. Mr. Grau unquestionably knows what he is doing, for unless there has been an omission in the list called over here, this is the final and correct muster:

Soprani—Mme. Melba, Mrs. Emma Eames-Storrey, Mme. Lillian Nordica, Mme. Calve, Mme. Sembrich, Miss Marie Engle, Mme. Brugere and Miss Suzanne Adams.

Mezzo soprani and contraltos—Mme. Schumann Heine, Mme. Mieslinger, Mme. Bauermeister, Mme. Ranzes and Mme. Marie Bremi.

Tenori—Jean de Reszke, Van Dyck, Salazar, Salignac, Brenner and Anton Dippel.

Bassi—Edouard de Reszke, Campanari, David Bispham, Plancon and Van Rooy.

Such a list of prime donne was never equaled before. Think of Melba, Calve, Eames, Nordica, Sembrich and Engle in one company. Mme. Brugere, by the way, is an American singer who is expected to make her mark. She is one of Mr. Grau's finds and has sung in Berlin a good deal, though she is not famous outside of Germany. Van Dyck, the tenor, who is said to threaten Jean de Reszke's supremacy, and Van Rooy, the bass, are to be depended upon for the big hits in this country. In London they have voted Van Rooy the greatest living basso-cantante.

WEY DEWEY DID IT.

Naval Exhibit at Omaha—Which in a Measure Explains the Feat.

Since the welcome news of Admiral Dewey's remarkable victory at Manila on the 1st of May was published throughout the civilized world, it has been a matter for wonder everywhere, not less in the United States than in Europe, that the American gunners were able to destroy a Spanish squadron in a Spanish harbor without the loss of a single American life. When history repeated itself at Santiago two months later the wonder was intensified.

In the Government building at the Transmississippi Exposition is an exhibit which in a measure explains the mystery. This is a naval range finder, the invention of a United States naval officer. Up to date no one outside of Uncle Sam's service has been able to discover how it is operated. The instrument is shown in a glass case with various other nautical paraphernalia, and of course the attendants refuse to answer questions as to its method of working.

In showing the enormous advantage derived from the use of this instrument one of the naval officers in charge of the exhibit says:

"It is a fact that no other navy has any means of finding the range that does not involve a mathematical calculation. This implies a good deal of time lost, and in most cases they find it quicker to get the range by actual experiment. The Spaniards, for instance, have to fire several shots before they can get the range of one of Uncle Sam's ships. If their first shot falls short they try again and then they are apt to overshoot, and by that time the position of the vessels may have been altered and they are still at sea. Meanwhile the officer in the conning tower of the American ship has located them almost exactly with this instrument and reported the range by telephone to the various gun captains. This has only consumed a few seconds, and while the Spaniards are still trying to get their range, the shells from the American guns are sweeping their decks.

"The peculiar thing about the instrument," continued the officer, "is that while it is one of the simplest things in the world to anyone who knows its secret, the most expert mechanic or inventor might examine it as long as he wanted to and still be unable to discover how it works. This is why representatives of other navies have been completely baffled in their efforts to find out. They have range-finders of their own, but none that give the same instantaneous and accurate results. And as long as they can be kept in the dark we will be able to outshoot any nation on earth, even if there was no difference in the skill of the gunners."

There is another advantage in the use of the instrument which amounts to considerable in the course of half a dozen naval engagements. It costs \$1250 to fire a pair of 13-inch guns once. If the Spaniards go into a fight they must fire at least two shots to secure the range. Frequently these do not answer, and they go on shooting \$680 charges in the air, while every pound of powder that goes into a United States gun is utilized. The ability of the American gunners to obtain the exact position of the enemy before a gun is fired saves thousands of dollars in ammunition in every engagement.

(angrily.) I want you to keep your dog out of my house, Mrs. de Smart. It's full of fleas.

Mrs. de Smart. Mercy on me! Fido! Come here, sir! Don't you go into that house again. It's full of fleas.

RICHEST SILVER MINES ON EARTH

FOUND IN PERU AND BOLIVIA, AND HAVE PRODUCED MILLIONS.

By Our Own Correspondent.

ORURO (Bolivia.) July 20.—Oruro is one of the great mining centers of Bolivia. There are rich deposits of silver and tin in the Andes all about it, and the work goes on in the mines night and day. There are rich copper mines on the Desaguadero River, not far from here, and the whole country, in fact, seems to be a bed of valuable minerals. In the Huanani (Wah-nah-ne) tin district there is a conical mountain, which has a network of tin veins, in some of which the pure ore has been followed down from the top of the mountain a distance of 600 feet. In the Avecaya district, near this, the tin lodes are from one to three feet thick, and now and then contain great masses of solid tin ore. Other veins are from six to eight feet wide in places, and some of the ore is so pure that it is shipped to Europe as it comes from the mines. Other ore is crushed by means of rocking stones and is smelted on the spot in little blast furnaces and run into fifty-pound pigs. All of these tin mines are situated at least 14,000 feet above the sea.

RICHEST SILVER MINES OF THE WORLD.

Bolivia has, perhaps, the richest silver mines on earth. She has produced a vast amount of the silver now in the world, and did the price of silver rise she would again flood the markets with her product. There are today in the dumps of the abandoned mines of this country millions upon millions of ounces of silver which fine machinery may some time reduce at a profit. The methods of mining have been wasteful in the extreme, and the high freight rates now prevent anything but the richest ores being touched. The tin and silver-bearing territory of Bolivia is about 1500 miles long and 210 miles wide. It runs clear through the mountainous parts of the country from south to north, and everywhere throughout it, at distances from fifteen to twenty miles apart, may be seen these abandoned mines, which were worked by the Spaniards. In 1848 the number of these mines was estimated at 10,000. Few such mines were exhausted. The

fortune. This mine is called the San José. It was, I am told, discovered by a Scotchman named Andrew Penny, who came out here years ago as a common mechanic. He was a drunken sort of a fellow, and was by no means particular as to the character of his female friends. At least he married an Indian and was living with her when his mine began to produce fabulous amounts. It continued good and soon made him very wealthy. He invested some of his surplus in an estate in the old country and then died. By the Bolivian law his estate went to his wife and to his adopted son, who was a half breed. The widow concluded to go to Scotland and see if she could not capture the estate there. She failed, but her lawyer, who seems to have been as little particular as was the old Scotchman, made the ancient Indian widow a proposal of marriage and came back with her to Bolivia to live. The old lady soon died, and the now President of Bolivia was the lawyer who settled the estate. He did this in such

a way that for a consideration the Scotch lawyer husband withdrew, leaving the balance of the estate, including the mine, to the President and the adopted son. The President, I am told, now owns five-eighths of the mine, and he has from it an income of something like fifty thousand Bolivian dollars a week, or more than \$50,000 of our money a month. The mine has ore in sight for a long time to come, and as His Excellency is the President there is little danger of his title being disputed.

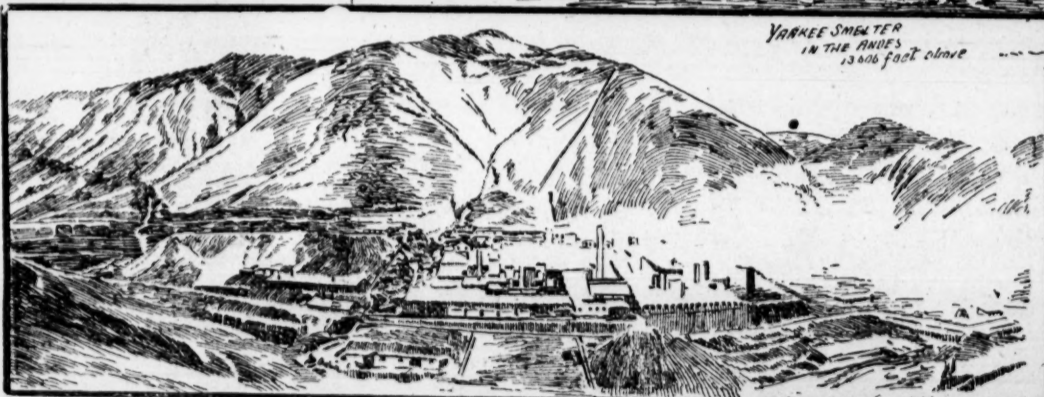
A VISIT TO A BOLIVIAN SILVER MINE.

Oruro is a mining town of 12,000 people. It makes you think of the larger villages of the valley of the Nile, save that there is no green surrounding it. It lies at the edge of bare, gray hills in a desert. The streets are narrow. Most of them are unpaved and most of the houses are of one-story, thatched with straw. The town waterworks are mules, who carry barrels of this precious fluid about on their backs, and a large part of the population is made up of Quichua (Keech-wa) Indians. The most of the miners are half breeds or Cholos, and as mining is the chief industry, you see Cholos everywhere. There are also saloons everywhere. You know them by the little red flags which are stuck in balls over their doors. Just above the city on the mountain is the Chilean mine called Sacavon La Virgen. This is a famous old silver mine which has produced

and is still producing vast quantities of silver. It has a capital of a million, and its stock is worth, I am told, 250 per cent. above par. I visited it today. The mine is managed by Englishmen, but the work in it is all done by Bolivians. The miners labor half naked in the tunnels, as the mine is like an oven and the means of ventilation are poor. They take out only the best of the ore, and this, when brought to the surface, is broken into little pieces by Indian women, who sort out the best and throw the poorer pieces away. There were several hundred of these women at work at the mouth of the mine at the time of my visit. They squat on the ground and break the ore with hammers. Nearly every one of them was chewing coco, and I could see the fat quids sticking out of the cheeks of many of them. They work from daylight until dark for what would be about 17 cents of our money per day. The miners receive about twice this amount. In all, 700 hands are employed, and this notwithstanding that a great deal of the work is done by machinery. One of the odd things about the mines is the fuel. This mine is 600 miles from the coast and 7500 miles from the coal mines of Australia. The result is that the freight on coal makes it cost \$6.50 per hundred weight, which is too expensive for use. Its place is taken by the fuel of the country, which is llama manure. This is brought in on the backs of llamas in bags. It costs about 60 cents for 100 pounds, and 7600 pounds are required to run a forty-horse power engine for twenty-four hours. In company with one of the managers of the mine, I went into the llama fuel pit, where 150,000 pounds of this stuff was stored. It did not smell at all bad, and walking over it was like tramping through gravel.

SILVER MINING IN PERU.

The silver mines of Peru are almost as rich as those of Bolivia. There



YARKEE SMELTER
IN THE ANDES
13,000 feet above

LLAMA TRAIN
FOR CARRYING ORE



A SILVER MINING TOWN
IN THE ANDES

MINING CAMP IN THE ANDES

Spaniards forced the Indians to labor in them, and they burrowed through the earth, taking out only the richest parts of the veins. The owners gave one-fifth of what they mined to the Spanish crown, and it is known that between the time of the coming of the Spaniards to Bolivia and the year 1800, the country produced more than three and one-third billion dollars in silver. From 1800 to 1825, when Bolivia secured her independence of Spain, sixty-seven million dollars were taken out of the mines, and up to the present it must be, I should say, a very low estimate to say that Bolivia has given the world the enormous amount of four billion dollars' worth of silver. The greater part of this metal came from the famous silver mountain of Potosi, the mines of which have produced more than three billion dollars' worth of silver. Today the Potosi mines are to a large extent exhausted, and the town, which had at one time more than 100,000 people, has now hardly one-fourth of that number.

HOW THE PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA MADE A FORTUNE.

At present Oruro is far greater as a mining center than Potosi. There are some very rich mines here, and one not far from the city has netted the present President of Bolivia a

are, I have been told, about two thousand different silver mines in that country, but owing to the low price of silver only a very few are now being worked. At Hualgayoc, in Northern Peru, just over the western range of the Andes, there are 400 silver mines within forty square leagues. Some of these mines produce as much as 300 ounces of silver to the ton, and the waste dumps will average, I am told, at least sixteen ounces per ton. The ore is mined by Indians, who are paid about 40 cents of our money per day. Their only tools are hammers, drills and rawhide sacks. They have neither picks nor shovels, and they burrow through the mountain like rats, taking out only the richest parts of the ore. They work almost naked, wearing only breech cloths about their waists, and as they work they utter weird and melancholy cries. All of the ore is carried out upon their backs. An Indian will carry 150 pounds. He will climb up ladders or notched sticks with such a load of ore upon his back and will go off on a dog trot with his burden. The ore is broken up into small pieces with hammers by children. It is then ground by circular stones being rolled about over it and then mixed with quicksilver after the patio process by driving mules around through it. These Hualgayoc mines are the ones which Humboldt says produced \$33,000,000 worth of silver in thirty years. Much of the ore is now reduced to a sulphide and taken on mules to the coast and shipped to Europe for further treatment.

THE CERRO DE PASCO MINES IN 1898.

The same sort of work goes on at the famous Cerro de Pasco mines in the Andes above Lima, and, in fact, in nearly all of the silver regions of Bolivia and Peru. The Cerro de Pasco mines which are now in active operation, number about three hundred, and there are 225 silver mines being worked at Yauli, on the Oroya railroad, about sixty miles away. Cerro de Pasco has always been thought to be the crater of an extinct volcano. It is situated about 14,000 feet above the sea, in one of the bleakest parts of the Andes. The town, which is now only one of about 5000 people, lies in a basin surrounded by barren rocks. The deposits consist of a great body of low-grade silver ore, over a mile and a half long by three-quarters of a mile wide. This has been worked down to a depth of about 250 feet, and numerous tunnels have been run in at that level to drain the mines. The great trouble is the water, and further mining can only be done by lower tunnels or heavy pumps. Henry Meiggs, the American engineer who constructed so many great works in Peru years ago, began a tunnel 150 feet below the present levels. The work was stopped, however, at a distance of 900 feet from the surface, and at present nothing is being done. The tunnel will need to be extended from 900 to 1800 feet further before ore is struck, and at the present low price of silver there is little prospect of this being attempted. Within a short time there has been something of a revival of the silver industry at Cerro de Pasco, owing to the copper ores lying under the low-grade silver ores, and the camp today is more one of copper than of silver. In the past the Cerro de Pasco mines have produced enormous quantities. Between 1630 and 1824 27,200 tons of pure silver were taken out of them, and the

dumps of the mines, if they were scientifically worked, would bring a fortune. Twenty years ago Cerro de Pasco was turning out more than a million ounces of silver a year, and I am told that \$60,000,000 worth of silver was taken out from under the ground on which the town of Cerro de Pasco now stands. These mines were discovered in the seventeenth century by an Indian. He camped out one night near the site of Cerro de Pasco. Before going to sleep he built a fire upon some stones and awoke to find that his stones had melted and that a lump of silver slag had taken their place.

AN AMERICAN SMELTING WORKS IN THE ANDES.

The biggest Yankee enterprise I have found in a mining way south of the equator is the smelting works of the Backus & Johnston Company at Casapalca, Peru. This company is composed of J. Backus, a Brooklyn man, who is a nephew of the famous engineer Meiggs; J. H. Johnston of Bath, who came out here to work on the Meiggs railways, and Capt. H. Guyer, the owner of the Guyer Springs in Idaho, who is well known as a practical miner and mining engineer in our Western States. Backus and Johnston made a nice thing in establishing a brewery at Lima. They imported machinery for it from the United States, and made money from the start. They sold the brewery some years ago to an English syndicate for \$500,000 in gold. They have since been dealing in mines, and have put a great deal of money into their smelter. This is situated at Casapalca, on the Oroya railroad, away up in the Andes, ninety-five miles from the sea and 13,606 feet above it. The works run night and day, and I am told that they smelt to as good advantage as any establishment of the United States. The superintendent of the smelter is Frank Pierce, the son of Richard R. Pierce of the well-known Argo Smelting Works of Denver, and the smelting is done after much the same plan as that of the Argo. The company also have extensive silver mines at Casapalca. Capt. Guyer told me that the profits of the mines and works during the past year were more than \$100,000, while the profits of the year preceding were even greater. About five hundred men are employed, and the company controls the town of Casapalca, which has grown up about the works. The smelter was originally started on a small scale to work over the dumps of the Ryo and other silver mines, of which there were something like 20,000 tons at this point. Then the company bought the Ryo copper and silver mine, and took a ten years' lease of the Carlos Francisco mine. Both of these mines had been worked from the surface for many years. Backus and Johnston decided to run a tunnel into the mountain and strike the ore body 1700 feet below the upper workings. They did this, but failed to find pay dirt in the Ryo. A few months ago the tunnel was pushed on into the Francisco vein, and here a very rich body of ore was struck. I was shown specimens of the ore at Casapalca. The vein is seven feet wide, and twenty inches of it assays, I am told, 150 ounces of silver to the ton. The tunnel is 3000 feet below the outcroppings of the ore, and it is believed that some rich pockets will be struck in working upward. This mine is worked after the approved American fashion. The tunnels have railroad tracks in them and the ore when

brought to the surface is sent to the mills on a gravity tramway.

SMELTING FOR THE PERUVIANS.

In addition to their own ore the Backus and Johnston Company do a large business in smelting for the mines of Yauli and of Cerro de Pasco. The ore is carried from forty to seventy-five miles to the smelters on the backs of llamas. Each of the llamas carries about 100 pounds, and they are driven here by the Indians in herds of from twenty to fifty. It is not an uncommon thing for 1200 llamas to be unloaded in a day at Casapalca, and the yards of the smelter were full of these curious beasts during the whole of my stay. It takes the llamas ten days to make the round trip from Cerro de Pasco, and about two days from Yauli. It is one of the curious features of freighting in the Andes that although Yauli is on the line of the railroad, just twenty-five miles from the smelting works, the ore can be brought that distance more cheaply on llama back than on the cars. In the same connection eggs and vegetables are sometimes carried down the mountains to the markets of the lowlands on llamas, although the railroad almost parallels the route of the llama trail.

There is another large smelter at the end of this railroad, at Antofagasta, on the sea. This smelter belongs to the famous Huanchaca Silver Mining Company, which produces the greater part of the silver of Bolivia today. The smelting works are of vast extent, comparing in size with any in the United States. They have cost about two and one-half million American dollars, and smelt the ores of this company exclusively. It is a magnificent establishment, and is now well managed.

GOLD MINING IN PERU AND BOLIVIA.

I have already said something about gold mining in Bolivia. There is one thing which I failed to mention, and this applies to silver mines as well. This is the difficulty which I am informed exists of holding on to a good mine here without a lawsuit. Many of the notary publics, through whom the mines when discovered are taken, are said to be entirely unscrupulous, and it is almost impossible to prevent fraud. A common thing is for the notary to issue papers to himself for the same property and to antedate them. If the mine turns out good he claims it by right of a prior title. Another method is to leave some important clause out of the papers so that it will furnish a ground for a defect of title, and a third method is to forge papers claiming and substantiating a prior title. I heard the other day of such papers being brought in evidence, in which the water marks on the paper showed that the paper was made at a later date than at that at which the writing upon it was purported to have been filed. I am told that there are today but few mines of value in Bolivia which are in the hands of foreigners which have not law suits connected with them, and it behooves the American who comes here to watch his titles very carefully and to beware of trusting any one further than he can help. In Peru I understand that the mining laws are more carefully worded and that the chances of fraud are considerably less.

WHY THE SPANIARDS MADE FOR-TUNES.

As to the existence of gold almost everywhere in these Andean moun-

tains there is no doubt, but the finding it in paying quantities is a different thing. The amounts of treasure gathered by the Indians before the days of the Spaniards and since then have given a false idea of the richness of the country. In the days of the Incas these Indian chiefs, called kings by the Spaniards, had the masses as their slaves. They could put thousands of them at gold washing in the various rivers, and, though each man got but little, the aggregate was large. There was little wear and tear on the gold dust gathered. It was not used as money, and but little of it went into the hands of the common people. It accumulated as the ornaments of the nobles, and as decorations in the temples, and was consequently found in great quantities when the Spaniards came. The Spaniards themselves used the Indians as slaves, and worked them so hard that today the Indian population of both Bolivia and Peru is not one-tenth of what it was at the time of the invasion of Pizarro. The mineral region least prospected is that on the eastern side of the Andes. These parts of the country have been worked for years by savage Indians, who still bring gold to the settlements and dispose of it in way of trade. The Indians are hostile to foreigners, and drive them out of their territory. The banks of the rivers are covered with a dense vegetation, and the climate is in most parts malarious and very unhealthy. There are placer mines worked by the Indians on the Marañon, the Beni and Santiago Rivers, and on the latter I am told that the gravel often pans out two ounces to the yard. Many of the mountain streams were paved by the Incas during the dry seasons, when the water was low. The floods brought the gold down from the mountain, and this was caught in the cobbles and cleaned up when the waters went down. I traveled for some days with an English mining engineer named Sharp, who has been sent out here by some London capitalists to investigate certain properties. Said he: "So far as I have gone, and I have traveled extensively in the central parts of Peru, I find that the gold ledges are few and far between and very uncertain as to extent. The free gold has been pretty well worked out, and what is left is in iron pyrites, copper pyrites and arsenical pyrites, from which it is difficult to extract it. The mines are pockety and uncertain. Such mining as is done by the Peruvians is after the most wasteful methods. They use the arastra process, and lose at least one-third of the gold."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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SLEEP, MY LITTLE ONE, SLEEP.

A mother sat in the evening hour
E'er the closing of the day,
And her first born babe like an opening flower,
On her soft white bosom lay—

While she slowly sung
In a soothing tongue
That her baby might not weep,
And the sweet refrain
Of her drowsy strain
Was "Sleep, my little one, sleep."

And her little one slumbered on
In the evening twilight gray,
But e'er the light of the day had gone
It had slept its life away.

For her song's sweet sound
Brought the angels round
With a silvery silent sweep,
And their shadowy throng
Took up the song
Of "Sleep, my little one, sleep."

"It were a pity," the angels said,
"That the innocent baby there
Should ever stain its sunny head
In this world of sorrow and care."

So they softly stole
Its spotless soul
Which tenderly they keep,
And their song of love
Which is heard above
Is "Sleep, my little one, sleep."

But the angels since have spoken
"Twere a sin to make them twain."
So the mother's heart has broken,
And she's gone to her child again.

And listeners say
That at close of day
A voice with fondness deep,
Is heard afar
From a distant star
Singing, "Sleep, my little one, sleep."

JOHN WILSON.

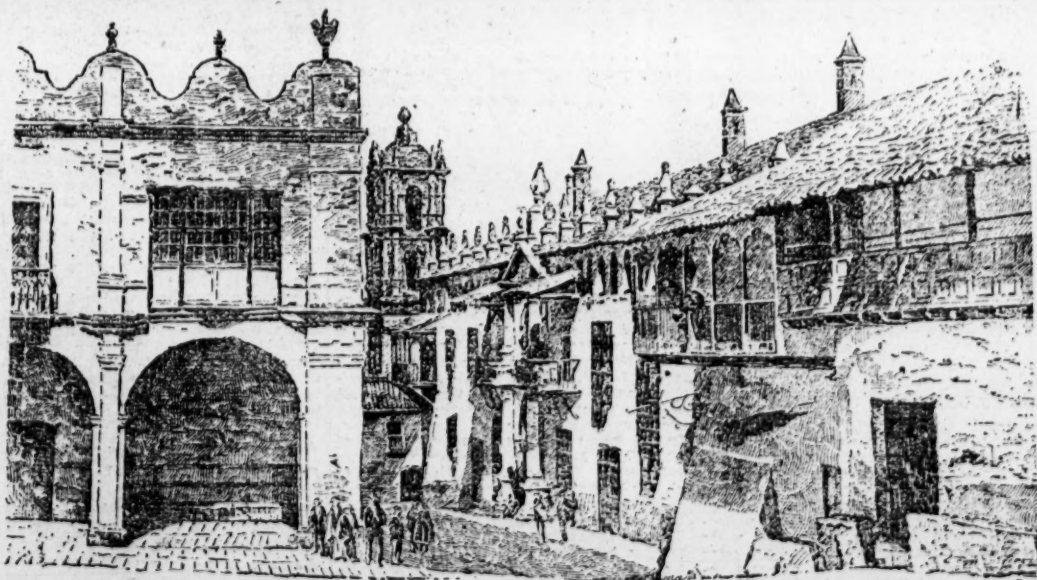
A Hades and Harp Combination.

[San Francisco Call:] A Spanish warrior reached the gate of heaven and was stopped by the guardian, who queried of him what was in the pack under his arm.

"That," said Blanco, "is my type-writer."

"You will have to leave it outside," replied the guardian, firmly.

With haughty mien the Spanish warrior strode through the gate, but as he saw an attendant carelessly throw aside the beloved machine, he murmured, "This is hell," and though they gave him a harp he refused to play.



MINT AT POTOSI.

The Development of the Southwest

IN THE FIELDS OF INDUSTRY AND CAPITAL,
ENTERPRISE AND PRODUCTION.

Compiled for The Times.

Southern California Silk.

GERMANO of the Star Winery, on Macy street, is now making a fine grade of silk from a second hatching of worms this year, and is prepared for a third hatching. He wants to demonstrate the fact that three hatchings of silk worms can be raised in this country. The silk is the finest quality ever produced here. It is of a bright golden color. The Chamber of Commerce is going to send samples to the Agricultural Department at Washington.

Good Prices for Oranges.

WHILE many growers are complaining that they cannot obtain satisfactory prices for oranges, C. C. Chapman of Placentia, in Orange county, has been getting \$5 a box in the East for his Valencia late. Mr. Chapman has made a careful study of the most approved methods of packing and shipping his fruit, and the result shows that he has succeeded.

Apricot Pitting Machine.

ACCORDING to the Santa Paula Chronicle, the Fidelity Machine Works has completed for S. W. Gulberson an apricot-pitting machine which promises to be a much greater success than anything yet built for the same purpose. Mr. Gulberson has been working on the machine for three years and has had two built before, which were not entirely satisfactory. The machine just built at the Fidelity shops was tested last Wednesday. It pits and places on a tray in the proper manner for drying a box of apricots in six or seven minutes, the whole tray being filled at one fall of the twenty-six knives. The fruit is all cut properly, and 96 per cent of the pits are thrown out, and it is but the work of a few seconds to toss the 4 per cent of loose pits from the tray. It is too bad that the machine was not completed in time for this season's harvest. It is still in the Fidelity shops, where a few minor changes are being made upon it. Interested parties may well afford time for an examination of the new pitter.

Pumping Plants.

THE Anaheim Plain Dealer, in a recent issue, gives a detailed description of a number of pumping plants which have been established in Orange county for the development of water. It is claimed that during the past four years the development of water around Anaheim has grown from a few hundred gallons per day to millions of gallons. The Plain Dealer says:

"To proceed to a general report of what actually has and is being done, the interview with E. P. Fowler is best to begin with, being the most satisfactory and complete the Plain Dealer on its tour was able to secure.

"In brief, Mr. Fowler has a perfect plant and is operating it with every success. It has made land valuable which, during this season at least, would be next to worthless without the assistance afforded. He pumps from three wells simultaneously. The depth of these range from 150 feet to 271 feet. A ten-horse power Union gasoline engine, which burns distillate and gasoline, supplies the power. Complete, the pumping outfit cost \$1000. Sinking the wells, casing them complete cost \$1 per foot. The plant has been in operation four years, and with the exception of two others is the oldest in the district visited. When operations commenced water had to be pumped eleven feet; that is, it stood in the wells that distance from the surface of the earth. Mr. Fowler now pumps twenty feet, but does not see in the decline anything to worry about. The dry weather experienced during the past few years must have had effect upon streams beneath the surface as well as upon those on top, and a few years under average conditions he confidently believes, along with other owners of pumping plants interviewed, except one, will restore the old-time situation at the wells. From his wells Mr. Fowler pumps direct into a cement reservoir 100x100 of five feet depth, built at a cost of \$800. It is an extra good job, has four-inch walls, does not leak, and holds 303,750 gallons. The extra thickness of walls, Mr. Fowler is now confident, is not needed, three inches of cement, in his opinion, being sufficient. Leading from this reservoir is a system of cement ditches as thorough and substantial in construction as the reservoir, and consequently constructed at a greater expense than the average ditch work. One-half mile of this ditch cost \$600. In all 140 acres of land are irrigated by Mr. Fowler. To the south end of a 100-acre tract of this, water is

carried one and three-eighths miles. A half a mile of the way is cement ditch. The men at work at the end of the run are given 100 inches straight ahead for ten hours. The pumping plant is then run four hours longer and the reservoir in that time filled and made ready for the resumption of irrigation in the morning. The actual horse power required, as found by Mr. Fowler, to lift the water from the wells into the reservoir is twelve. The theoretical power is six. Over 600,000 gallons of water are pumped by the plant in fourteen hours. The actual figures are 723 13-16 gallons per minute. This is at a rate of over seventy-two miner's inches. The cost of operating the plant at this capacity is 15 cents per hour. This cost may be slightly increased at some future date by the necessity arising from dropping the wells deeper. That is all that is required to secure more water. The coarse gravel in which the pipes now rest is the bed from which an inexhaustible supply is to be drawn. The vital point is made in comparing the cost of water furnished Mr. Fowler by the water company and water furnished through his plant. The actual cost per acre, including labor of distributing it, of water from the water company, is \$2.50. That produced by his own plant, including the cost of distributing it, is 88 cents. In the statements relative to this plant outside figures are given and all estimates are liberal."

J. P. Neff irrigates seventy acres of orchard land set out in apricots, peaches, olives and walnuts from two 100-foot wells. He aims to run 120 inches, though he claims a capacity for his pump if needed of 250 inches. He operates his plant with steam, using oil for fuel. With oil at \$1 per barrel it costs him twenty-five cents an hour to run 1100 gallons per minute. Mr. Neff has operated his plant for five years. Three years ago he lifted water thirteen feet. He now lifts it twenty-six. His pipes stop in the coarse gravel bed. The splendid condition of his trees and the fine moist form his lands are in demonstrate the success with which the conduct of his plant is attended.

P. H. Stanton and Alexander Henry each have new plants not yet running. They will start next week. Mr. Stanton has one well 139 feet deep resting in gravel. Water comes within fifteen feet of the surface. He expects to pump about one hundred and twenty inches, and will convey over his ninety-acre place through 4-inch pipe. Four hundred feet with large hydrant attachments at intervals have been put down. A six-horse power gasoline engine, Fairbanks & Morse, is in place. A fine and very substantial reservoir has been put in.

Mr. Henry will pump from two wells and has a splendid plant installed. One well is 600 and the other 250 feet. In boring the latter 100 feet of gravel and boulder were passed through. Every foot of the well through this 100 feet has been pierced and there is no question about supply. Water rises to within fifteen feet of the surface in both wells. A San Francisco tool company pump and six-horse power engine are installed. Steam will furnish the power required. A ten-horse power boiler is ready for use. Either oil or wood can be used for fuel. Mr. Henry expects to get from 100 to 120 inches. With these he will irrigate his own sixty acres of orange land and pipe two miles through six-inch sewer pipe to land owned by San Francisco parties with whom he has contracted to furnish water for five years at eighty cents per hour. He is putting in a 350,000 gallon reservoir, cement bottom and wood slides from which the water will be distributed.

"It is in the Garden Grove and Clair districts that the evidences of the presence of the pumping plant on all sides are the most numerous and the results most marked. Here prosperity, green fields, waving alfalfa, bright and heavily-laden orchards greet the visitor on all sides. The business-like exhaust and steady clip of engines on nearly every other ranch passed tells the secret. In the greater number of cases about Garden Grove the plants have been put in within the last year. The gravel in which the water is found is nearer the surface and the water is forced higher, it being necessary to lift it in but few cases more than fifteen feet. In the larger number of instances the lift is between five and twelve feet. Some plants are now being put in—a Davis endless-chain and bucket pump, for instance, by J. W. Hawkins at Garden Grove—to pump water for street sprinkling. Other plants are being prepared for, and next year this already well-supplied neighborhood will have a dozen or more first-class new plants. There are over twenty plants in operation about Garden Grove and Clair, and all with success. Each operator is satisfied and entertains anything but fear concerning the future. Only a few of them can

be given mention, and that must be brief, though the information contained in the statements concerning the various local conditions found at the several wells is of interest and importance. The heart of the district visited, it is well to remember, is but five miles from Anaheim."

In addition to these, a description is given of a number of smaller plants.

Of particular excellence and worthy of more extended notice than can here be given is the plant of William Newbery. He has two wells, 157 and 187 feet deep. Both rest in gravel and produce, with a twenty-foot lift, seventy-five inches. A ten-horse power Weber gasoline engine gives good service operating a centrifugal Bryan & Jackson pump. Mr. Newbery pumps direct into three-eighths of a mile of splendidly built ditch, the contract price for which was \$500. He irrigates thoroughly and easily sixty acres. The pumping plant has been in operation one year, and cost a little over \$1000. Mr. Newbery purchased all his fittings, pipe and supplies from the Crane Company of Los Angeles, which has supplied the greater part of such materials used by the plants in this section.

W. J. Fay has one of the finest and best-equipped plants visited. He prefers to consider it yet in the experimental stage, never having attempted to operate it as a business venture. He has two wells through the gravel and resting on clay, each 100 feet in depth. A twelve-horse power Union gasoline engine runs the pump. A half a cent brings up 1000 gallons of water from nineteen feet below the surface. Mr. Fay pumps into a cement reservoir with sides from 2 1/2 to 3 inches thick and having a capacity for 500,000 gallons. The reservoir is 122x122 on top and 110x110 on the bottom. The whole is painted with asphalt and Mr. Fay states, will not leak. He is skeptical as to the extent of the water supply present to be drawn upon, doubts the wisdom of putting in pumping plants from a business standpoint; thinks the windmill is the only profitable investment and cares to say nothing about his own plant, preferring those who wish an opinion to see for themselves and form their own judgment.

Oil Wells and Pipe Works.

AT RICHFIELD, in Orange county, the Southern California Railway Company is conducting an important dual enterprise in the shape of oil wells and pipe works. The Anaheim Plain Dealer says:

"The extent of the Santa Fé's investment at Richfield is not generally realized. A visit to the place to those who have not been there, is an eye-opener. "At the present time the pipe works of the railroad company are shut down. They will probably not reopen until in September. Three thousand feet of the pipe, which is considered the most satisfactory known culvert material, are stored under the sheds at the works and ready for shipment whenever needed. This represents one-third of the output of the works since started last September, 9000 feet in all having been made. The works operate seven months to turn out this supply. The total amount of money paid out for labor during that time at the works was \$8000. The bulk of this—nearly all of it—came direct to Anaheim."

"Enough has been demonstrated during the operation of the works to prove that they are a fixture, and by that is meant a success. Another thing shown is that there is an almost unlimited supply of the materials entering into the manufacture of the pipe immediately at the door of the works. Not only this, but the material is of the very best quality. The fact makes it certain that the works will never be moved, and that there is no occasion for the establishment of another plant of the same character on the Santa Fé system. That such a step was in contemplation is known, but the development of the vast resources of the Richfield territory through the richly productive search for materials settled the point, and the idea at first entertained of establishing a similar plant at San Bernardino was abandoned. The materials required in the manufacture of the pipe do not exist there to the extent that they do at Richfield, nor are they of as superior a quality."

"The pipe works, however, are a small matter at Richfield as compared with the railroad company's oil interests. L. W. Potter, whose official position at Richfield with the Santa Fé is that of operator, is in fact the head representative there of the company. In addition to giving the wire occasional attention, Mr. Potter receives all the oil produced at the wells and sees it safely into the storage tanks. Its shipment from the tanks is another matter requiring his immediate attention. He has supervision over all of the company's interests at Richfield, and has no superfluous time on his hands. Shipments from the storage tanks is now averaging two cars a day. The oil at the present time is teamed to the tanks from the wells. The team-

ster employed runs from eight to sixteen loads a day, as occasion may require. When a rush is on, sixteen loads are compelled per day.

"In a short time, it is certain, teams will be dispensed with entirely, it being the intention of the railroad company to put in a pipe line from the wells to the tanks. These stand alongside the railroad track at Richfield, stand pipes make it possible to load five cars at a time. Ten wells are now in operation, and through them the Santa Fé manages to exert a powerful influence on the oil market. Shrewd management and careful manipulation make it possible for the road through these wells to, in a measure, control the market, at least, so far as it is itself effected, as it does through its coal mines, the coal market. Some idea of the gains resulting from the operation of the wells, and the money put in circulation can be gathered from the statement that last month the income of Manager Dehaney, who located the wells, and developed them for the Santa Fé and has a contract calling for one-third of the sale price of each barrel, was \$2000. No more wells are being sunk, but all the adjacent territory to the field is held under option by the Santa Fé. That the road intends to further develop the field in the future there is no question. That it realizes that it has a neat investment, in the field is also well known. Those in a position to know, however, do not expect that more wells will be sunk until Manager Dehaney's present contract expires. When that is through with, development of the field will be commenced in earnest by the Santa Fé, and there are those who give figures and reasons for the belief that the oil production will be increased thousands of barrels there per day within a very short time after development commences. That there is oil there in great abundance, there is no manner of doubt."

Beet Sugar.

THE Riverside Enterprise says: "James L. Campbell of the Enterprise, who spent Sunday at Chino, reports that the beet crop of that section is looking fine and that the promise of a big crop was never better."

"The acreage planted is a little less than that of last year, but the crop harvested will be larger than that of last year, as the yield per acre is heavier."

"The factory will be started up about August 10 and a full crew of men will find work for several weeks converting the beets into sugar."

According to the Chino Champion the sugar factory will this year adopt a new system of sampling beets for the laboratory. Instead of selecting average sample beets, quartering them, grating and expressing the juice for the polariscope, as heretofore, a machine has been installed for rapidly plugging each of the beets in the baskets. The plugs extracted are ground and the juice extracted by what is called water digestion. It is claimed that this method is more correct than the old, inasmuch as there is no selection of beets, where preference might be shown. On the other hand, care must be exercised in the plugging, as it is well recognized that different parts of the same beet will show a very different sugar content and purity. The new plan is said to operate satisfactorily in Nebraska.

The sugar factory at Eddy, N. M., commenced work, according to the Argus, on July 29, working up the molasses held over from last year. This will take about two weeks. The factory will not start on beets until about October 15. The Argus says:

"Respecting the present condition of the beet crop, Manager Goetz states that the prospects are very satisfactory and encouraging. They are, in fact, much better than at any time in the previous two years, and there is no occasion to feel alarm over future possibilities. The caterpillars, which were on the crop a few weeks ago, and caused considerable apprehension, have almost entirely disappeared and apparently without material damage to the growing crop. All the fields are making excellent growth. Already beets weighing two pounds are being brought to the factory. A few farmers are still planting, and it is expected that slight plantings will be made up to the first of August."

"It is estimated that the acreage harvested for this fall's campaign will be double that of last year, and the quality of the beets and the tonnage per acre will be far superior."

Art Wood Carving.

SANTA BARBARA has an artistic wood carver. The Independent says: "At the invitation of the owner of the Art Wood Works on Upper State street, an Independent reporter was shown about the premises this morning."

"On entering the first apartment the object which at once attracted the eye was a small colored boy teasing a

valuable game cock, which Mr. Starke prizes quite highly, this being the favorite pastime of the youth during the proprietor's absence.

"Santa Barbara people who have never taken occasion to visit this place have no idea of the amount of art that is on exhibition there. When taking into consideration the amount of fine wood which grows in this State, that is unknown in other parts of the world, one can appreciate the advantage which a wood worker has in this particular line.

"Mr. Starke intends to take some of his work to the Paris Exposition in 1900, and being a man of knowledge who has traveled extensively through European countries, knows that the work he will exhibit will be a source of surprise to foreign lovers of high grade art, and also to Americans, who know little or nothing of the beauty of the productions of this seeming remote portion of the United States.

"He had a large collection of his most valuable specimens at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, the Centennial at Philadelphia, and the last Paris Exposition.

"On the premises are several of the famous mammoth trees which have been raised from seed, and have now attained a height of twenty-five feet.

"The table tops constitute the most elegant and costly pieces of work to be seen in the place. They were made from a huge limb which had blown down from one of the big trees of Calaveras, and which he obtained through permission of the government. They are of varied shapes and sizes, being round, square, eight-cornered, and so forth, and are inlaid in some cases with a piece of wood from each separate family known on this Coast, making about forty pieces."

IN TRIBUTARY TERRITORY.

Kern County Wheat.

KERN COUNTY will have some wheat this year. The Bakersfield Californian says:

"C. L. Conner of Bakersfield, superintendent of the Kern County Land Company's ranches, was in town Tuesday on land office business. He says his company is harvesting 10,000 acres of wheat, planted in what was once the bottom of a lake, that is yielding from twenty to twenty-five sacks to the acre. The wheat was irrigated once last winter, and has grown thrifty ever since."

California Horses for Germany.

GERMANY is in the market for American horses. D. Seligman, a horse buyer of New York, has been in Arizona on a business trip, having spent six weeks in California buying good driving animals for shipment to Germany. The Bakersfield Californian says:

"This week he will complete the purchase of ninety horses, which will make up the first lot ever sent direct from this State to the land of the Kaiser. The success of this shipment will mean much for California horsemen, as it will bring a score of New York buyers here to purchase our fast driving animals. Mr. Seligman shipped the first lot of driving horses ever sent from New York to Germany six years ago, and he has had much experience in that market. He believes that California horses will take the eye of the Germans and predicts that his 'pioneering' trip into this State will result in bringing many New York buyers here in the near future.

"There are more good horses in California than any other State in the Union," said Mr. Seligman when a Republican reporter asked him in regard to his experience during the last five weeks.

"The horses are well bred, have good action, excellent feet and color," he continued, "also they appear to be exceptionally sound and free from blemishes."

"The horses for shipment are drivers that can go a three-minute gait or under. From \$50 to \$100 is paid for these animals and they will bring several times that amount in Germany. The horses will be shipped by express in three cars and this will place them in New York with only a few days' travel.

"Mr. Seligman is surprised at the lack of attention that well-bred horses receive in this State. He said that fortunes in horse flesh are being allowed to run uncare for in the pastures of Tulare, Kings and Fresno counties. With a little attention he said the animals could be put in shape and sold at good figures. Most of the horses that he has purchased are from Tulare and Kings counties."

The Gila Valley.

THE PHOENIX (Ariz.) Republican recently published the following interesting account of conditions and progress in the fertile Gila Valley:

"About five miles south and fourteen miles west from Phoenix is situated the dam of the Buckeye canal. The location was made by J. L. Spain and M. M. Jackson in 1885. It was named by Mr. Jackson in memory of the State from which he hailed. In 1886 the above named gentlemen were joined by the late W. O. Neill, J. L. B. Alexander, J. M. and M. E. Clanton, John Collins, Eugene Jackson and some

others from the Salt River Valley, and the construction of the canal inaugurated. In four years it was completed for a distance of twenty-nine miles, at a cost of \$120,000.

"The canal is twenty feet in width at the head, the depth of water is from three and one-half to four feet, the average fall is twenty inches to the mile, but there is one-half mile where there is a fall of twelve feet and one mile in which the descent is twenty-two feet. The canal at present carries about eight thousand miner's inches of water, which is ample to irrigate 16,000 acres of land. There are now under cultivation between six and seven thousand acres. The average cost to consumers is less than \$1.50 per acre. The canal company at present receives nothing; the users of the water manage the property and keep the canal in repair as recompense for the water. The supply of water has never failed; in fact, were the canal enlarged to several times its present capacity there would be at all times sufficient water in the river to supply it. Occasionally when heavy rain storms prevail in the White Tank Mountains freshets result which cause breaks in the canal. They are readily repaired. This is the only interruption from continuous supply.

"The lands below the canal are all available for cultivation. There are coarse gravels, fine sandy, clayey and alluvial soils, all producing most generously when seeded and irrigated.

"Alfalfa is the principal crop, giving an enormous yield of most superior quality. As compared with that grown in California it is three to one, or 200 per cent. better—no refuse whatever. Five cuttings can be made per year, with an average yield of two tons to the acre for each cutting. It can be pastured the balance of the year, still maintaining a maximum stand. The water from the Gila carries so much silt or earthy matter in solution that each irrigation is a fertilizer that renews fully all that is removed from the soil by the crop. One pasture which had been continuously used as such for the past eight years, with two head of cattle to the acre, has fully as good a stand as fields more recently seeded.

"The general practice upon these lands to get them into alfalfa is to make a rough clearing of the mesquite, greasewood and cactus, lay the ditches and plant them to sorghum, without leveling, leaving that to be done by the silt filling the hollows, while the action of the water reduces the ridges in the course of two years.

"The sorghum crop meanwhile proves very remunerative, being fed upon the ground at an average rate of \$2 per acre for four months of the year. Some realize in excess of this figure.

"The writer saw in one instance where the above noted method was not followed, the owner went into occupancy of the wild land in October last (1897) grubbing it up and leveling with plow, harrow and scraper. He had a team, and a portion of the time one helper. At the end of eight months he has a good stand of alfalfa upon eighty acres. If there are other lands that can be subdued and brought into cultivation more readily the writer would be glad to make a record thereof.

"In 1897 there were 1000 acres of sorghum upon these lands, 1000 head of cattle were fed thereon. This year the acreage is upwards of 1500, and nearly 2000 head of stock are rapidly fattening thereon.

"On one ranch of 200 acres of alfalfa is carried 330 head of cattle, 60 head of horses and 100 hogs, all in exceptionally fine condition.

"From experience in other alfalfa sections the writer seeing so many animals fed exclusively upon alfalfa was induced to enquire what percentage was lost from bloat, and was surprised when informed that in nine years' experience feeding many thousand head, there never was a single case of bloat. 'Easiest thing avoided in the world,' said my informant, James S. Day. 'Never permit a hungry animal to go into an alfalfa field. Send in all with full stomachs and no danger of bloat. Yes,' he further responded, 'the same will hold good with calves.'

"One field was pointed out containing thirty acres, which carried 100 head of cattle for a year. They were in prime condition. This is not regarded as exceptional in the vicinity. Wheat does remarkably well. We saw one crop just harvested that was sown April 15. The yield was upward of fifty bushels to the acre, the berries being very plump and even-sized, weighing fully 145 pounds to the sack. Ninety days from sowing to sacking is a record hard to beat. There were raised this year about four hundred acres of wheat and forty of barley, which also crops very heavily. German millet and Kaffir corn have been successfully grown in a small way.

"Some fields of Indian corn looked fully equal to those seen in the best seasons upon the plains of Kansas and Nebraska. It is not largely grown, however. The status of the crop was not asked. Fruits of all kinds do well, but are grown only for family use. Grapes succeed well, the old Mission and the Muscat being the favorites. Bee culture proves very profitable, the average yield per hive being 100 pounds of honey per annum. There are upward of nine hundred hives in the several apiaries. The mesquite bloom furnishes a grade of honey excelled by none other. The alfalfa furnishes a very good honey, though darker in color.

"The temperature in this portion of the valley for a period of eleven years shows an annual mean of 70 deg., the highest recorded is 117 deg., while

18 deg. is the lowest. These extremes are of brief duration. With the sunrise a good, fresh breeze always comes from the east. As the sun reaches the zenith, the current comes from the west, creating a very enjoyable summer climate. The nights are always cool.

"Good water is found at from twenty to thirty feet. In the river bottoms there is found sufficient timber for fence posts. Cottonwood is the principal timber growth upon the ranches. Some ash and China trees were noted.

"There is yet some vacant government land upon the line of the canal, but most of the land is deeded. Desirable tracts can be had at \$10 per acre. Some of them are improved. The population of the settlement is over five hundred. They have a good school and a church. There is a tri-weekly mail service from Phoenix.

"There is room for many more hundred homes in the district."

MULTUM IN PARVO.

The mining laws of the republic of Mexico insure the prospector full protection and enjoyment of anything valuable he may find.

Among the contracts recently placed by the government were several

amounting to 250,000 Hessian bags, to be used for fortification purposes.

One of the features of a new hospital building in Berlin is to be a large room in which patients suffering from lung diseases can breathe air artificially impregnated with salt.

Fifty years ago the population of Europe was about two hundred and fifty million; it is today considerably over 350,000,000.

Henri Rochefort has been badly taken in by someone's carelessness in the Intransigent. "Conspuez Rochefort" has become the cry lately of the French Socialists, and party organizations have been publishing denunciations of him. The Intransigent printed a Socialist manifesto in his favor, signed with four names, which turn out to be those of criminals lately arrested, and of whose arrest the Intransigent had given an account a few days before.

According to foreign gossip, the real instigator of the present Carlist movement is Doña Bertha, the wife of Don Carlos. Although a Princess of the house of Rohan, she is not of royal blood, and has been compelled, on this account, to endure many slights. By some she is treated as a morganatic wife.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

At the Koch Medical Institute—The "Great White Plague" Succumbs to Improved Tuberculin - Whitman.

The "Improved Tuberculin" as prepared and used by Dr. C. H. Whitman at the Koch Medical Institute, is an ozonized, purified tuberculin compound whereby the germicidal properties of tuberculin have been reinforced by the addition of two of the most powerful antiseptic (germ destroying) agents known. Pus germs are present in all cases where there is softening of lung or bronchial tissue, and it is to meet and overcome this condition, as well as to destroy and eliminate the tubercular germ from the human body, that Improved Tuberculin in its present perfected state was produced.

No other preparation of tuberculin or of then numerous serums can compare with this specific in the treatment of tuberculosis, and especially is this true when administered by or under the direction of Dr. C. H. Whitman and combined with the great tissue-building remedy, Ozomoru.

This latter remedy is just as essential, if a cure is to be expected, as the

tuberculin itself, as it supplies a deficiency which nothing else can do. The management of the Koch Medical Institute refers with pardonable pride to the large percentage of cures which they have been able to record during the past two and one-half years. Many of these cases received the treatment over two years ago, and they are still testifying to the complete cures which were wrought in them.

Another source of gratification is the almost universal indorsement now coming to them from physicians of all schools, many of whom had refused at first to believe in the power of any remedy to cure consumption. Still more satisfactory is the fact that they have been able to place this treatment within the reach of all, even the very poor, at the minimum rate of \$10.00 per month.

Herewith are appended extracts from the testimonials of a few who have been cured. It is desired that all who are interested will carefully investigate the claims made by these people, and thereby satisfy themselves as to their absolute correctness.

LOS ANGELES (Cal.) June 13, 1898.

DR. C. H. WHITMAN, Koch Medical Institute, City—Dear Doctor: It gives me great pleasure to certify to the complete restoration of my health, and I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to my physicians, who were the medium through which this miraculous cure was effected. Consumption carried away my mother and two brothers, and, being familiar with the early symptoms of this dread disease, I readily recognized its inception in my own case, and lost no time in consulting my family physician, Dr. W. H. Smith of this city. After a careful examination he diagnosed my case lung and bronchial consumption; frankly admitted his inability to cure me, but referred me to you with the assurance that to his personal knowledge you had cured as bad cases as mine. At my request he accompanied me to your office, where I was reexamined by you, and a microscopical examination of my sputum was made in the presence of Dr. Smith and Dr. F. M. Reasner. The tubercular bacilli were found to be present, and the examination of my chest revealed the presence of tubercular deposit in the upper portion of both lungs.

I began at once taking your combined treatment, Improved Tuberculin and Ozomoru. I took no other medicine whatsoever, and in less than four months was a well man, absolutely free from any sign or symptom of my former trouble. It is said that "seeing is believing," and I herewith extend an invitation to everybody who may be interested in knowing the truth to see me. Such grand and glorious victories as YOU are winning in the saving of human life have never been equaled in the realm of science, and my most ardent wish is, that I may be permitted to do my share in this work by encouraging others who are afflicted as I was to accept the opportunity offered by you and get cured.

Yours truly,

H. HARRINGTON,

116 West Francis street.

I herewith certify to the correctness of the above statement, and most heartily and sincerely recommend the treatment of Dr. C. H. Whitman. I know that it is effectual and

absolutely harmless, having seen many cases of consumption cured by its use.

W. H. SMITH, M.D.,

Office corner Third and Main streets. After careful investigation, I found many people who had been cured by the use of your remedies. I decided to place myself under your treatment, and in four months was permanently cured of consumption.

B. W. ANNIN,

234 Marengo Place, Pasadena, Cal.

It would be difficult for me to fully express the gratitude I feel for the complete cure of consumption which has been wrought in me by the use of your Improved Tuberculin.

MRS. G. B. WEST,

Morton avenue, Station I, Pasadena, Cal.

I continue to enjoy good health and am able to do my usual day of work, all of which to me is occasion of profound thankfulness to God and Whitman's Improved Tuberculin treatment.

M. H. BLUNK,

1004 West Eleventh street, Los Angeles, Cal.

I have been a sufferer from tuberculosis. Boston physicians gave me no hope. You cured me in four months. My health was never better than now.

J. FRANK DANFORTH,

213 West First street, Los Angeles, Cal.

June 1, 1898.

It was not believed that I could reach Los Angeles alive. My home physicians in Canada gave me no hope. I was almost helpless when I began your treatment. You cured me in three months.

W. C. STUTT,

216 East Eighth street, Riverside, Cal.

Extract from a letter received from above patient January 4, 1898: "I thank God that through the treatment given me by you I feel almost as well as I ever did. I am able to eat as much as ever, and I weigh within a few pounds of my old weight. I go out and chop wood every morning, and my wife says I never looked better in my life."

W. FRANK STUTT,

Riverside, Cal.

I heartily recommend to all persons suffering from tuberculosis the skill and experience of Dr. C. H. Whitman, who administered the treatment to me.

J. D. VAN WIRT M.D.,

Johnsonville, N. Y.

Patients Can Be Treated at Their Own Homes

And receive the same benefit therefrom as at the Institute.

Terms \$10 Per Month.

Symptom blank and treatise on "Consumption, Its Cause and Cure," sent free. Address C. H. WHITMAN, M.D., Koch Medical Institute, Los Angeles, California.

FRESH LITERATURE.

Reviews by The Times Reviewer.

A Life of Christ.

FROM MANGER TO THRONE. By T. de Witt Talmage. (Chicago: Orange Judd Company.)

DR. TALMAGE'S life of Christ has been issued in paper covers, and is embellished with a great number of illustrations typical of scenes in Oriental lands and of events in the life of Christ.

Dr. Talmage's style is not a notably literary one, but, as his preface states, the book is not written for any one class of people, but for the masses, who, perhaps, do not demand great purity of style, though the wide popular sales, in recent years, of a great number of works of notably literary character, rather belie this wide-spread notion. Dr. Talmage, however, is undoubtedly popular with a large reading public, for his printed sermons have long been familiar weekly reading, and are to the taste of many people.

The volume contains a large amount of information concerning the Bible lands through which the author traveled, for he has made his observations at first hands, and is able to speak authoritatively of the scenes in which the great Christ history was enacted. A history of Palestine and its people prefaces the main narrative.

Western Songs.

LYRICS OF THE GOLDEN WEST. By W. D. Crabb. (San Francisco: The Whitaker & Ray Company.)

In this little volume of western songs, a great amount of unmeaning and ungraceful verse is leavened by a few really good and well-expressed ideas. The greater part of the work is notably deficient in structural merit, and is marked by unusual liberality in the choice of words which may be supposed to rhyme. Among the smoother poems of good sentiment are "Cape Horn to the Sierras," "Rocks of Monterey" and "Toucheville." There are numerous poems commemorative of picturesque spots in California, and one in praise of Los Angeles.

Magazines of the Month.

ASIDE from the always-interesting editorial résumé of the month, the Review of Reviews contributes a number of thoughtful special articles to the literature of public questions. "The Battle With Cervera's Fleet" is described by Winston Churchill, whose article is illustrated with reproductions from some remarkable photographs, taken from Mr. Hearst's yacht by a famous New York photographer, who accompanied the Journal editor to the scene of the famous fight. John A. Church, on "The Siege and Capture of Santiago," and Park Benjamin on "Our Eastern Squadron and its Commodore," offer other valuable views and reviews of the war situation. An estimate of Spanish character, by Sylvester Baxbi, and a discussion of French politics by Baron Pierre de Conberlin complete a list of timely and appropriate articles.

Facts concerning the new possessions which have so suddenly loomed on our political horizon do not seem to stale with frequent discussion, and, indeed, each fresh point of view discloses new features of picturesque or political value enough to make the subject perpetually interesting. Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines may all be explored with entertaining guides if one will but study the Century for August. Frank A. Vanderlip writes of the Philippine group with a discussion of pending problems, and Wallace Cumming describes the city of Manila and its novel customs. Surgeon-General George M. Sternberg, discussing "The Sanitary Regeneration of Havana," thinks that while it may be possible to put the city of Havana in such a sanitary condition that it would be exempt from yellow fever, the undertaking would be one of great magnitude, owing to the natural hold which the climate gives to the disease, and also to the fact that the present sanitary arrangements of the city are of the most primitive character. Osgood Welsh, an American sugar-grower, writes enthusiastically of "Cuba As Seen From the Inside." "The Battle of Manila Bay," as told by Col. George A. Loud, Dr. Charles P. Kindleberger, junior surgeon of the flagship Olympia, and Joel C. Evans, gunner of the Boston, forms a striking group of articles. The more purely literary features of the magazine are not less valuable than usual, because somewhat overshadowed by the war and descriptive articles.

Self-Culture's leading article for the month is by V. A. Yarros, on "The Lines of Russian Development." The usual studies of literary subjects and several timely war papers make up an instructive number.

A list of famous names is to be found on the Independent's page of contents for July 28, among them being Margaret E. Sangster, Herbert D. Ward, Rebecca Harding Davis and Gen. O. O. Howard. Mr. Ward and Miss Davis contribute stories, and Gen. Howard expresses his idea of what a "Well Dr-

dered Camp" should be like. Joseph Cook surveys "Ultimate Imperial America," with many misgivings as to the wisdom of our new policy and a disposition to see only the obstacles in the path of conquest.

Literary Comment.

German Versatility.

IT USED to be said that the peculiarity of German literature was that there was no subject under the sun on which some German book could not be found. If this was true in the old days, there is no falling off in modern times. Germany still leads the world in the number and variety of publications. The production of German books during the past forty years is thus analyzed in the Leipzig Boersblatt:

"In the first five years of the forty, viz. from 1856 to 1860, only 44,398 new books appeared; while in the last five years, 1891 to 1895, no fewer than 109,788 were published, nearly two and a half times as many. Architecture, engineering and the healing art have the largest share in this increase, their output being more than fourfold greater; books in military science were almost three and three-quarterfold more numerous; manufactures and trade show an increase of about three and a half fold; art more than three and a quarter fold, while legal and political science have exactly tripled in number."—[Springfield Republican.

Bronte Relics.

Various relics of the Brontë family were sold at auction in London the other day, and for infinitesimal prices. A dilapidated old hassock, depressed by the knees of the famous sisters in the Brontë pew, brought no bid at all. The best thing in the sale, J. H. Thompson's portrait in oils of Charlotte, was withdrawn when 10 shillings were bid and no other offer followed. The Academy says that Charlotte's little water-color drawing of flowers fetched but a few shillings each. Some better sketches were bought at prices approaching a sovereign, and a spirited water-color drawing of her dog, Floss, chasing a bird, signed by Charlotte Brontë, suddenly fetched £12. Charlotte Brontë's shawl brought 16 shillings. A patchwork quilt worked by her, but unfinished, was good for 22 shillings. Her Morocco work-case, her tiny work-box with a pin-cushion and a seal in it, and her tortoise-shell card-case brought only 10 shillings for the three. Several bidders were taken in with a little wooden box that had a pictured lid, in which Charlotte kept buckles and ribbons (it still held these things); this brought 15 shillings. A cameo brooch sold for 26 shillings, and a blue enamel thimblecase for a like sum. Charlotte Brontë's doll's cradle, a little bare oval basket, was put on the table without a smile and was taken from it without a bid. Two wisps of her hair were put up, and the only Brontë specialist present, bought them for £14s. and £3 4s.

A Letter From Burns's Widow.

The July number of the Book Buyer contains a facsimile of a letter of the widow of the poet Burns. The penmanship it not so illiterate as one might have supposed. It was written at Dumfries, in 1804, and addressed to a gentlewoman interested in the welfare of herself and her children, and I sto the following effect: "Madame, Mrs. Scott was so good as to call on me the other day, and informed me of your inquiry after my family, and that you wished to know what was become of Mr. Burns children, we still live in the same house you left us in, & William Nichol is the only child I have at home, Robert is at Glasgow college, and has been two winters, he was one in Eding, it is reported, and I believe with truth that he will be provided for in London by Mr. Addington through the intersts of Mr. Shaw. He praisent Sheriff of London Francis Wallace died last year, he was to have gone to the East Indies had he lived; Mr. Shaw had not a cadets place for him James Glencarn is in the Bluecoat school in Newgate street he was also put there by Mr. Shaw it is about 16 months since James Millure torke him to London, he called with James on Mr. Banks but you was in the country, he left his name & where he was to be found and they had not told you, William is not settled yet, he is still at school I Return you my sincere Thanks for your good wishes to my family and believe me madam your obliged and sincere well wisher.

"P. S.—Maxwell died 2 years & 9 months after Mr. Burns. J. B." To those who remember the helpless condition in which the dear h of Burns left his widow and children this simple scrawl possesses a greater interest than attaches to any of Mrs. Dunlop's letters to Burns, of which we had two solid volumes a few months ago. We have already forgotten them, they were so tediously ambitious, but we shall long remember this poor widow's letter, partly as being the only scrap

of her writing that has yet found its way into print, and partly because it is such a pathetic comment upon the lines of her greatly gifted and darkly willful husband—

To make a happy fireside clime
To weans and wife
That's the true pathos and sublime
Of human life.

The Author of the "Gadfly."

A recent number of the St. Paul Pioneer Press has an interesting account regarding the author of The Gadfly, which is already in the eleventh edition. Mrs. Voynich's maiden name was Ethel Lillian Boole, and she was born some thirty-three years ago in Ireland; her parents, however, were English, and all her education was gained in London schools. Her life, which has been singularly free from startling events, forms a sharp contrast with that of her husband, who is a native of Lithuania in Russian Poland, and who, not approving of Russian methods, located himself in England. He was never a Siberian exile, however, as has sometimes been stated. Here is where Mrs. Voynich's own account of the The Gadfly, which is her first attempt in fiction:

"Fearing to produce immature work, I confined myself for some years to translating, chiefly from Russian literature. When at last I started my novel it took me a long time to write especially as the subject demanded some study of an obscure and indeed almost unexplored page of Italian history—the work of the intransigent 'sects' in the four legations. Arthur, the hero of The Gadfly, is an entirely imaginary person. Both the plot and the character of the book are purely fictitious. The only piece of actual history in my novel is the account of the conveying of firearms from the Lombardo-Venetian rising, from Southampton, to Leghorn, and across Tuscany to Brisiaghella and Faenza; and the only historical persons are the smugglers, Marcone and Domenicchino, whom I knew personally in their old age. One of them, a Romagnol peasant, has lately died at the age of 87 in great poverty and utterly neglected and forgotten, after having done more for Italy than many persons to whose memory she has put up monuments. It is only fair to say that his poverty was, to some extent, voluntary; he had been offered a pension for having saved Garibaldi's life at the risk of his own. This pension he refused, saying he worked for Italy, not for money. The old man's name was Luigi Bassani."

Serial Story Placards.

Great as are the lengths to which advertising of books is pushed, Andrew Lang thinks that "more might be done." This is his suggestion, given in the July Longmans:

"Thus a new novel appears. You start advertising it on placards along the lines of railway from Thurso to London. You put a brief summary of the most exciting situations on posters in the fields beside the main lines, and the traveler picks up fragments which keenly excite his curiosity. Any one can see how this would work out in the case of Anthony Hope's 'Rupert of Hentzau,' though one need not say that Mr. Hope is the last person to approve of the method. Still, it would be vastly exciting, and much more agreeable than the monotony of soap and pills. A joy would be added to travel, a charm of landscape, and how a work thus advertised would sell! But I want to know how Rupert missed Rudolph in the garret, and why Rupert, when he saw that Rudolph meant to make him shoot himself, did not fire off the barrels of the revolver into the air? This was an obvious expedient. But possibly Mr. Hope will explain all that in a later number. Meanwhile the legend is of palpitating interest in the Pall Mall Magazine. I pine to know whether Rudolph set up as a king for good and all, but fear that the story will not end well."

The Weight of a Reputation.

A correspondent of the Westminster Gazette is responsible for the following story of Mr. Zangwill's experience in sending a short poem, a number of years ago, to one of the best-known American monthly magazines:

"The poem came back by the first mail. But Mr. Zangwill kept it by him, and quite recently he sent it on again to the same magazine. This time, immediately on its receipt, he received a cable from the proprietors of the magazine offering to buy the 'world rights,' and almost immediately they issued a huge poster intimating that their next issue would contain a poem by I. Zangwill. The poem was the same, word for word; but in the interim Mr. Zangwill had achieved fame, and his signature was worth money."

Literary Notes.

HAT Edgar Allan Poe can boast in Russia many more admirers and friends than he can claim in America is the curious statement of M. Constantine Balmont, a Russian writer.

The English author most popular in Holland is said to be Ian Maclaren. Dr. George Brandes has written a work on modern Scandinavian literature, which will be brought out in English in London.

It is reported that Mme. Sarah Grand has been writing in collaboration with her stepson, Mr. Macfall, a short dramatic sketch founded on the career of Clive in India.

A new tale by Maarten Maartens is

"Her Memory," the story of a widower and his daughter. It is said to sustain the reputation which the author has won by his previous novels.

Mrs. Craigie's "School for Saints" has had an increased sale since the beginning of our war with Spain. The plot of the book is developed from incidents in the history of the Carlists some fifty years ago.

Haldame Macfall, the stepson of Sarah Grand, has written a novel called "The Wooings of Jezebel Pettyfer," which is said to be very clever. It deals with the negro population of Barbadoes and Jamaica.

An illustration by Mr. Whistler will form the frontispiece of the book on lithography and lithographers, which Mr. and Mrs. Pennell are preparing to publish soon. There will be almost two hundred other illustrations.

George Moore is writing a sequel to his new novel, "Evelyn Innes." Evelyn's life in a convent is to be dealt with in this book. We are told that Mr. Moore writes out his novels first in the form of a short story and then builds up his books around it.

In one of Carlyle's private letters, sold in London the other day, he says: "Oliver Cromwell had no squint, stare or deficiency of any kind in the eyes of him. One eye, probably the left, but I am not sure, was considerably bigger than the other."

Charles D. G. Roberts's forthcoming novel is entitled: "A Sister to Evangeline: Being the Story of Yvonne de Lamourie and How She Went into Exile with the Villagers of Grand Pré." This is the second of Mr. Roberts's proposed trilogy of Acadian romances.

M. Edmond Rostand, the author of the successful drama, "Cyrano de Bergerac," is not yet 30. His young wife is also a poet, having published while she was still Mlle. Rosemonde Gérard a volume of verse. The pair lead a retired life in a quiet suburb of Paris and steer clear of interviewers.

F. Marion Crawford has stopped writing novels for a few minutes, and is at work on a book of Italian history, containing many interesting stories and legends, from the early days of Italy to the present time. Mr. Crawford is at present at Reef Point, Bar Harbor, where he spends each morning, from 7 till 10, in writing.

Mrs. "John Oliver Hobbes" Craigie is writing two new comedies, one for Miss Ellen Terry and one for Charles Wyndham. "I have a tragedy in my mind, also," she says, "which I should like to do first, but I am a very slow worker, and I think I had better not say anything about that tragedy at present."

The memorial to Christina Rossetti, which Sir Edward Burne-Jones designed, was finished shortly before his death, and the carved work in which the paintings are to be placed will soon be erected in Christ Church, Woburn Square, London, where the poet's prayers were said for nearly twenty years.

M. Anatole France is described by a visitor from the London Academy as a man of "cultured geniality." He has a high, intelligent forehead, kindly gray eyes, an aquiline nose, a large, mobile mouth, and a resolute chin. At home he wears a loose jacket, a fez cap and light trousers, and his feet are incased in carpet slippers.

A partnership has just been formed between William B. Hadley, recently president of the New Amsterdam Book Company, and E. Roscoe Matthews, who has for some time been connected with Charles Scribner's Sons. They will give their attention mainly to the importing of editions of English books and the publication of the best class of literature.

One of the friends of Mrs. Flora Annie Steel says that she frequently tells her daughter the plots of stories which are in her brain before she writes them down. One morning she related a story in this way, and then went to her own room to work it out. After awhile she came back, having written a tale quite unlike the one she had planned. She said: "It was most extraordinary."

Paper-weights made up to simulate Mr. Zangwill's books in miniature have been presented to that novelist. There is a suggestion of something more than admiring tribute in the statement that the dummy volume marked "Ghetto Tragedies," is an ounce weight, "Without Prejudice" weighs two ounces, "Children of the Ghetto" is twice as heavy, and "The Master" twice as heavy again.

I thought that there was a man in the room named Nathaniel James Craddock. He told me all about himself, and then he told me this story. The story was "In the Permanent Way," which many critics consider one of the best of Mrs. Steel's studies of native life. Several times since then she has received visits from Mr. Craddock, and the stories he tells her are always good. One of them is "The King's Wall."

In commenting upon M. Hugues Le Roux's new book, Nos Filles, the Paris correspondent of the London Academy says: "Only more astonishing than the persistence with which men write treatises upon women's characters, weaknesses and fashions is the patience with which women for centuries and centuries always receive these exhortations. Yet what a howl of ridicule and vexation would arise from masculine ranks if any woman were to dare comment in an entire volume devoted to the subject on the weaknesses and absurdities of men."

GOOD SHORT STORIES.

Collected for The Times.

Height of Politeness.

THREE young women who boarded a North Side cable car the other day were evidently dressed for a reception, and carried card cases in their Frenchilly gloved hands. They attracted much attention, which was not surprising, as they were young and would have been handsome but for a similarity of facial misfortune—each one had a prominent red nose, which presented a lurid and remarkable appearance.

Fortunately for the peace of mind of the other passengers on the car, a woman—also in gala dress—knew them well enough to ask with great astonishment:

"What in the world happened to you all?"

"Oh, haven't you heard? We are going to Mrs. H.'s reception."

"So am I. But I mean what has happened to your noses?"

"Nothing; our noses are all right. But haven't you heard about Mrs. H.?"

"Not a word," said the mystified acquaintance.

"Why, she fell off her bicycle and skinned her poor nose. The cards were out already for this reception, and she felt so badly about her disfigurement that her dearest friends decided to show their sympathy by wearing the same kind of a nose to the reception."—[Chicago Chronicle.

Surprised the Hackman.

GEN AND MRS. FRED GRANT and Col. Bills of the Second Nebraska went down to Lytle, the soldiers' Chickamauga shopping ground, the other day on the same train. Col. Bills alighted first and got into a very dusty hack ahead of his fellow-passengers. Turning to the colored driver, he said:

"You had better dust out your hack, you are going to have some very fine people to ride. Gen. Grant and his wife are coming."

The negro's eyes grew as big as saucers as he excitedly replied:

"Goodness, mister, I thought Gen. Grant was dead a long time ago."

Col. Bills repeated the incident to Gen. and Mrs. Grant, both of whom enjoyed it heartily, as they also did the negro's suspicious eyeing of Gen. Grant throughout the drive.—[Chattanooga Times.

She Knew the Difference.

WE know a wee bit of a lassie who is a firm believer in the efficacy of prayer.

To strengthen this belief a lovely doll came to her in direct answer to an appeal which went up at the "Now I Lay Me" hour.

This liberal answer following so quickly the petition of the child was noted by her brother and acted upon at once with a boy's usual vigor and alacrity.

He had teased in vain for a bicycle, and prayer seemed to open the way to the only plausible means of obtaining the coveted treasure. It chanced, too that it was Christmas Eve.

The father of the boy, thinking a bicycle dangerous for so small a child, provided a tricycle instead, which stood beside the well-filled Christmas stockings.

With the first streak of daylight the house was aroused, as was usual on Christmas mornings. The parents' surprise can be imagined as they heard, in tones of mingled disapproval and dismay from the disgusted rather than delighted audience, "O Lord, don't you know the difference between a bicycle and a tricycle?"—[Boston Journal.

Safer to Be at Home.

"ON ONE occasion," remarked the veteran statesman and oldest Representative in Congress, Galusha A. Grow, Congressman-at-Large from Pennsylvania, "during the campaign previous to my coming to the House the last time, I was riding along a road through one of the remotest valleys lying at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains, when I came to a farmhouse which looked as if it might afford a luscious drink of cool water from a fine well in the yard. A tidy-looking woman, not especially handsome or of superior intelligence, responded to my appeal, and while I drank the cooling draught she talked to me.

"I presume there is no dearth of politics in your neighborhood at present?" I said at a venture.

"Yes my husband and the boys ain't talkin' much else these days."

"Doesn't it interest you?"

"No, I don't keer who gits elected so long as we can git along and keep out of debt with a little to lay by for the children."

"That's good enough politics for anybody, madam," I said with a bow

which made her blush in embarrassment.

"It's the only kind I know, good or bad," she said apologetically.

"Do you ever have any of the candidates up this way?"

"Not right here, but they come down to the store, half a mile across the valley."

"Do you ever see any of them?"

"Not this year, but I have other years."

"Why not this year? Are you losing your interest in the great statesmen of Pennsylvania?"

"No, not that," and she hesitated awkwardly, "but they say there's a Congressman-at-Large this year, and I thought may be it would be safer for me to stay pretty close around home till after 'lection and they took him in."—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.

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It Coaxes a New Skin

The testimonials from women in Los Angeles and all through the West prove these facts concerning the curative properties of Anita Cream:

It removes freckles after all other preparations have failed.
It draws the pimples from beneath the skin and removes them.
It removes every particle of tan and leaves the skin soft and clear.
It clears the skin of all muddiness and discolorations.
It eradicates moth patches and liver mole.
It builds a firm flesh.
It imparts the complexion of youth.

IT COAXES A NEW SKIN.

One woman says: "The first jar of Anita Cream brought out all the impurities from beneath the skin and made my face look even worse than before, but the second jar removed every bit of tan and cleared my complexion so completely that I am very proud of the result. I sent three jars to my friends in the east and they are more than pleased with it. I continue its use occasionally."

Another says: "I have tried everything I know of to remove freckles, but nothing did it until I used Anita Cream."

Anita Cream

Is a purely medicinal cream which CURES. It is not a cold cream, bleach or paint to cover up blemishes. It works a marvelous transformation and is harmless, but thorough.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

Or will get it. If you can't obtain it, send 50c for full-sized jar, 10c for sample jar or stamp for information to Anita Cream Adv. Bureau, 37 Phillips Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

We're going to have the best fair this year we have ever had. Balloon ascension, Roman chariot races, baseball games and trials of speed on track till you can't rest. Come and spend a day with us, and it shan't cost you a cent. Well, this is where I get off. Good-by, Mr. Crawford. Glad to have met you."

Wrining Mr. Crawford's hand again, the genial secretary of the Jones County Agricultural Board pushed his hat a little farther back on his head, strode down the aisle and got off the car, leaving the astonished author of "Mr. Isaacs" gasping for breath.—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Seasick, That Was All.

"POSSIBLY," said the Washington physician with a fashionable practice, "the lady was from Chicago and possibly she was from New York. I am sure she was not from St. Louis or Boston. Whatever her place of nativity, she was in Washington as the wife of an official of distinction, and her invariable good-nature atoned for many things which would not have been forgiven by society if she had attempted to be a leader instead of submitting cheerfully to leading strings. It was not true of her that in reply to a query as to the whereabouts of her husband she had said he was in the laboratory taking an ablation; but she did say something to me one day that almost gave me a nervous shock. She was talking of taking a summer trip abroad.

"Ah," said I, "how delightful that will be. Have you ever crossed the ocean?"

"Once, when I was a girl," she responded.

"Are you a good sailor?"

"I should guess I wasn't."

"Do you suffer much from mal de mer?"

"Indeed, doctor, no," she answered, with a wry face. "I'm that busy being seasick I never have a minute for any other complaints. That is the only recommendation seasickness has, I think."

"Then she laughed with such a delightful innocence and good nature that I moved right along with the conversation and hadn't a word of criticism to offer."—[Washington Star.

Used Too Long.

THIS is one of the yarns of childhood.

Six-year-old Tommie was sent by his eldest sister to the corner grocery to buy a pound of lump sugar. He played alleys on his way to the store, and by the time he had arrived there he had forgotten what kind of sugar he was sent for. So he took home a pound of the granulated article. His eldest sister sent him back to the store to get lump sugar. After the proprietor of the grocery shop had made the change for the little lad he engaged Tommie in conversation.

"Tommie," said he, "I understand there is a new member of your family."

"Yes sir," replied the kid; "I've got a little brother."

"Well, how do you like that, hey?" inquired the groceryman.

"Don't like it at all," said Tommie; "rather have a little sister."

"Then, why don't you change him, Tommie?"

"Well, we would if we could, but I don't suppose we can. You see, we

have used him four days now!"—[Washington Star.

The Practical Duke.

A STORY about the Duke of Wellington that illustrates the fantastic idea of honor held by many Spaniards, contrasted with the practical commonsense of Englishmen. When the Duke was cooperating with the Spanish army in the Peninsula against Napoleon, he was desirous on one occasion during a general engagement that the general commanding the Spanish contingent should execute a certain movement on the field.

He communicated the wish to the Spaniard personally, and was somewhat taken aback to be told that the honor of the King of Spain and his army would compel him to refuse the request unless Wellington, as a foreign officer graciously permitted to exist and fight on Spanish soil, should present the petition on his knees. The old Duke often used to tell the story afterward, and he would say: "Now, I was extremely anxious to have the movement executed, and I didn't care a 'two-penny damn' about getting on my knees, so down I pumped!"—[Washington Post.

Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford has been the owner of a lock of Shelley's hair—a lock cut by Leigh Hunt from the head of the dead poet. She no longer wears it, for she sent it lately as a gift to Signor Adolfo de Basis, an Italian enthusiast on the subject of Shelley's verse. He translated many of the poems, and has collected rare editions, in some of the volumes of which are marginal notes written by Shelley himself.

There is widespread regret in Cincinnati over the death of Frederick M. Alms, the millionaire dry goods merchant and philanthropist of that city. He served through the civil war with distinction.

SCHLEY.

Schley, He saw 'em with his little eye, That's why Their cruisers lie All battered up there on the beach— Schley's a peach, That's what! He opened up with shell and shot— One ship against the lot! Schley Went in to do or die, And he did— Just smashed the lid Of their cracker box, Schley old fox! Why Didn't somebody mention Schley When the good news came? Did they try To keep his name From being coupled with the glorious work? Did they try to jerk The credit he had won Away? Well, hardly, but what's done is done— They Were excited that day!— So here's to Schley, The man Who saw them with his little eye, As they ran For the open sea! He Is the man who merits praise— To him is due The credit, and he'll get it, too, One of these days! Just keep on, Schley, You're all right! It was your fight— The world will know it by and by. —[Cleveland Lead

WOMAN AND HOME.

QUAINT SUMMER HATS.

COSTLY SIMPLICITY IS THE RAGE IN ALL THINGS.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—This is the time of the year when the shopper's occupation is gone. But every woman, who has a heart for clothes, is spreading her own plumes or noting the belongings of her feminine neighbors.

Truth to tell, there is a very lively display of sartorial fancies to attract attention and nothing is of more interest to the curious than the smart outing costumes of women in mourning. A skirt of ink black pique, relieved by divers small flounces of black lawn, edged with white lace and every ruffle headed by a row of narrow, white braid, is sure to make a striking point in any landscape. With such a garment the mourners assume white pique coats, the broad revers, collar and cuffs of black pique, and this goes over a black muslin shirt waist, finely striped in white. Women who are not mourners wear short, white twill coats, faced on revers, cuffs and collars with a bright solid color.

Black and white flat straw, braided in sailor shape, is the choice hat among those who are in summer black, and instead of the sailor of familiar form a new variety is conspicuous. The French sailor it is called, having a rather small, high crown and a brim that is wider than usual, inclining distinctly down toward the face. The ribbon that clasps the crown is tied to one side and two narrow little streamers flutter over the right ear. On the whole these are more becoming than the hard and fast little head box we have worn so long, and united femininity seems to favor sailors of mixed straws. A plain, white, round straw, with a black or white ribbon band, is falling out of good grace, and if there is any generalization yet to be indulged in with regard to trimmed hats it is to comment on the multiplication of the small tail shapes.

Women, whose clothes are significant of the future, certainly do not wear wide head pieces. They will tell you that the queer pretty crown-shaped affairs of tulle they go calling in, are Peter the Great hats; but so far you can't find one of these at the milliners. Explain what you want and she will smile a significant by and by smile, which plainly enough indicates that

this and all the other new styles of toques must be waited for until the autumn. Meantime, if you wish to run shoulder to shoulder with the fashions, you can adopt a pretty black lace Napoleon toque, set far back on your head, and waving with large light plumes. Very far down on the ears come the points of this lace or tulle cap, but to most women the effect is becoming.

There is a pretty plague of white leghorns raging in the country settlements this month—wide brimmed children's shapes and invariably trimmed one of two ways. Either a scarf of mousseline brillante, striped with many rows of narrow yellow lace, ruffled on, is wound and knotted about the crown, or a Watteau wreath of pink roses encircles one-half of crown and low hanging brim, with tufts of green grenadine ribbon completing the decoration. One would think the period of dotage was falling earlier than hitherto on our women, if the wearing of these babyish hats can be taken as any indication. Mothers of well seasoned daughters pin these white and rose confections, fit for schoolgirls, on their grizzling heads and go forth content, conspicuous and ridiculous.

Beside the leghorn flats, women, who gather on green lawns at the thresholds of club houses of bright afternoons, display rather wishy hats of deep yellow broom straw, fancifully trimmed with brown, gold and green field grasses, a dab of lace and maybe a knot of ribbon. The all-straw hat, though, is looked upon as the most distinctly fashionable head covering one can wear, and its vogue is strong with those who display very fetching organdies, muslins, lawn cross bars and such like extravagant simplicities.

Except a silk velvet dress trimmed with sable, there is scarcely another costume quite so costly as an all white muslin, for muslin brillante is what the monitors of fashion have adopted. This is Swiss with a silk warp, and only the lower half of the bodice and upper half of the skirt are ever made of it. The sweet white gown calls for a deep flounce of tulle or cream net, and then on the foot of this must be close set muslin ruffles, all edged with narrow soft white gros-grain ribbon. At back and front the skirt must sweep the floor in order to bell out like the open petals of a lily. Tight white net sleeves require showers of little ribbon-edged ruffles falling over the knuckles,

and to cap the modish climax a big nosegay of white sweet peas should find lodgment on the left shoulder.

There is always a deep-laid plot behind every apparently inexplicable whim of the changeable feminine toilet. Whosoever will take especial notice, at any swarming of pretty human butterflies, can easily guess why long skirts have been nominated in this season's bond of fashion. A woman whose gown is a couple of inches too long in front is obliged many, many times in an hour, to daintily lift up the front breadths, in order that she may not trip over. While so doing she does expose perhaps a trifle more of her green or gray suede gypsy shoes than one would ordinarily, or thus, by this artless maneuver, call public attention to her Venetian slippers, both styles of footwear being eminently worthy of display and admiration.

A gypsy shoe is made of green glaze kid with a low heel, a square toe and a chased silver buckle, connecting two straps that cross high on the instep. Very often a pretty pattern is cut or pressed into the leather, and green silk hose, exactly matching the shoe, are worn with this tidy slipper.

Venetian sandals are assumed chiefly at night, for dances and dinners. Their black satin vamps are cut as low as possible over the toe, which is rounded, and the heel is gilded, to harmonize with the delicate geometric lines of gold embroidery that are fretted out over the black background. Occasionally one sees worn with these black silk stockings, heavily interwoven with gold threads; but an unpleasant suspicion lingers that this type of hosiery never can be permitted to visit the wash tub. Most sensible and becoming of all the summer shoes seen so far are the Oxford ties of willow calf.

Women who boast that all summer long they wear nothing more costly than white duck and pique skirts and shirts, who cut these same skirts ankle short and who have discarded stiff linen collars for soft pique stocks, have taken the willow calf shoe to their hearts as well as their feet. They extol its merits far over the virtues of pig skin, yellow seal skin and Russian leather, and invariably lace their new ties with leather thongs, in place of silk laces.

That woman errs who adds to her toilet by day an undue amount of jewels. Last winter mock stones, elaborate belt slides and fanciful chains and pins flashed forth from every fair caller, theater-goer, or even pedestrian. With the summer this habit has altered, and though semi-precious stones are as popular as ever, the cheap pretty make-believe, in an easily tarnished setting, has gone silently out in the dustpan. In a gathering of two hundred women on a casino or country clubhouse piazza the jewels displayed will only be seen at intervals, and

those are very apt to be genuine. An exception must be made in favor of pearls. The machine made imitation of the oyster's product wreathes many fair throats, but a small, very white pearl is the kind usually adopted.

Numbers of women have a fad for collecting and wearing eccentric pearls; that is, in shape or color. These are real, however, and a goodly number come from our own rivers in the west. One of the new favorite ways of utilizing large irregularly formed pearls is to string three on a very fine gold thread. The thread is long enough to pass around the throat, tie under the chin and have two ends hanging for about two or three inches. At the point where the thread ties one large pearl is fixed, while two others finish off the ends of the fine chain. A large, queerly-shaped black, yellow and pink pearl is considered the most appropriate combination for such a necklace, else for a chain similarly worn on the arm.

Almost as lovely as the true gems women wear are the sequins, cut from pink, white and smoked pearl, that



A PRINCESS GOWN.



MIDSUMMER BALL GOWNS.

glitter on some of the very new gowns. It does not require a visit to a fashion oracle to prophesy that shell sequins will command a high place in the estimation of the well dressed in the months to come. Nothing yet produced in jet can equal the iridescent beauty of these small and large disks, cut from mussel, conche and oyster shells, highly polished, and fastened to the satin or net by a tiny hook in the back of each sequin. With this idealized and glittering swampum, flowers, leaves and fanciful patterns are outlined, and on the very splendid gowns, the designs are filled in with heading or embroidery. So far only a little of the shell sequin work has been seen, and that, being a direct importation, is enormously expensive, but it is safe to reckon that the price will come down as soon as a large quantity of the new trimming is brought over.

As the vigilant cat observes the hole where the mouse went in, so must the carefully dressed woman watch the skirts of her sister in fashion, in order to be ready for the next demonstration in drapery. A motion is undoubtedly being made in favor of turning what are now flounces into loops and falls of material, so soon as heavier goods than muslin and foulard come into use. Even the midsummer suits of cloth have braided fronts, detached from the skirt and falling, from the hips to below the knees, in acute or rounded points. They are chic enough in effect, while many of the volles and delicate bareges are twitched up on the hips, to cast wrinkles toward the feet, and take away from the exact plainness of the skirt that has no salvation in the way of ruffles.

Conclusions galore and very trust-

worthy ones, as to what the mondaines are wearing of evening, can be drawn from the five figures of ball and dinner costumes given here. From slipper to toe to topmost curl these sketched beauties are synonymous with the best that is appearing at any one of the large watering places.

The first toilet in the row is a twilight grey satin, cut Princess fashion, and boasts one of the novelty bodices. For all its decoration this dress depends on wisely administered designs in smoked and pink pearl sequins, and on a shower flounce of palest green chiffon, tapering to the waist line and from the waist to spreading fulness below the knee. In this instance the hair is dressed after the last orders from Paris. That is, very high on the head in a small curly tuft that is braced by two bands of pearls.

Not less refreshing, for its departure in detail from all well copied modes, is the second design. The taffeta silk skirt of this subject is of a popular color known as violet and silver. That is, a pure violet shot with silver and its rear breadths are flounced up to the waist with white muslin brillante. Draped over the top of the low cut body is a scarf of white muslin, while the shoulder straps are formed of a series of gold chain brooches, set about with pearls.

A trained dinner gown of white satin is shown in the third figure. Garnishment in the form of white Limerick lace is displayed in a fan drapery on the long rear folds of satin, and a similar arrangement of lace on the body is caught with a jeweled pin at the waist line.

A suggestion in evening wraps is afforded by the fourth figure. Here we have the usual shawl shape and the wrap is made either of satin, or white summer-weight broadcloth with a satin flounce on the edge. Full frills of silk muslin line the high collar and a kerchief of the same falls over the shoulders.

A simple study in white swiss is offered by the last figure. Flounces edged with narrow, white satin ribbon are set on panier fashion, a bunch of yellow roses is fastened amid the front drapery of the bodice, while quillings of narrow, yellow ribbon form a series of wired loops that pass over the arms and shoulders.

A charming mode is that for little boys who dress for the evening in either white from top to toe or in white save the small coat cut like the father's dinner coat. Such, at least, is the mode for young gentlemen who are in schools preparatory for the college career, and the white is duck. White canvas shoes and a high turn-over collar, with a white silk four-in-hand is the proper arrangement, while mothers who guard the good form of their son's clothes no longer part their hair in the middle.

TWO WOMEN MONKS,

SWAMI ABHAYANANDA EXPLAINS THE HINDOO RELIGION, [BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

There is no ground too sacred for the American woman to tread, no holy of holies too awe-inspiring for her to penetrate; as witness the first of her race, and only the second woman west of the Orient was the other day in Chicago ordained as a Swami, which, according to the tenets of the Hindoo religion, constitutes her a god. Mrs. L. V. Comer who was, the Swami Shradhananda that is, was inducted into this philosophy and initiated into the order by the Swami Abhayana, the first woman, and indeed the first person of the western world to be thus exalted.

Swami Abhayana is a keenly intellectual French woman, who had for many years been a student of philosophy, when the famous Vivekananda came to this country to represent the Hindoo faith at the World's Congress of Religions. She lost no time in placing herself under his tutelage, and later became a priestess of the Oriental cult, which is, by the way, the oldest order of monks in the world, and of Hindoo origin.

In order to become a member of this body, one is supposed to have passed through some extraordinary spiritual experiences, and by study and meditation to have arrived at that high state of soul-development, where all desires for wealth, power and fame vanish, and all ideas of separateness or attachment to personalities are merged into the infinite. One then voluntarily relinquishes family and name, and takes upon himself or herself the vows of celibacy, continence, poverty, non-resistance and service to all beings of the universe.

Swami Abhayana came to America when a young woman—though she still speaks English with an accent—and lived for many years in New York where she was initiated into her mystic faith. This imposing ceremony has, by the way, never been performed in Europe. For some time she taught in New York, but came to Chicago two or three years ago, where she continues to be at the head of the order in this country. She has quite a large following in the western city, and may be found at almost any hour in the rooms of the Adwaita Society on Twenty-fourth street.

One cannot look at this nobly proportioned French woman with her fine, strong, expressive face and distinctive personality, and not be convinced of

her power; nor come to comprehend the simplicity of her life and environment without feeling that in espousing poverty and service she has in reality eliminated from life half of its wearisome details.

Her iron-gray hair, for instance, framed her face with its full pompadour, need never give her an instant's uneasiness as to how she shall wear it, nor consume any time in its arrangement; while her costume gives that delightful freedom from the multibill and exactions of fashions that go with the adoption of any simple uniforms; besides which it is very pretty, and—if one may judge from the tone of this side the Orient who have donned it—universally becoming.

THE SWAMI COSTUME.

The robe is always of ochre hue signifying purification by fire. It is made in something the form of a sacant princess, open all the way down, but held in place by buttons, and reaching to within two or three inches of the floor, a convenient walking length and quite effective with tan shoes. If buttoned to the right it signifies that one is a Brahman; otherwise it may indicate some other branch of religion. In this country, of course, one must use such materials as are at hand, and soft cashmeres and crepons seem the most suitable. Hindoo beads, also of ochre, are worn on occasions and add a certain air of mysticism to the costume.

One might conclude that the robe as a whole was intended to stand for comfort, but instead it symbolizes universal love. It is fitted loosely to the figure and is girdled with a silken sash wound twice around the waist to signify twice born. One end of the sash is made into a bag signifying forestry; this was originally for the convenience of the founders of the order who dwelt in forests and used it as the receptacle for their scanty fare. In those days, however, the sash was probably not made of silk, and certainly in these days the monks, male or female, do not take to the woods, but live in comfortable homes and are evidently sufficiently well fed.

My curiosity was piqued as to the ways and means in which one who has taken the vows of poverty, manages that part of the programme, since in this practical age, food and shelter are unfortunately not secured without money and without price. I found that the Swami preaches, teaches, holds classes and meditations, etc., and the followers of her cult contribute what they choose to her support.

"How is it, Swami Abhayana?" asked the worldly interviewer, "that the idea of equal rights came to percolate this ancient order? When were women first admitted to its mystic rites?"

"Ah, Madame!" replied the swami,

"In the world of the spirit there is no sex. Members of our order are neither men nor women, but souls. Sex is but a phenomenon, a mere wave upon the surface, while the soul is the deep, quiet, changeless ocean that exists from century to century, now in one form, now in another. You may be a man in one incarnation, and a woman in the next, according to the nature of your development. The dudes, for instance, who mark the degeneracy of this generation, will be women in their next incarnation, and women of a low order of intelligence, too, while the strong, stalwart, earnest women of today, like Susan B. Anthony and Julia Ward Howe, will be men and leaders of men in their next stage of development. Women as such have never been recognized by this order; but any human creature who has become dead to the world, and desires to live 'after the spirit' has been welcome to the brotherhood from its most ancient days. There is no distinction in the costume. We are all monks and wear the ochre robe."

"Have many Indian women joined the order?"

"I believe not a large number."

"Does your renunciation bring happiness?"

"We at least attain peace and liberation. Attaching ourselves to nothing, we are never forced to detach ourselves from anything; and the ordinary cares and struggles of human life do not touch us."

"But one must live," was insisted.

"Oh, yes; but our life is so simple that it costs next to nothing. Of course by the spirit of our religion we are vegetarians."

"Meat is then prohibited?"

"We are forbidden, nothing. There is not a 'thou shalt not' in our whole code. But we could take upon ourselves the vow of service to all living beings, animals included, and then use the latter as food."

"Do you claim to preach Buddhism?"

"Our order does not acknowledge race, sex or creed, or rather, it is the epitome of all races and creeds. You notice there back of our altar pictures of the Christ, saints of both the Episcopal and Catholic church, dark-hued prophets of the Orient, Buddha, etc. Here I preach Jesus of Nazareth as he is the manifestation accepted in the western world, and indeed the highest of all manifestations; but among the Mohammedans, I should teach the same spiritual truths with Mahomet as their exponent. Our faith is the synthesis of all religions, moralities and philosophies. That which exists is one, men call it variously."

"What progress is this most ancient

"Send me Cleveland's"

is the way to order baking powder, if you want the best.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York

order making in this most modern of American cities?"

"The thought is growing rapidly. The women of New York are inclined to take up the study of Buddhist philosophy as a fad; but the women of Chicago have gone into the subject earnestly, and are more ready to accept it as a religion."

The name of the Swamis all terminate in "ananda," which signifies bliss. Abhayana meaning freedom and bliss; Shradhananda, the name of the new convert, faith and bliss. Once having taken orders, the previous name and environment of the monk are supposed to have passed into utter oblivion. Like her spiritual mother, the first American recruit will preach and teach. The saving grace of this as of all religions, worthy the name, is that it teaches unselfishness and universal love as the highest law.

DELIA T. DAVIS.

Young women are employed as trolley-car conductors by a street railway company at Vincennes, Ind. Their uniform is of black, and much like the average bicycle costume. The wages are about \$5 a week. At Madison, Ind., where the same innovation is being tried, confessedly for economy's sake, there is great indignation among all classes of people, as it has deprived many men of employment, and some at least of their supplanters are not compelled by circumstances to do manual labor for their living.



A FRENCH AND AN AMERICAN SWAMI.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

DEFENDING THE FLAG.
A POPULAR WATER SPORT JUST NOW.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

One of the favorite sports, resorted to by those who have learned the delights of paddling about the water in a tub, is known as defending the flag.

It is no great undertaking to prepare your fields, and the pleasure afforded is well worth a little trouble. Figure 1 shows the first necessary article—the flag stand. It is two feet square at the top and one and one-half at the bottom. The depth is one foot. A board is indicated running across the stand on the inside for the support of the pole. The pole rises one foot above the box.

Figure 2 shows the manner of connecting the flag to the flag stand. A shelf, in which a slight depression has been cut, is fastened to the pole, and a little above this a wire ring is attached. The flag may now be slipped in and out at will. Seven good-sized stones, which can be picked up about the shore will be necessary for anchors, and six pieces of board about half a foot must be obtained to use as floats. Strong twine will answer for anchor ropes.

Anchor the flag stand, with as little slack as possible, so that it will not drift about, in some sheltered spot if you have access to such.

Twenty feet from the flag stand anchor two of your floats (R and L, right

the defender's men is to block the free-lance (to get in his way and so prevent his reaching the flag.) This may be done, as far as the guards are concerned, only by paddling in the free lance's path.

(There is no danger of roughness, the crafts are far too unsteady.) Right and left guard of the free-lance attempt to clear his way by blocking the defenders' guards. In the meantime the free-lance makes the best of his way to the flag stand, which, if his guards have done their duty, he reaches safely. Then, with his foil, he attempts to capture the flag by running the foil through one of the rings and so lifting the flag from its place. But the defender, who has also made directly for the flag stand (unless blocked,) uses his foil to prevent the flag's capture.

The judge must here use discretion. No set time, after the first whistle, is really given for the second, because a wind or even a few ripples may delay the free lance; but after he has reached the flag stand a second whistle is blown, and one minute is allowed him in which to capture the flag. If he fails to do this, two whistles are sounded at the conclusion of the minute. Both free lance and defender must instantly throw away their foils, and any one on the side of the free lance may try for the flag with his hand. The defenders, blocking to the best of their ability by paddling in the opponents' way; they have no right to lift hands or feet from the water. Any who upset must immediately swim away, leaving the tub (or wade away, for the game can be played in shallow water.) Two minutes are allowed the free lance and his guard

friend, with rod and line, but Johnnie had arisen from his blankets with a bad attack of laziness. With the young German lad, who was cook and man of all work to the camp, he was now keeping house and superintending the preparation of supper for the expected fishermen.

Otto was peeling potatoes at the entrance of the small tent; just outside, the embers of a fire smoldered, surrounded with cooking utensils; within Johnnie sat on a cracker box, his eyes cautiously on the German's back, while his fingers conveyed juicy peaches to his mouth, to be gulped hastily at short intervals. The boy listened meanwhile with an irritating lack of enthusiasm to Otto's talk of German prowess in German wars.

"Zo," Otto said, waving his potato knife in right and left saber cuts, "Zo, mein uncle vos vay ahead of every-botty-kewite all himselluf alone, and der French dey surrounded him. Den mein uncle he yell 'Fur vaterland!' and he smash de saber zo, zo, zo, zo—kevick and hart! Effery time dat saber smash, mein uncle yell 'Fur Vaterland!' and down comes a Frenchman. He have kill ten, twenty, thirty Frenchmen, and de utters dey zo heap scared dey run away alretty. Den mein uncle stop till his comrades come. Mein uncle have dose Frenchmen whipped all himselluf alone kevite, and dey count ten, twenty, thirty dead men. Zo, dat vos mein uncle!"

"H'm," said Johnnie, calmly, although he had listened intently. "Frenchmen aren't any good. My father's troop could whip two regiments of them."

"Vot! Frenchmen dey fight like —, Chonnie! Vos you eating dem peaches vuns more alretty? Vot your fader tell you, vos sick vuns-a-while?"

"One peach won't make me sick, Otto."

"Vell, if it vos run," Otto answered dubiously, and returned to his potatoes. "You not believe mein uncle, hey? Zo, you tink only American soldiers can shoot, hey?"

"They can beat any other shots in

"Ah!" cried the boy, triumphantly, "he was afraid."

The potato knife pointed majestically to the sky.

"A Cherman soldier is neffer afraid," Otto roared. "Mein uncle climb through the chimney to the roof, and crawled down over the door. Purty soon a Frenchman came out, and mein uncle smash off his heat mit his saber—zo. Den anoder come out, and his heat go—zo. Den anoder come out to see, vot der trouble vos alretty, and den oders and oders, for they get scared and come so kevick mein uncle vos kept all der time right, left, right, left, mit his saber, like der tongue of a clock—zo, zo, zo, zo. Den all de Frenchmen's heats vos off and mein uncle come down and count, 10, 20, 30 dead Frenchmen. Dct vos mein uncle."

"Otto," said the boy, solemnly, "I don't believe you."

"Anyway," said Johnnie, after pondering awhile on his frightful slaughter, "your uncle must have been afraid, or he wouldn't have run up a dirty chimney and spoiled his good clothes. My father was never afraid of anybody. He'd have charged the Frenchmen on his horse. Were you a soldier, Otto?"

"Certainly—all Chermans is soldiers."

"Were you ever afraid?"

"I tell you, Chonnie, a Cherman soldier is neffer afraid."

"Not even of Indians?"

Otto looked hither and thither across the plain, and, seeing nothing, valiantly said "no."

"H'm," Johnnie grunted. "You have not been out here long. Don't believe you ever saw an Indian. O, Otto, they're awful savage. If the Cheyennes were to jump their reservation over the river and come here now, they'd mutilate us, Otto."

"Vill you leave dose peaches alone?" was Otto's only reply.

"Mutilate? Vot vos dot?"

"That means, they'd cut us up into little bits and eat us."

The potato knife trembled visibly and the young German's mouth and eyes opened wide.

"Vot!"

"Did you," Johnnie asked, while his hand wandered cautiously to the paper bag, "ever know why the lieutenant wears a little cap all the time, even in the house? That's because the Indians caught him once and scalped him."

"Scalp! Vot vos dot?"

"They took a sharp knife and cut off all the skin and hair from the top of his head and left him to die. Give me your potato knife and I'll—"

"Go vay, Chonnie!" Otto yelled, bounding up very pale. "Scalp! Dot vos not fair fighting. Vos dose Indians near, Chonnie?"

"All around," said Johnnie calmly. "I'm not afraid of them. They couldn't scalp me because I've got my hair clipped. You were very silly not to get your hair clipped, Otto. It's terrible long. If an Indian was to take it like this, and his knife—"

"Chonnie! I'll tell your fader!"

"I bet your uncle would be afraid of Indians. Wouldn't he, Otto? Once a soldier was caught by Sioux Indians, and they tied him to a tree and stood off and threw knives at him—sharp, long knives, Otto, and when he was saved he was dead, and there were two—two—hundred and—fifty-three knives sticking in him. I tell you, Otto, Indians is awful people to fight with. Would your uncle have been afraid if he'd been that soldier? That's the way the Cheyennes do, the ones that are round here."

"It vos time your fader home come, Chonnie," said Otto, suddenly rising and looking round with evident anxiety.

"It is not good to leave a little boy like you alone so long times. I vill fix dose peaches for dessert. Ach! Vot! Chonnie!"

Johnnie darted from the tent, and the young immigrants dashed after him. Not a peach was left in the bag.

Round the tent ran the boy, half afraid, but shaking with laughter.

"I vill tell your fader," cried Otto, panting and shaking his fist. "Vos dot right to get me trouble into?"

"Vell," Johnnie cried, with indignation, if somewhat irrelevantly, "you oughtn't to tell a little boy like me big fibs about your uncle."

"It vos true."

The German made a sudden dash, and would have caught the boy, but Johnnie suddenly stopped short, pointing over the plain, and shrieked:

"Otto! Look!"

II.

The air had been still and close. Now, of an instant, it stirred, and the grasses rippled, and a distant hum came to their ears faintly from across the plain. But it was not the rising wind, nor the ominous humming from the horizon that brought Johnnie to a startled halt, and made Otto stop with shaking knees and bulging eyes, and creepy, crawling hair.

"Indians!" cried the boy.

From the edge of the plain came, indeed, a little band of mounted natives, galloping on their ponies straight toward the fishing camp. Immediate panic convulsed the innocent servant lad. He uttered a horrible howl of fear and despair and dashed headlong into the big conical tent, tripping on the ropes as he went and falling flat on his face within. Panic is always contagious. Johnnie followed Otto swiftly, and fell over him. Nearer came the galloping ponies, the patter of their hoofs hammering unreasoning terror more firmly into the hearts of the two in the tent, where they sprawled on each other. But more swiftly than the riders came the

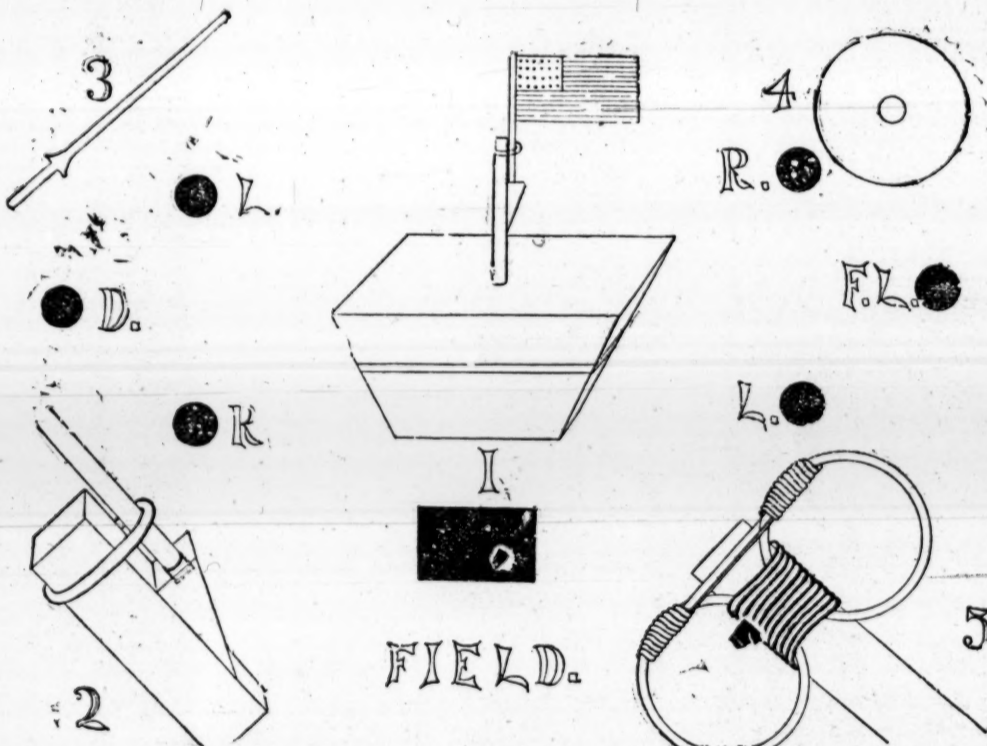


DIAGRAM OF FIELD.

and left guard in the field) about five feet should separate them. Five feet back of these, or twenty-five feet from the flag stand, anchor a third float, (F, R.) free lance. Directly opposite these three anchor your remaining floats at the same distance respectively from the flag stand. The rectangular figure shows the position of the judge's boat.

Fig. 3 shows a foil, which can be whittled from a pine stick; it is one yard long. Fig. 4 shows a round guard, which can be slipped over the end against the projection left for that purpose. If you do not wish to go to that amount of trouble, a light stick will answer.

THE GAME.

Teams are made up of three players, right guard, left guard, and the most skillful paddler, who will play free lance and defender. Decide by tossing up or other such means which side shall make the first trial for the flag. (Last is usually preferred.)

Fig. 5 shows the top of the flag pole. Two rings about three inches in diameter are bound on as shown. The rings can be made of twisted wire. The teams now take up their positions at the different floats. The free-lance and defender are armed with foils, which for the present they lay aside so as not to interfere with their paddling.

The judge from his boat notes that each man is fairly in his place, and calls "ready." All is attention. He blows sharply on a whistle, and the players are paddling with might and main for the flag stand. The object of

to capture the flag after the two whistles have been sounded. A last whistle announces when the time is up and the struggle ceases.

The men then return to their places and the defender becomes free lance to try for the flag in his turn.

If the free lance upset before reaching the flag stand, the two whistles are immediately sounded. If one of the free lance guards fails to stop the guard opposed to him, and lets his opponent pass to the free lance side of the flag stand, the second whistle is sounded and the free lance is allowed two minutes to pass this man and gain the flag, before the two whistles or third signal is given. If the free lance wins the flag with his foil, it counts thirty points. To win the flag by hand counts fifteen points.

Every tub which is right side up after the last whistle counts five points.

If every tub on one side is overturned, those afloat on the opposing side count double, or ten. A foul decided by the judge counts ten against the side whose supporter has committed it.

PEACHES AND INDIANS.

WHY OTTO DID NOT GIVE JOHNNIE AWAY.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The evening was very still and hot. The fishing party had pitched the conical wall tent and its little attendant, the kitchen tent, near the river on the widespread meadows. The major was away with the lieutenant and his

the world," cried Johnnie, stoutly, and abstracted another peach. "And my father's troop are the best shots in the army. You wait till you see my father shoot!"

Otto's broad back shook slightly, and he chuckled. That irritated Johnny dreadfully.

"I don't believe Germans know how to shoot," he said.

"Zo?" Otto replied, with maddening good nature, but suddenly turned round at the rustling of a paper bag.

"I haven't got a peach," cried Johnnie, with great indignation, and opened his mouth and hands in token.

"Vell, remember vot your fader say you be sick vuns-a-while alretty. Mein uncle marched von time in column, and vay on a hill the colonel see French pickets vatching. De colonel look through his glass and get mad, because der captain of de Frenchmen was on his horse sitting and vatching kevite coo as icehouses. Der colonel say, 'Who vill shoot me dot man?' and mein uncle step out mit his rifle and pop up his gun and fire kevick, and der captain tumble off his horse. So der colonel measure der ground and it vos vort short of two miles where der captain fall."

"O, Otto!" Johnnie cried. "A rifle can't carry two miles."

"Dot vas a Cherman rifle," said Otto. "Mein uncle anoder time vas foraging for something goot to eat, and he found a house all by itself alone, and mein uncle vent in and found a good tinner, and chust as he vas coming out a lot of French soldiers came up, and mein uncle climbed up the chimney."

gathering wind. The distant hum became a growl, a hissing menace, a dust-laden whirlwind, till, with a tremendous roar, the cyclone struck the tents.

Away went the potatoes, the embers of the fire, dishes, pans, camp stools, napkins, towels, everything—up in the air with a whirl and a clatter, in the center of a dense cloud of dust and stones and refuse of the plains. The little kitchen tent was torn from its pegs and sailed joyously away like a balloon. The big tent bent, but held. The wind pressed it fiercely down until the iron of the pole support was driven deep into the ground. Then the pole itself cracked and gave way and the great spread of canvas collapsed on top of the fugitives, almost smothering them.

To the agitated mind of the immigrant, the terrible uproar conveyed but one idea. Upset by Johnnie's stories of Indian atrocities, and the appearance of the ponies, he had no thought of the wind, but fancied the Indians were charging down upon them. Already he saw himself scalped and made a great cushion with long knives for pins. At least, he would die with a clear conscience and confess.

"Chonnie!" he yelled, clasping the boy about the neck. "I vos a great pig liar! I tell you stories. Mein uncle—I never haf no uncle!"

Johnnie was choking. Between the weight of the canvas and the desperation of Otto's grip, he could not reply. Wriggling like an eel he got away, panting for air, and at last his head emerged. The cyclone had already passed; a high wall of whirling sand was fading in the distance. Johnnie looked round and saw the peaceful Indians rising from their prone positions on the earth and pulling the ponies to their feet. They turned and grinned at the boy, and Johnnie's composure returned. Otto was crawling out, white and shaken. Johnnie faced him triumphantly.

"Otto," he said, gravely, "that was all because you told a little boy like me such big stories, and you had no uncle! And you was afraid! Now, will you tell I ate those peaches?"

P. Y. BLACK.

MOZART'S NOTE BOOK.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

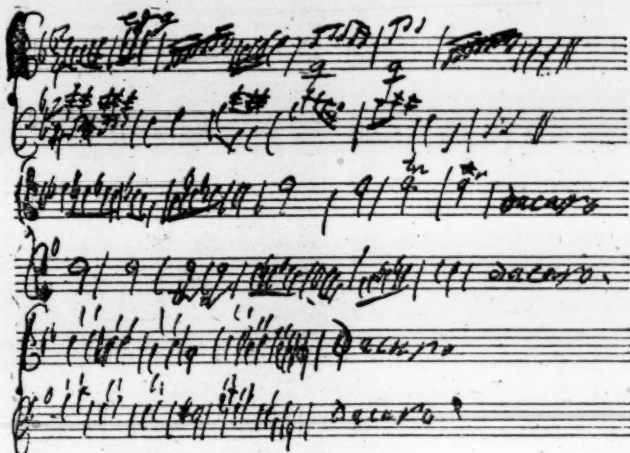
The first note-book of Mozart, the greatest of the world's composers, has been lately discovered in London. It is published now for the first time by the Mozart Society of Berlin. Mozart was one of the few infant prodigies to realize the expectations of those who saw and heard him when a boy. The note-book just discovered contains compositions written by him in 1764, while he and his elder sister were on a visit to England. The boy Mozart was then only 4 years old, his sister 12, yet they astonished the court of George III and were the wonder of the day in London. Unfortunately for him, but fortunately for the world, their father, Leopold Mozart, was taken very ill, so ill, in fact, that the least noise was unbearable, and for many days the piano and organ remained closed. It was during this period of enforced inactivity that little Wolfgang wrote these charming compositions and composed a symphony dedicated to the Queen of England. The musical world has been startled to find the wonderful maturity of these early compositions. The lover of Mozart's music recognizes the touch of that masterhand even in these simple

harmonies where he many of the themes developed later by his more mature genius.

The court and people might well stand amazed at the boy who had to be lifted up on the organ bench, yet played any music placed before him or improvised on any suggested theme. Many a guinea went into the pockets of his enterprising manager and father

position and is likely to be the star of the camp.

There is a widespread idea that it takes deep occult lore to build a good campfire in the rain, knowledge that must be learned from gypsies or Indians. Gypsies and Indians know how to do it, but there is nothing mysterious in the accomplishment. Any one can learn it. To begin with, you must



MOZART'S NOTEBOOK.

for private exhibitions of the genius of the infant composer. Lords and ladies besieged the doors, begging that they might pay their gold to hear the wonderful child improvise upon their favorite themes.

Still, he was a very natural child in other respects. It is related that during one of these private recitals, while Mozart was in the midst of a composition which charmed every listener he espied a favorite cat coming into the room. His hands dropped on the keys, he slid down from the bench and ran to pick up the cat and fondle her. It was as natural for him to play the organ and compose music as it is for any other child to "play horse" or sing "ring around a rosy." When he was composing his symphony dedicated to the Queen of England, he remarked to his sister, who was standing near: "Now, don't forget; remind me to give the French horns plenty to do."

The note-book written at this early age is scribbled sometimes in pencil, at others ink has been used, but its great value lies in the proof that his musical genius was so ripe almost from the very beginning. The original manuscript of the symphony is carefully preserved in the library of the British Museum, but the note-book was lost for more than one hundred years and brought to light only within the last few months. This picture of Mozart was taken at about this time, the original painting being preserved in the Mozart Museum at Salzburg.

C. H. L.

OUT DOOR FIRES.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The camping out days have come and the person who can make a good fire under disadvantages has a proud

learn to keep your matches dry—and before that to be sure you have matches. Leather match-cases are likely to let matches get damp; carry a metal one. Then always make a habit of having some old newspaper in your best protected pocket. You can get on without it, but it is good woodcraft to do things the easiest way, and the paper makes fire-building easy. Also be sure you always have a good knife; of course no self-respecting boy needs that advice; but girls who want to glorify their sex by showing what girls can do in the woods need to look to the knife problem. Select a place for the fire where it won't set either timber or tents ablaze.

Clear the ground for several feet around it of inflammable trash; a few stones roughly piled up between it and the wind will often save more time than it takes to gather and place them.

If everything is soaking, look for a fallen tree or an old stump; shave off the surface at one spot, and then you can get good dry splinters from the old wood beneath, often a little "grubbing" in the stump, or underneath the log will bring forth a handful of good dry wood without any use of the knife. Gather dead twigs from the trees, not from the ground; build your pile with care; hurry makes worry here, and it is to be hoped you wear a broad hat so that you can protect the infant blaze from untimely breezes with it.

Last and largest order—make the rest stand around and take orders from you when the fire is your job; otherwise some one will proudly dump a great wet plank down on your struggling little blaze and then say, when it goes out, "Why, I thought you could build a fire so well; what do you suppose is the matter with you?"

MEN OF NOTE.

An American newspaper man in London says that A. Conan Doyle, the author, looks "like a prize fighter or hammer thrower out of training."

Dr. William H. Whitsett has resigned the presidency of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in the hope of putting an end to the controversy which arose over some views he expressed in several published articles.

Thirty-three years ago J. A. Sellers of South Carolina enlisted from Chesterfield in Co. D under M. C. Butler. A few days ago J. A. Sellers, Jr., his son, enlisted from the same place in a Co. D, under the same man Butler, who is now Gen. Butler.

Lovel Clark of Denmark, N. Y., who is 92 years old, has seen the soldiers march to fight under the Stars and Stripes four different times. First in 1812, then in 1846, in 1861 and a few weeks ago when he went to Syracuse to see the boys off to camp.

A young German sculptor, Max Kruse-Lietzeburg, has lately made a bust of Nietzsche, in which he obliterated, however, all the lines indicating the insane philosopher's present condition. Nietzsche, though incurable, is in a state apparently free from suffering.

Dan Daly, now a Union Pacific section hand in Kansas, was gunner's mate of the Baltimore under Capt. Schley when that vessel carried the body of Capt. Ericsson to Sweden, and he says that Capt. Schley is every inch a gentleman, besides being ever ready for a fight.

Joseph M. Nowak, a lawyer of Cleveland, Ohio, after ten years of married life divorced his wife and married her seamstress. Then he divorced the seamstress and remarried his first wife. In less than a year they were again divorced, and now Nowak has married the seamstress once more.

Guy U. Lee, a student in one of Wisconsin's universities, has started in

a canoe from Madison to Brazil. He went across Lake Monona and followed the Yahara south. He will go down the Rock River to the Mississippi thence to New Orleans across the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea to the South Atlantic Ocean and down to Rio Janeiro.

The appointment of the Earl of Minto as Governor-General of Canada is being received with unqualified approval. As Lord Melbourn he was for a time military secretary to Lord Lansdowne, and as such took an active part in the Boer rebellion. It was he who organized the Canadian voyageurs who went up the Nile in 1884.

European newspapers are getting all the fun they can, or all the fun they dare, according to their place of publication, out of the German Emperor's determination to go to Jerusalem as a "personally conducted Cook's" tourist. He leaves his own dominions in his own yacht, but as soon as he reaches Egypt the tourist company takes charge of him.

The Emperor of Austria will have reigned fifty years on December 2, and it is the intention of the Austrian people to signalize their Emperor's jubilee in a fitting manner.

G. W. Gable, the well-known American author, who has had such a successful trip in England, is most enthusiastic in his admiration of the sympathy the English have for America.

The explorer, Borchgrevink is about to sail from London for South Victoria Land and the seas and islands between there and Australia. His ship, the Southern Cross, was designed by the builders of the Fram, and has ten feet of solid oak at its bow, the weakest part being thirty-two inches in thickness. Borchgrevink will take with him a flock of carrier pigeons, supplies for three years and sixty-five Siberian sled dogs.

A majority of the generals in our army are well along in years, and the ages of some of them are given by the Buffalo Express, as follows: Gen. Young is 58, Shafter 63, Wheeler 62, Hawkins will reach the retiring age of 64 this year, Kent is 62, Lawton 55, and Sumner, Bates and Chaffee each 56. These are the general officers in Cuba with Shafter. The age of the general also in camp at home is also advanced. Coppingier is 63, Brooke 60, Corbin 56, Sheridan 58, Henry 59, Graham 64, Wilson 61, Butler 62 and one-legged Lee 63. Wade is 55, the youngest of the major-generals.

[New York Weekly:] Coal dealer (anxiously.) Hold on! That load hasn't been weighed. It looks to me rather large for a ton.

Driver. 'Taint intended for a ton. It's two tons.

Dealer. Beg pardon. Go ahead.

SHATTERED IDOLS.

Oh, yes, I remember the "castles in Spain," which I built when a boy, away down in Maine.

They had turret and steeple, drawbridge and moat.

And a lake big enough for my navy to float.

O, never were castles so fast to the eye; I dreamt not that Sampson, or Dewey, or Schley,

Would one day bereave me by bowling them o'er

And strewn their fragments on lakelet and shore.

Alas! everything Spanish has yielded since I fashioned these castles all so fair and so high.

And gone are the glories, that glittering train,

Which cast such a glamour o'er indolent Spain.

I'm still building castles, but never again will I build from models imported from Spain.

I'll build in a valley secluded from mares, And out of the range of American tars.

—[In Pittsburg Dispatch.]



MOZART AS A CHILD WONDER.

Hair Health.

Never fails to Renew Youthful Color and Life to Gray Hair.

Use Dr. Hay's Hair Health.

Covers Bald spots. Stops dandruff. Hair falling. Scalp diseases. Don't stain. Absolutely harmless.

Gives Perfect Satisfaction.

Best hair grower dressing for Men, Women, Children. If your hair is falling, fading, or turning gray try at once Dr. Hay's Hair Health.

Only 50 Cents Per Large Bottle.

Prepared by London Supply Co., 853 Broadway, N. Y., who will send it prepaid, together with a case of Dr. Hay's Kidney Cure, only sure and instant 10c. Corn Cure, on receipt of 60c; three bottles, \$1.50.

At all leading druggists.

F. W. BRAUN & CO., Wholesale Agents.

DON'T ACCEPT ANY SUBSTITUTE.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES

CURED

Invisible, comfortable, SELF ADJUSTING.

NO Stapes heard. FREE TEST and DONATION at our office. F. H. COX CO., 200 Broadway, New York. Send for BOOK FREE.

EVENTS IN SOCIETY.

MISS EULA P. BIXBY of Santa Monica and James Campbell of Pasadena were married yesterday in Los Angeles, Rev. F. A. Field officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell will be at home on St. John avenue, Pasadena, after October 16.

Thursday evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Jones, No. 1863 West Twelfth street, Miss Dora A. Jones and J. C. Blackington were married. Rev. Mr. Bliss, Alhambra, officiating. The drawing-rooms were decorated with roses and ferns. The bride was gowned in white silk, garnished with point lace. Little Marian Pope and Master Philip Jones made a charming flower girl and page. Immediately after the ceremony a wedding supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Blackington left on the evening train for Santa Barbara. They will be at home after August 15, at Alhambra.

Mmes Rossi and Lent of East Eighteenth street entertained at Dalton Hall Tuesday evening. The decorations were of roses and ferns. An excellent orchestra furnished music and dancing and cards were enjoyed.

An enjoyable surprise was tendered Supervisor and Mrs. R. E. Wirsching Wednesday evening in celebration of the eighteenth anniversary of their wedding. Dancing was enjoyed. At the supper table a number of congratulatory speeches were made. Music was furnished by C. H. Hollingsworth's I.O.F. Orchestra.

An impromptu moonlight ride was given the T.S.C.s Wednesday evening by Arthur Tandy. The jolly party left the home of Miss Lydia Browning on South Grand avenue chaperoned by Mrs. Winters. Upon their return refreshments were served.

Mrs. J. M. Jamison and Schuyler W. Strong were married Wednesday afternoon at No. 721 Bonnie Brae street, Rev. G. F. Board officiating.

Mrs. Thompson Woods gave a charming children's party Wednesday afternoon at her residence on North Breed street, in honor of the fifth birthday of her little daughter Marcella. The rooms were very prettily decorated in pink, which color was carried out in the refreshments as far as possible. Games were enjoyed during the afternoon.

The members of the Alpha Chapter of the Phi Delta Fraternity and a few friends enjoyed a boat ride at Westlake Park Thursday evening. Refreshments were served at the park.

The following members of Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity sat down to a most enjoyable banquet at the Mason Dorée Friday evening: Walter M. McIntosh, Otho B. Gottschalk, T. Warren Carhart, Leo S. Chandler, Winthrop Blackstone, Burdette Jevne, T. J. O'Hara, Richard Vose, E. S. Arthur and Paul Burks.

The marriage of Mrs. Isabelle Hans and S. H. Anderson was celebrated last Monday morning at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson, No. 127 North Hope street, Rev. Will Knighten officiating. The parlors and hall were decorated with flowers and ivy. The bay window, where the bridal party stood, was decorated with vines and palms, forming a bell-shaped bower. After the wedding breakfast, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson left for Catalina. On their return they will be at home to their friends, at Fair Oaks avenue and Columbia street, Pasadena.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Mr. and Mrs. Thilo Becker will spend the month of August at Catalina. Miss Elizabeth Carrick is the guest of Miss Anna Fuller.

Mrs. Katherine Kimball Forest and the Misses Lucia and Edith Forest have returned from a few weeks' stay in Catalina, and will be at home to friends on Wednesdays at No. 1020 West Twenty-third street.

Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Edwards and family are summering at Long Beach. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Buchanan are occupying a cottage at Ocean Park.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. W. S. Bright entertained a few friends informally. Those present were Mmes. Trill, A. E. Lander, Ottilie E. Adolph, Stansbury, Bettie C. Nickle, W. L. Bright, Misses May Stansbury, Minnie Stansbury, Besse Jones, Nellie Adolph, Ray Adolph.

Mrs. D. W. Cowan and the Misses Cowan have gone to Long Beach to remain for a month.

Tuesday evening the Settlement House and its friends had the pleasure of hearing one of Dr. J. C. Fletcher's delightful talks on Italy, supplemented by a charming series of stereoscopic views. The entertainment was alto-

gether one of the most instructive and interesting that have been given at Casa de Castelar this year.

Mrs. John Milner and family have taken the Davenport cottage on Ocean avenue, Santa Monica, for the summer. Mrs. F. W. Thompson and her son Earl left Wednesday for a two weeks' visit in San Francisco.

Mrs. Bert Stearns and Mrs. S. J. Smith have gone to San Diego for an extended visit with the latter's daughter, Mrs. Frank H. Brooks.

Miss Kate McCarthy, principal of the Comwell-street school, went to Avalon Friday to be the guest of Miss Rose A. Shrimplin.

Miss Jennie Donahue and son Lester left Friday for Avalon for a few weeks. Mrs. Robert Green of No. 1338 South Grand avenue has gone to San Francisco to visit her relatives, and will be gone about five weeks.

Miss Alice E. Harwood, daughter of Rev. Dr. Harwood of this city, returned from Japan by the steamer Dantic, which arrived at San Francisco on Tuesday morning of this week. Miss Harwood has been in mission work in Japan for the past seven years.

Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor of Sacramento are visiting Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Norton have gone to Redondo for the month of August.

Mr. and Mrs. Adrien Loeb, accompanied by Miss Hilda Steiner, have gone to Catalina to spend a few weeks.

Miss Myrtle Sheppard of Inglewood street will spend the month of August at Catalina Island, as the guest of Rev. John Gray and family.

Mrs. O. P. Posey will leave for Coronado tomorrow. Miss Nellie Houghton will be her guest there.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bailey and family leave for Coronado tomorrow for the month of August.

Mrs. Mary E. Shoemaker, Miss Grace Shoemaker and Master Ralph Shoemaker left yesterday on the Santa Rosa for an extended trip East.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Nuelle were the guests of Herr and Mme. Josef Rubo last Sunday, at their delightful home in South Santa Monica.

Frank B. Rix and his little daughter Hazel will arrive Tuesday morning from Topeka, Kan., to make his sister, Mrs. J. B. Thomas, of No. 1024 Union avenue, an extended visit.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hinckley and family have gone with a party of friends for a two-weeks' outing in the San Gabriel Cañon.

Mrs. George I. Lidgerwood and her daughter Imogene, have gone to San Francisco on their way East for a six months' visit.

Mrs. J. Donahue and the Misses McCarthy have returned from Terminal Island and will leave in a few days for Catalina.

Mrs. M. Siegel and daughter have gone to San Francisco to visit Mrs. Siegel's parents.

Miss Mollie Adelle Brown arrived in the city a few days ago and is with her mother, Mrs. R. R. Brown of No. 747 South Main street.

Mrs. L. W. Blinn of No. 137 West Adams street returned last Sunday, July 24, from an extended trip to the Atlantic Coast, having visited her mother, Mrs. Samuel Little, at Richmond, Me.

Mmes. Jay A. Adams, Louis Burger, M. Dehner, Misses Nonie Adams, Minnie Chapin and Grace E. Burger have taken a cottage at Catalina for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Kohn of San Francisco are visiting Mr. and Mrs. James D. Byrne of North Raymond avenue.

Miss Nellie McFarland of Portsmouth, O., arrived on Sunday's overland to make an extended visit with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert McFarland.

Mrs. H. C. Montague and daughters of East Adams street left Tuesday for an extended trip north.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Thomson of Sixth and Bonnie Brae streets have just returned from a visit of several months to Canada, New York and the Omaha exposition.

Mrs. Henry Steere has returned to her home, No. 410 South Figueroa street, from the Presidio.

Judge C. C. McComas has just received papers from Portland, Ore., mentioning favorably the work of his wife and three daughters in the Oregon Chautauqua Assembly at Gladstone Park. Mrs. McComas spoke on "Woman's Day," giving a history of the woman-suffrage campaign in California.

Miss Alice McComas has contributed several piano numbers to the programmes of the assembly, and Miss Carroll gave two whistling solos which were accompanied on the piano by Miss Clare. Mrs. McComas and her daughters will return to Los Angeles September 1.

Mrs. Amsden E. Wheeler and Mrs. Clarence H. Rundel are spending the month of August at South Santa Monica.

George Parker Simmons has gone to Coronado to spend a week.

Mrs. Hazeltine of Prescott, wife of M. B. Hazeltine, cashier of the Bank of Arizona, arrived Saturday morning,

and is visiting her relatives, Mrs. E. P. Clark and family.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Heiman went to Terminal Saturday to stay for a week with Mrs. F. Lambourn.

Mrs. B. F. Orr and Miss Elsie Orr went to Terminal Island Tuesday to spend a month.

Miss Josephine Williams passed the week at Terminal.

Miss Florence Parker has just returned from Terminal.

Miss Fannie Nartelle returned yesterday from a week's outing at Terminal.

Tuesday morning a merry party from South Beach, Santa Monica, went to Ballona, and spent a very pleasant day there. A picnic dinner was served on the sands.

Mrs. H. A. Gerles and Mrs. J. M. Betts have left for Catalina to be gone a month.

Mrs. J. H. Bagby of Prescott, Ariz., is visiting the Misses Pedgrift, No. 727 East Twelfth street.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. T. Lee of Grand avenue and Mrs. I. G. Sheldon have gone to San Diego for an outing of three or four weeks.

Jack M. Emereck and Frank E. Taylor leave today for Long Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Ralphs have left for a pleasure trip to San Diego and Coronado.

Mrs. Lillian Werth Fruhling and Miss Mary Holmes left yesterday for a short stay at Catalina.

Mrs. E. P. Clark and family of No. 817 West Twenty-third street, returned Friday morning from San Francisco, where they have been spending the past two months.

Golden State Division, No. 104, of the Grand International Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, held their annual picnic at Santa Monica August 3. A special car was attached to the 9 a.m. train, and there were eighty in attendance. A tempting lunch was served.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Mrs. S. C. Streven and E. D. Harrington, Special Examiner of the United States Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lillian E. Harrington, daughter of E. D. Harrington, and Burt O. McCord.

The Misses Fisch and Miss Julia Susskind are at Catalina, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Rosin, for a month.

Mrs. Harvey H. Cox has returned from a two-weeks' outing at Santa Monica, and is at home second and fourth Wednesdays at No. 1044 West Thirtieth street.

Mrs. David Taylor Standerfer accompanied by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Albert Houston Dunlap of Whittier, left Thursday to visit Mrs. Wilson of Bertram, Tex. Mrs. Standerfer will be absent about six months visiting friends and relatives in and about Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bryant and Misses Helen and Edyth Bryant are at Catalina for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Parsons are spending a few weeks at Santa Monica. Edwin H. Clark has returned from a month's sojourn in the Yosemite.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Thomson of Bonnie Brae street, have returned from an extended visit to New York and Chicago.

Mrs. H. S. Rollins and children are occupying a cottage at Redondo for the month of August.

Mrs. Simon Levy of Grand avenue, has returned from San Francisco where she was called upon the death of her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Alles and Master Chesley Alles will return tomorrow from a fortnight's outing at the Hotel Redondo.

Miss E. C. Collins will leave Tuesday for New York.

Capt. Gilbert E. Overton and family will occupy a cottage at Santa Monica for the remainder of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Danforth have come up from the beach for a month or two, and will be at home to their friends at their residence, No. 808 South Hill street.

Mrs. J. T. Newkirk left yesterday for San Diego for a visit with relatives.

Mrs. Lillian Werth Fruhling and Miss Mary Holmes are at Catalina.

OUT-OF-TOWN SOCIETY.

Pasadena.

MRS. HARRIET B. Fletcher entertained a few friends Monday evening with a bicycle party.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Smith are spending a month at Catalina.

Hon. P. M. Green and family have rented the Wakeley cottage at Santa Monica, and will remain there during the balance of the season.

Prof. H. B. Perkins of Throop is spending an outing at Dell Camp.

Mrs. C. H. Jordan and daughter, Miss Jessie Cook, are spending a month at Catalina.

Miss Boynton, teacher of Latin and Greek in the High School, is visiting her brother at Berkeley.

Miss Anna C. Hitchcock and her niece, Miss Tuttle, are preparing for an extensive eastern trip.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Stamm, née Anna P. Smith, are the guests of Mrs. Smith on North Madison avenue.

Progressive bicycling is one of the latest fads here. Monday evening a

THE IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR

For Gray or Bleached Hair

Is the only preparation before the public today that restores Gray Hair to its original color, or that gives to Bleached Hair that uniform shade and lustre without in some manner injuring the scalp, the hair or the general health. Baths do not affect it.

No. 1. Black. No. 5. Light Chestnut.
2. Dark Brown. 6. Gold Blonde.
3. Medium Brown. 7. Ash Blonde.
4. Chestnut. Price \$1.50 and \$3.

Sole manufacturers and patentees: Imperial Chemical Mfg. Co., 202 Fifth Ave. N.Y. In Los Angeles for sale by all druggists and hair dressers.

Jolly party started from the home of Miss Menner on Center street, and partners were found by comparing numbers on tin horns given to each bicyclist. The first stop was made at the home of Miss Mahan on Euclid avenue, where refreshments were served on the lawn. Here partners were changed by means of cards. Those held by the ladies bearing the name of one of the United States battleships, while the names of the commanders were on the young men's cards. Stops were made at the homes of Misses Craig on Cypress avenue, Witherell on South Madison avenue and Miss Underwood on Cypress avenue, and at each place partners were changed.

A moonlight tally-ho was enjoyed by a number of young people on Monday evening, as guests of Miss Bertha Hartley. The jolly party were driven through San Gabriel, Alhambra and South Pasadena. Upon the return to the home of Miss Hartley lunch was served.

A moonlight bicycle ride to Los Angeles, followed by a theater party Monday evening, was enjoyed by Misses Howard, Church, Helen Weingarth and Emma Howard, and Messrs. Hodge, Britton and Grey. The party went on tandems.

Miss Natalie Wheeler of Wisconsin, who is a guest of her aunt, Mrs. F. C. Baker on Orange Grove avenue, is at present visiting Mr. and Mrs. Holden at Long Beach.

J. B. Miller, Jr., and family are spending a few weeks at Coronado. Oliver L. Gale will start on Monday for a long trip into the mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Roberts and Miss Roberts of Casa Grande have gone to Coronado for a few weeks.

Thursday evening a number of friends surprised Mr. and Mrs. George Collis in celebration of the second anniversary of their wedding. Progressive euchre was played, and the evening was greatly enjoyed.

Miss Flora Jones entertained a number of friends Thursday evening. Games affording both amusement and instruction were played and refreshments served.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Stowell and family have rented a cottage at Alamitos for the remainder of the season.

Capt. P. A. Collins has gone to San Diego, where he has accepted an invitation to make one of a yachting party, which will cruise along the coast of Southern California.

Miss Moore of Chicago, Miss Milnerd of Cucamonga and Miss Ethel Wagner of San Francisco are visiting the Misses Wagner of North Fair Oaks avenue.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Van Ornum on Lake avenue, Miss Josephine Van Ornum and William Glass were married Thursday evening, the Rev. Allen Hastings of the Lake Avenue Congregational Church officiating. The decorations were profuse and handsome.

The bridal party stood in an alcove in the parlor, with a background of tropical foliage, and effective green and white decorations were arranged about the room. The reception-room was in pink, the mantels being banked with oleanders, while the piano was completely covered with crepe myrtle.

Plumbago and smilax formed the dining-room decorations, while the hall was beautiful in scarlet geraniums and cannas. The bride was attended by Miss Glass, while Charles Glass acted as best man. Following the ceremony refreshments were served. The wedding party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Van Ornum, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Van Ornum, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Glass, Miss Clara Carpenter and Rev. Allen Hastings.

Anaheim.

THE Fraternal Aid Society gave a social at Garden Grove Monday night. There was a large attendance.

A dance was given Saturday evening at the Olive Hotel by the Fraternal Brotherhood for the membership. The attendance was large.

Miss Margery Bartley entertained a number of friends at her home at El Modena this week.

The Ladies' Aid Society will give an ice cream supper at the Olive Hotel Tuesday evening. An attractive programme has been arranged.

Miss Rita Garcia of Lordsburg is visiting her sister, Mrs. Peralta, at Yorba. M. C. Arriozza left Thursday for a month's vacation.

W. P. Brown and family are at Long Beach for two weeks. Rev. Stone and wife have gone to San

Francisco to spend the month with friends.

E. P. Fowler, C. Bruce, John Hartung, Fred, William Burdway left Friday for Bear Valley on a hunting and fishing expedition.

Mrs. Mary Flock is here for a visit, after a absence of fourteen years in Tennessee.

The Misses Goddworthy are here from Washington to visit friends.

Mrs. John Hettibrink is at Newport the guest of Mrs. Conliff.

Miss Minnie Zeyn left Friday for San Francisco.

Mrs. J. B. Rea and her daughter, Miss Ella Rea, left for Berkeley Monday.

Mrs. Wagner and children of Los Angeles are visiting Mrs. Wagner's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gulick of Olive.

Mrs. Bertha Pixley and children of Santa Paula are guests of Mrs. Pixley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Knoll.

Mrs. A. W. Bickford and Miss Rogers are at Corona.

E. H. McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Tullers and Mr. and Mrs. Chowell are at Laguna for a few weeks' outing.

Soldiers' Home.

REV. F. H. BECK of Los Angeles was entertained at dinner on Wednesday by Maj. and Mrs. F. K. Upham.

Maj. H. E. Hasse, surgeon, is enjoying a few days' outing in the cañons of the Santa Monica Mountains.

Miss Florence A. Goodale entertained a party of friends Thursday at the home of her parents.

A Hambra.

MR. CHARLES SHUENAMAN returned this past week from Copper River.

Rev. V. Bazata goes north on the Santa Rosa on his way east to spend his vacation with his mother in New York.

Miss Rice goes north by the Santa Rosa to spend a few weeks with friends in San Francisco.

Miss Smith of Cincinnati is visiting her cousin, Miss Parshall.

A Verside.

IRVING H. PAY entertained a small company of friends Tuesday evening, at his home, on Fourteenth street. Vocal solos were rendered during the evening by Miss Clara Crawford, Mr. Foxton and Mr. Bramble.

H. C. Maude left Wednesday for his former home in England, where he will spend the summer.

Mrs. S. Hunter's at Newport Beach. Mr. and Mrs. L. Vaughn left Wednesday by carriage for Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. McCright are enjoying an outing in Strawberry Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Sheldon have spent the past week at Escondido.

Miss C. N. Woods is visiting friends in Pomona.

Edgar T. Barber left for San Francisco Wednesday, for an extended stay.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Martin and daughter are at Newport, to which place they drove last Wednesday.

P. A. Thayer and family are at Long Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Lacey and Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Boughn left Wednesday for Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Lowentroun left Friday on an overland trip to San Diego.

Miss Eva Post and Miss Ethel Post have been guests the past week of Capt. and Mrs. Wallin, at Santa Monica.

Mrs. A. A. Adair and daughter went to Los Angeles Wednesday, where Miss Adair will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Cover are in Los Angeles for a month's stay.

Mrs. Chetlin and daughter, Margaret, left Wednesday for Los Angeles, where they will make their permanent home.

P. A. Willes and daughters are at Long Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Morrison are at Catalina for a stay of several weeks.

Mrs. Ruby and Miss Emma Ruby are at Newport Beach for the summer.

Mrs. F. A. Bixler and children are at Santa Monica for a month's stay.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Jefferson, Miss Mae Jefferson and Miss Mabel Smith left Wednesday for Strawberry Valley.

Mrs. D. Ormand and son, and John Ormand, are at Long Beach for a short stay.

Willett Gardner, Ray McCormick and Harry Scott are enjoying their vacation in Strawberry Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Gulick are enjoying a vacation trip, which will take in Los Angeles and the nearby seaside resorts.

Mrs. D. G. Mitchell left Saturday for Redondo, where she will remain during Mr. Mitchell's absence in Mexico on mining business.

Claude Mitchell left Saturday for Berkeley.

Mrs. W. H. Ham and children left Thursday for Colorado. They will be gone about a year.

A party, consisting of Mrs. Frank Gardner, Mrs. C. P. Hancock, Miss Etta Judge, Miss Nora Wellbourne, Miss Nora Boland of San Bernardino, and Messrs. Pelton, Milice and Brown left Friday morning for Strawberry Valley, where they will spend a month.

G. Rouse left Thursday on an extended eastern trip.

J. J. Schmitker and family have

returned from Santa Monica.

Lyman Evans and Mrs. W. B. Johnson left Tuesday for San Francisco.

W. G. Polcove and family went to Santa Monica Tuesday, where Mrs. Polcove will spend the summer.

Redlands.

MRS. A. G. HUBBARD, children and maid are at the Arcadia, Santa Monica.

Mrs. G. H. Maxwell and children have gone to San Francisco.

Miss Nellie Lawrence has joined her mother at Long Beach. She will spend a month or more there.

Jack Auchincloss has gone to New York for the summer.

Mrs. E. Epperson has gone to Clinton, Iowa.

Mrs. H. H. Sinclair and daughter and Miss Muriel Williams are at Santa Monica.

R. F. Disson and family have moved to Escondido, where they will live in the future.

Judge G. E. Otis and family left last week for Los Angeles and the coast.

S. C. Haven has returned from his visit at Denver.

Frank Weber and family are camping in Bear Valley.

Before leaving for Escondido, George Sisson was given a pleasant surprise party by the members of his Sunday-school class.

Last week Mr. and Mrs. R. Quincy Brown celebrated their first wedding anniversary.

Mrs. B. Sheppard is in San Francisco visiting her son, who is the youngest member of Co. G.

Mrs. E. M. Odea, whose husband is a member of Co. G., has gone to San Francisco and will remain there until the close of the war.

Miss Grace Laney left last week for Catalina Island.

The Misses Johnson leave this week for Long Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wilson and daughter are at Long Beach.

Mrs. E. Lynberger left Saturday for Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. E. R. Phillips of Mentone left Saturday for Catalina.

Mrs. Rebecca Collins left Monday for an extended visit with friends in Chicago.

A. G. W. Davis, after visiting his sister, Mrs. Andrews, has returned to his home in Siskiyou county.

Miss Grace Allen left Monday for Catalina.

H. E. Sherman and daughter returned Sunday from Charleston, Mo.

Mrs. F. G. Ferand and daughter and G. Ferand are at Avalon, Catalina Island.

Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Hines of Seattle, arrived Sunday to visit Mrs. Hines's sister, Mrs. J. W. Baker.

The family of Dr. Sanborn is spending the summer at Avalon.

Mrs. F. Kettering has gone to Long Beach.

Mrs. Pusey and her granddaughter are visiting friends in this city.

J. S. Edwards and family left Tuesday for Santa Monica.

Rev. M. M. Sterling went to Long Beach Tuesday.

Mrs. M. E. Kendall of Crofton, left Tuesday for Lima, O.

Miss Nellie McIntosh left Tuesday for Los Angeles.

Mrs. P. C. Short of North Ontario is visiting in the city.

Mrs. E. Fowler has gone to Catalina.

Miss Gertrude McIntosh has returned from her vacation and is at her post, as assistant librarian.

J. I. Persons and family left Tuesday for Santa Ana, where they will reside.

A very pleasant dancing party was given last Friday night by Mrs. J. S. Rovers.

Mrs. Mary Hosking and children have gone to Long Beach.

Mrs. Z. O. Smith left on Wednesday for Catalina.

Mrs. and Miss Hosking are visiting in San Francisco.

Miss Keagle and her sister Miss Margaret have joined Miss Anna Keagle at Long Beach.

Mrs. W. L. Spoor has left for Los Angeles and the coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gunther are spending a month in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Joe Thammann left Thursday for Santa Monica.

Mrs. G. A. Barnhardt left Wednesday for Portland, Or.

City Librarian Antoinette Humphreys is taking a vacation at Santa Monica.

J. W. Baker and family have gone to Coronado for the rest of the summer.

Mrs. E. L. Kiehaber is at Coronado for a month.

J. H. Fisher is at Coronado Hotel visiting his family, who are spending the summer there.

Pomona.

MRS. A. P. ABBOTT, assisted by Mrs. S. N. Andrews, entertained with a lawn party Wednesday afternoon. Rugs, sofas and chairs and

whist tables, under the shade trees, made a delightful scene. The prizes at whist were won by Mrs. W. H. Schureman, Mrs. F. J. Martin second; and Mrs. Jay Spence was awarded the consolation.

Miss Martha Armstrong celebrated her eleventh birthday Wednesday afternoon, and a large number of little folks paid their respects.

ROYAL

The Absolutely Pure Baking Powder

Made of Cream of Tartar.

Baking powders made from alum and other harsh, caustic acids are lower in price, but they are inferior in work and injurious to the stomach.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Stone entertained the Young Married Peoples' Club on Saturday evening.

Among the large number who are this year tenting at Avalon are F. B. King and family, who went Tuesday; Mrs. J. Becket, Mrs. Dr. Whitfield and son, Misses Callow, Lottie Graves, Johnston, Clara Johnston, Priestly, and N. Cohn and family, Thursday morning, and Mrs. J. E. McComas and three children, on Friday morning.

Miss Grace Finch returned Saturday from two weeks at Long Beach.

The family of George Eells returned from Santa Monica Monday.

J. E. and Rev. C. N. Patterson spent a pleasant day this week at Alpine Tavern.

Mrs. F. H. Baldwin of Chicago is spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lane.

T. A. Sprague, wife and daughter, of Chicago, are visiting at the home of S. S. Cole.

Miss Lillie Hill and her mother left this week for Iowa, where they will remain a year. Miss Hill will take a needed rest from her teaching.

The family of J. T. Davis are camping at Long Beach.

Rev. H. H. Rice and family, accompanied by Miss Lizzie Lee, are camping at Dell's Camp on Baldy.

W. O. Steffa and family returned this week from an extended visit East.

Dr. J. R. White is in San Francisco with his son who, with Co. D, will soon leave for the Philippines.

Mrs. Frank Raynes is at Santa Monica for the summer.

M. T. Caswell and family of San Francisco are visiting Mrs. Caswell's sister, Mrs. John E. Packard.

Mrs. B. S. Nichols and daughter are visiting at San Francisco.

Mrs. N. E. Brown, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. L. S. Andrews, for several months, returned to her home in Coldwater, Mich., this week.

Miss Anna Scott is visiting Miss Rose Smith in Los Angeles.

Mrs. C. E. White is camping at Long Beach.

Frank Hawser and family, also John Webber and family, are at Long Beach.

C. Stout and family are at Santa Monica.

Miss Florence Flood is spending the summer at Terminal Island.

Corina.

MRS. BENJAMIN FOWLER of Redlands is visiting Mrs. J. G. Shurz.

Mrs. J. M. Whitzel is at Long Beach for the season.

Earnest Greenlaw and Miss Beaublossom were married Monday. After a tour through the State Mr. and Mrs. Greenlaw will reside here.

Rev. Mr. Utter and family are at Arrowhead Springs for the season.

The Misses Lotta and Lillie Harris and Lulu Villinger are at home from a season at Catalina.

Santa Ana.

MISSES TESO AND JESSIE MULLINIX gave a bicycle party on Wednesday evening in honor of their guest, Miss Alice McDonald of Los Angeles. A wheel ride around the kite-shaped route, via Tustin, El Modena and Orange was enjoyed, the party returning to the Mullinix home on North Main street, where refreshments were served on the spacious lawn, and games were played. Favors of the evening were tiny bottles and corks designed to represent the Spanish fleet in Santiago Harbor, and decorated with different colored ribbons.

Mrs. Charles D. Fairbanks entertained the members of the G. G. G. Club in a novel way at her home on Fifth street Tuesday evening, with a pill-making contest. The first prize was won by Miss Edith Barrett for a small

box full of the roundest and most uniform in size, and the consolation by Miss Maude Steadman. Later Mrs. Fairbanks invited her guests into the back yard, where a bonfire had been built and roasted ears of corn and potatoes cooked on sticks in the fire were served.

Miss Stella Frank was tendered a pleasant surprise on Wednesday afternoon by a number of her little friends.

After a luncheon served on the lawn at the home of Miss Cleaver on North West street Wednesday evening the party enjoyed a bicycle ride by moonlight.

Misses Lela and Ida Thompson entertained a number of friends at their home on French street Wednesday evening. Music and parlor games were enjoyed and refreshments were served.

W. H. Spurgeon and family, with their guests, Misses Spurgeon and Lindlay, of Columbus, Ind., have returned from a three weeks' stay at Laguna Beach.

Mrs. C. F. Mansur is chaperoning a party which is spending a couple of weeks in the Mansur cottage at Laguna Beach.

Miss Lula owe is entertaining Miss Mabel Meredith of San Bernardino and Miss Viola Sanborn at Newport Beach this week and Misses Sue Matthes and Anne Kendall.

Mrs. L. Waite and daughters are at Trabuco for a two-weeks' visit with Mr. and Mrs. Walter K. Robinson.

J. C. Nichols and family are occupying a cottage at Newport Beach.

Miss Stella Preble has gone on a visit with friends in San Francisco.

Mrs. J. B. Cook and daughter have gone to Catalina Island with the Misses Rice for a visit of several weeks.

Mrs. L. A. Layne and her sons, E. F. and F. W. Payne, are occupying the Seeger cottage at Newport Beach for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Nat N. Brown and daughter and Miss Sallie Cartmell of Tustin are at Newport Beach for a two weeks' outing.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hubbard of Tustin have gone to Trabuco Cañon for several weeks.

Everett Higgins, wife and sister of Tustin have gone to visit friends and relatives in the East.

Miss Mattie Johnson of Los Angeles is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Williams on North Main street.

Frank Monaghan and family have returned from Portland, Or., where they have been visiting for several weeks.

Mrs. A. J. Padgham left Monday for an extended eastern trip, via San Francisco.

Mrs. E. P. Clyde of San Bernardino is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Moesser on South Main street.

Mrs. W. O. Clayton, with her niece, Miss Leola Clayton, will leave in a few days for their old home in Kansas City, Mo., where they expect to remain.

Mrs. W. I. Clendenon and children are at Newport Beach for a stay of several weeks.

Misses Gracie, Della and Elsie Parker have returned from a visit with relatives in Los Angeles.

Miss Ethel Collins has returned to Palo Alto to resume her studies in Stanford University.

J. C. Thomas and family, with his son Charles and wife of Escondido, are at Fredalpa in the San Bernardino Mountains.

Miss Ora Connell of Santa Ana is visiting her brother at Woodford, Cal., from where she will go to Palo Alto to enter Stanford University.

Mrs. Joseph Newman and daughter, Miss Minnie, are at Newport Beach for a stay of several days.

Mrs. Harris and her daughters and sons are at Newport Beach for a two-weeks' stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Whitney have gone to Elba, Neb.

Mrs. Maggie Garnsey of Portland,

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OUR MORNING SERMON.

WILL IT PAY?

By Rev. Philip A. Fitts, D.D.,

Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Henderson, Ky.

Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come.—[I Timothy, iv, 8.]

THESE words are from a very old book, but they meet the question which rings out upon every hour of the busy, rushing life of today, the question with which the world challenges every temporal enterprise—will it pay?

And everything that asks for standing room upon the choicest places of this crowded world ought to vindicate its claim and right to be there.

Some years ago the bishop of one of the southern dioceses said to a bright boy, "My son, don't you want to be a minister?" Looking up into the face of his questioner, the little fellow answered, "Bishop, will it pay?"

In one sense, the lad's thought was right. Although his words reflected an unsound sentiment, and showed the infection of the air around him, his question was a legitimate and pertinent one. If the action of that boy in entering the ministry was not to pay—pay the church and pay the world—then it was better for him to stay out of it, whether it would pay him or not. The latter would depend upon the form in which he expected to receive his pay. And this, at last, is the main difference between men.

Every man of spirit, of independence, wants his work to pay—his life to tell upon the world. The difference between them consists in the very different share in which they wish their wages to be paid. There may be men who are satisfied with money simply, and for its own sake; but its chief value, even for those who seek it most assiduously, is in that which it represents—in its protean power to assume a thousand shapes; to transform itself into the worldly possession which they most desire; its power to bring other things.

To the man who is seeking money solely for its accumulation, I should be compelled to say that religion will not pay to that end. But it can change him, elevate him to a higher plane, from which it is possible to take a larger view of life, to see the value of other things, and use his possessions in a way to bring him greatest, most permanent satisfaction. It is this that constitutes the distinctive and peculiar character and value of Christianity—it is "profitable unto all things."

And just because it is for the practical today, as well as for the great unknown tomorrow, it is "profitable"—it will pay. "Having promise of the life that now is." Men with the pressing burdens and responsibilities, wants and cares of this intensely real life upon them and around them want something that meets and helps them in the present. And it is here that the religious systems often fail. Too many "religions," so-called, ignore the life that now is, and secular life loses sight of that which is to come. This is the secret of the failure—the failure of religion and of life. Give men what they need, and the best and truest—those who are really in earnest—will not contend about the name.

The thoughts of this age, so far as the great mass of men is concerned, are not so much "How shall we be saved in the next world?" but how can we and our fellow-men escape the moral and social ruin in this world? Show them that Christianity or anything else can help them here, in their dire necessity now, and they will not care how much you claim for it a supernatural origin and a divine character. When they see that it is what they need—that it is not claimed and preached as something that is in some mysterious way to save men's souls in another world, while leaving them in doubt

whether they have souls to be saved, and doing nothing to save them from meanness and corruption in this world, they will accept it.

Christianity gives us the key to this present life by revealing the fact of another, and showing us the connection between that life and this. Without that connection and that key, this life is a locked and hopeless mystery. And we do not have to go to the Bible for proof of this. That only accounts for the condition of things which exists without it—that description and account of man as a being endowed with needs and aspirations which are to be satisfied hereafter—a destiny which he cannot accomplish here.

And the best men—those who have made their mark, and left it upon the history of the world—these have either come to this at last, as the solution of it all—or else they have gone out confessing and bewailing the failure of life. It is wonderful how the experience of such men corroborates the testimony of the scriptures as to the vanity of life.

Bismarck, the man who made the age can escape or conquer as these begin to fall upon him—said: "If this were the last of it, life would not be worth the trouble of rising in the morning and retiring at night." Edmund Burke, at the close of a career which left his name foremost among those that "star the story of the world"—when affliction fell upon his darkened home, he wrote the letter to Lord Aberdeen in which he said: "I very much deceive myself if, in this dark season, I would give a peck of refuse wheat for all that the world calls fame or honor."

These things alone have never satisfied the wants of men. Because, however they may minister to the life that now is, they are not sufficient for that which is to come. And human experience proves that these are so joined together that you cannot satisfy the one without the other. Our worldly enterprises do not go far enough. It is right and necessary to plan for this life—to provide for the future—for the time when you are 70 or 80 years old, but what are you going to do when you are 80,000?

This is a legitimate, pertinent, practical question. And any system that claims to meet the needs of man must answer it. Christianity, practical Christianity, and that alone, does answer it. It is the only thing that covers the ground of his physical and his moral, spiritual nature.

If it fails to do this, it is because we have suffered it to deteriorate. We are sufficiently alive to the evils of a depreciated currency. We do not seem to know how much we are suffering from a depreciated religion. Men will not take it. But give them true religion, pure and undefiled, and they will receive it gladly. In political economy they tell us that the demand determines the supply. But there is such a thing as creating a demand for the right article.

When the Standard Oil Company wanted to introduce their product into Mexico they first tried to sell it to wholesale houses. But the people would not buy. They were satisfied with the tallow candle which they had been using all their lives. Then the company shipped a carload of lamps, and sent their agents through the country. They took the lamps into houses, lighted them, and left them burning. They drove the candle out and sold their oil because it was what the people needed, though they did not know it.

It is so with the world. Men sit in semi-darkness, trying to satisfy themselves with its flickering rush-light of reason and science. And they naturally refuse the cold and formal invitations of religion. But let them see its real light. Let Christian men and women enter the home and light it with the

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true Christianity—the love of Christ—and it will drive out all question as to its profitability. The world will recognize the true light when demonstrated. Men will receive it, for they will see that it does pay. They will acknowledge as true for this age these very old words of our text, and the words which immediately follow it: "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance."

They accept for it proves the searchlight they want, something to show them the meaning of their lives—to flash the rays of a higher purpose down into the dark problem of this life and make it plain to them—as glorious in their eyes as it is in the sight of God, who planned it for eternity. He sees the end and purpose of it all, and He looks upon its trials and its struggle here as He looks not on the ministry of angels and archangels round His throne.

For men are working out their eternal destiny here. They are serving God as really, and must serve Him as faithfully, in the humblest of their daily, hourly duties here, as in the highest act of worship which they shall offer Him in heaven.

Out of the toil and care, the battle and the victory of this life must come at last the glory and the life of heaven.

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